FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1938
KISLEV 2, 5699

THE Jewish Chronicle

THE ORGAN OF BRITISH JEWRY — INCORPORATING THE JEWISH WORLD

Ninety-Eighth Year — Established 1841

No. 3,633
PRICE: 4d.
POST · INLAND 1½d.
ABROAD 3d.

PARLIAMENT ON REFUGEES

—See Page 32

BIRTHS

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COLLIER. — On Nov. 22, 1938, to Zipporah ("Pip" Owide), wife of Percy Collier, 160, Holmleigh-road, N.16, a daughter.

LAWSON.—On Nov. 15, 1938, to Edith (née Margolis), wife of Barry Lawson, M.P.S., a daughter.—5, Yarburgh-street, Whalley Range, Manchester.

ROSE.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1938, to Phyllis, wife of Philip Rose, F.I.A.C., a second son.—"Merivale," Greenbank-crescent, Finchley, N.W.4.

BARMITZVAH

COHEN.—Sam., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Gershon Cohen, 70, Colchester-avenue, Cardiff will read the מדרה and השבת ויצא on הפטרה Dec. 3, 1938, at the Penylan Minyan. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen will be "At Home" to relatives and friends on Sunday, Dec. 4, 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

HARRIS.—Edgar Ross, only child of Mr. and Mrs. T. Harris, 66, Carstairs-road, Newsham Park, Liverpool, will read Maftir and Haftara on December 3rd, 1938, at the Fairfield Synagogue, Laurel-road.

MARKS.—Mark, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Marks, 4, Belvedere-terrace, Brighton, will read a portion of the Law on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1938, at Brighton Synagogue, Middle-street.

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ENGAGEMENTS

GOLDMAN : KATZ.—The engagement is announced of Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Goldman, of 4, Parkholme, Harehills-avenue, Leeds, 7, to Moses (Martin) Katz, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Katz, 4, Savile-drive, Leeds, 7. There will be an "At Home" on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1938, from 3 to 6 p.m., at 4, Parkholme. All relatives and friends cordially invited.

GOLDSTEIN : MYERS.—Gertie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldstein, 7, Sigdon-road, Hackney, to Leslie Myers, eldest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Myer Dubinsky, of 4, Basil House, Berner-street, E.

HARRIS : BARNETT.—Patricia (Pat), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Harris, of 73, Burnett-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, to Cyril, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barnett, of 3, The Leas, Westcliff-on-Sea.

HOCKMAN : BLOCK. — Phyllis, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hockman, of 10, Durley-road, N.16, to David, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Block, of 133, Grosvenor-Avenue, N.5.

HOCKMAN : MISTOVSKI.—Libby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hockman, of 10, Durley-road, N.16, to Merton, only son of Mrs. and the late Mr. H. Mistovski, of 4, Liwood House, Kennington-lane, S.E.11 (formerly of Manchester).

HYMAN : ISAACS.—Peggy, only daughter of Mrs. H. Hyams, of 35, Ardbeg-road, Herne Hill, and the late Mr. Sol. Hyman, to Morris, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Isaacs, of 264, Jamaica-road, Rotherhithe.

JACOBS : HAMBURGER.—Betty, only daughter of Mrs. J. Jacobs and the late Samuel Jacobs, of 20, Wilderton-road, Stamford Hill, London, N.16, to Samuel, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamburger, 232, Pershore-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

An engagement announcement in this column last week, in which Miss Estelle Wine and her parents, of Dublin, and Mr. Leonard Stone and Mr. and Mrs. R. Stone, of London, were mentioned, was accepted and published in good faith. We have since discovered that it was inserted fraudulently, that it was wholly inaccurate, and that the ladies and gentlemen concerned have no knowledge of its source and entirely dissociate themselves from it. Mr. Leonard Stone and Mr. R. Stone (whose wife died fourteen years ago) are not related to each other and, in fact, have no knowledge of each other. We deeply regret that the persons above mentioned should have been made the victims of a cruel and mischievous hoax, and we are taking steps to discover the identity of the person or persons responsible with a view to prosecution.

The "At Home" of Miss Ethel Seaberg, Manchester, as previously announced, will not take place owing to bereavement.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

KROTOSKY : SCHWARTZ.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, 1938, at 4 p.m., at the Clapton Synagogue, Lea Bridge-road, Lily, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Krotosky, to Harry, younger son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Schwartz.

MARRIAGES

BRODY : SINGER.—On Nov. 8, 1938, at Sandy's-row Synagogue, Aaron Brody, of 47, The Avenue, Higham's Park, E.4, to Ada Singer, of 6, Greenwood-street, E.1.

PALESTRAND : SLIFKIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1938, at the Adath Israel Synagogue, Mr. Abram Palestrand, son of Mrs. L. Palestrand, to Miss Mae Slifkin, daughter of Mrs. H. Slifkin, both of Cheetham, Manchester, 8. American and foreign papers, please copy.

SHRAGO : HERMAN. — On Sunday, Nov. 6, 1938, in London, Queenie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shrago, of Dublin, Eire, to Hans Peter, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Herman, late of Berlin.—37, Netherhall-gardens, London, N.W.3.

SHRAGO : LARET.—On Sunday, Nov. 6, 1938, in London, Aimée, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shrago, of Dublin, Eire, to Herman, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Isadore Laret, of New York.

SILVER WEDDINGS

DRUIAN.—On Nov. 23, 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Druian, at North London Synagogue.—94, St. Mary-road, Walthamstow, E.17.

JACOBS : JOSEPH.—At Bristol Synagogue, Nov. 27, 1913, Rosie Jacobs, of Bristol, to Sol. H. Joseph, of Maesteg.—65, Penylan-road, Cardiff.

DEATHS

ASHER.—On Nov. 17, 1938, in his 71st year (at his residence, 30, Berkeley-square), Samuel Garcia Asher, youngest and only surviving child of the late Asher Asher, M.D.

BERKOFF.—On Nov. 17, 1938, peacefully, after a long illness, Jacob Berkoff, of 80, Shoot-up-Hill, Brondesbury (late of Southsea).

BERGERMAN.—On Monday, Marcheshvan 27, Isaac Bergerman. Mourned by his wife, son, and daughters. Shiva at 22, Wellington-avenue, N.15.

EMANUEL.—On Nov. 20, 1938, Esther, (Essie) Emanuel, of 31, Hillsborough-court. Funeral 11.30 a.m. Wednesday, November 23 at Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Prayers Hampstead Synagogue Nov. 23, 6.30 p.m.

GLUCKSTEIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1938, suddenly, at 56, Elsworthy-road, N.W.3, Rose, dearly beloved wife of Barnet S. Gluckstein, in her 56th year. Funeral at 10.30 a.m. last Tuesday at the Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Harlesden-road, Willesden. Memorial Service at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood, 6.30 p.m. last Tuesday.

GOODMAN.—On Nov. 17, 1938, at 33, King's-road, Westcliff, Alfred Goodman, aged 25, darling beloved brother of Doris, Cissie and Rita. Peace to his dear soul.

GOODMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1938—Marcheshvan 23, 5699, at 1, Sudbrooke-road, S.W.12, Florrie, dearly beloved wife of Jack Goodman. Deeply mourned by her husband and daughters Lettie and Gwennie. May her dear soul rest in peace.

GOODMAN. — On Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1938—Marcheshvan 23, 5699, at 1, Sudbrooke-road, S.W.12, Florrie Goodman, youngest devoted daughter of Isaac Lipman, 6, Ventnor-villas, Hove. Deeply mourned by her heartbroken father, sisters Mrs. A. Levison, 1, Kingswood-court, N.W.6; Mrs. E. Miller, 5, New Church-road, Hove; Mr. L. Smith, 6, Ventnor-villas, Hove; Mrs. W. Rosenthal, 7, Pyrland-road, N.5; Mrs. D. Abrahams, 2, Stradbrooke-road, N.5; Mrs. I. Rose, 70, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9; brothers A. H. Lipman, 15, Beechcroft-court N.W.11; Joseph Lipman, 15, Sidmouth-road, N.W.2, also sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, nieces, nephews, relatives and a large circle of friends. - A precious soul removed from our midst. God rest her dear soul in peace.

LEVY.—On Monday, Nov. 14, 1938, at 362, Antrim-road, Belfast, Henry Levy, aged 75, beloved husband of Priscilla. Sadly missed by his children, Ernest, Sydney, Frank and Gladys, son-in-law, daughters-in-law and grandchildren. Loved by all.

MILLER.—On Monday, Nov. 21, 1938, Fanny Miller, after a long illness, patiently borne, passed to her eternal repose. Beloved wife of Isaac, adored devoted mother of Sadie, Joseph, Morris, Betty, and Zaelik, cherished grandmother of Sydney and Harold. Beloved by all. God rest her dear soul in everlasting peace. Shiva at 4, Hare-street, E.2.

(Continued on next page)

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Deaths—*(Continued)*

NEWGROSH.—On Nov. 13, 1938, Darling Lorna Newgrosh passed away. Worthy of everlasting memory to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and sons Sidney and Julian.

NYMAN.—On Nov. 17, 1938, Marks Nyman. Deeply mourned by his loving wife Miriam, daughters Florrie (Mrs. Leyton), Leeds, Bertha (Mrs. Kaufman), Manchester, son-in-law, and granddaughter.—7, Airlie-avenue, Leeds.

REEBACK.—On Monday, Nov. 14, 1938, Jane Reeback, beloved wife of Samuel Reeback, of 28, Granville-avenue, Leeds 7. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, sons, mother, granddaughter, sisters, brothers and daughters-in-law.

RICARDO.—On Nov. 19, 1938—Marcheshvan 25, 5699—Joseph Ricardo, aged 71, the devoted husband of Rose. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, sons Henry, Morris, and Ben., daughters Mrs. M. Phillips, Mrs. A. J. Sherer, Mrs. H. Tribe, Mrs. E. Raven, and Mrs. S. Tiktin, sister Mrs. E. Ross, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and a large circle of friends. Beloved by all who knew him. May God rest his dear soul in peace. Shiva at 16, Fountayne-road, N.16, terminates Sunday.

SPRINGER.—On Nov. 23, 1938, Maurice Springer, aged 86. Funeral Marlow-road, East Ham, 1 p.m. to-day (Friday), Nov. 25. Service, 6 o'clock, Nov. 26, at 18, Vale-court, Maida Vale. Deeply mourned by all his sons, daughters, and family.

SRAGOWITZ.—On Nov. 14, 1938—Marcheshvan 20, at Ayr, Max (Avrom Mendel), after a brief illness. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children Minnie, Jack, Bella, Fanny, Jean, and Leon, sons-in-law, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren.—21, Queen Mary-avenue, Glasgow.

STANTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, 1938, Rita ("Beck,") wife of the late A. T. Stanton, of 33, Woodberry-down, N.4. Deeply mourned by her son Gerald, daughter Enid, relatives, and friends. May her sweet soul rest in peace.

WARSHAWSKY.—On Nov. 16, 1938, Annie, beloved wife of the Rev. M. Warshawsky, of 54, Grimsby-road, Cleethorpes. Deeply mourned by her heartbroken husband, sons, relatives and friends.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1938, Esther Wood, of 37, Stockwell Park-crescent, S.W.9, widow of Robert Wood, Bolton, beloved sister of Elizabeth Samuel, of 37, Stockwell Park-crescent, Mrs. Woolf, 2, Warwick-court, Upper Clapton, Gabriel, Lipman, and Benjamin Samuel, 56, Stockwell Park-crescent. Deeply mourned. Beloved by all. Prayers each evening at 8 p.m., at 37, Stockwell Park-crescent. May her dear soul rest in peace.

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IN MEMORIAM

ABRAHAMS.—In affectionate memory of our dear husband and father Mark Abrahams (late of Newcastle-on-Tyne), who fell asleep Nov. 25, 1933. Ever in our memory. God rest his dear soul in peace.—Renee, Eric, and Gerald.

ALBUM.—To the beloved memory of our darling mother Rebecca Album, who passed away Nov. 5, 1937.—Ada, Rhoda, Jennie, Mark and Sydney. May our dear mother rest in peace. Her teachings will always guide us.

DANIELS.—In loving memory of my darling wife Kate, who departed this life Nov. 22, 1937. Deeply mourned by her loving husband Joshua, children and grandchildren. God rest her dear soul.

DOBKIN.—Beautiful memories of our wonderful mother and grandmother, Rachel Leah, whom God called Kislev 4, 5692. Deeply mourned.—"Ravenswood," Hope-street, Salford, 7, Lancs.

LEON.—In devoted memory of Lewis Leon, died Nov. 24, 1935. Missed by his wife and children.—"Heathfield," Broom-lane, Salford.

LEVAINE.—In unfading and treasured memory of my dearly beloved husband, and our father Isaac Levaine, who passed away Nov. 18, 1936. Ever in the thoughts of his loving wife Dora, son, daughters, daughter-in-law, sons-in-law, grandchildren, and relatives.—"Kirby House," Heaton Chapel, Stockport.

LEWIS.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, Isaac Lewis, who passed away on Nov. 26, 1935. God rest his dear soul.

MARCHANT.—In loving and cherished memory of Mrs. Annie Marchant, whom God took from us Marcheshvan 28, 5690—Dec. 1, 1929. Always mourned and ever in the thoughts of her loving children, Samuel, Sadie, Elias, Eva, and Phil.—80 and 82, Deptford High-street, S.E.8.

MICHAELSON.—In loving memory of Louis Michaelson, who died Nov. 13, 1928. Deeply mourned by his wife and family.—44, Cossington-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

MYERS.—To the beloved memory of my dear father, Myer Myers, who passed away Nov. 19, 1925. God rest his dear soul in peace.—73, Clifton-court, N.W.8.

RUBINSTEIN.—In loving memory of our mother, Celie Rubinstein, Leeds, who passed away on Kislev 4, 5697—Nov. 27, 1936. Sadly missed by her children.—Mrs. Sarah Levy, 47, Armitage-road, Huddersfield.

SAIPE.—In unfading remembrance of our beloved parents, Samuel and Augusta Saipe, who passed away Dec. 8, 1921, Kislev 7, and Nov. 9, 1927, Marcheshvan 14. Never forgotten by their children.—Leeds.

SCHLESINGER.—Treasured memory of our dear father, Baruch Schlesinger, who died Kislev 2, 5688. For ever in our hearts.

SCHUCHMAN.—In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Jacob Schuchman, who passed away Nov. 26, 1931. Sadly missed by his wife, daughters, sons-in-law. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

SOKEL.—In cherished memory of Jacob Sokel, who died Kislev 4, 5697. Ever remembered by his sorrowing wife, son and daughter.—34, West Green-road, N.15.

TAVROGES.—In cherished memory of our darling wife and mother, Rachel Tavroges, who died Kislev 4, 5698. Deeply mourned and sadly missed.—28, Clifton-gardens, N.15.

WEISS.—In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Morris Weiss (of St. Martin's-lane), who passed away Nov. 30, 1931.—10, Golders-court, N.W.11.

WIENSTEIN.—In cherished memory of our beloved wife and mother, Sonia Wienstein, who passed away Nov. 23, 1933. Sadly missed by her ever sorrowing husband Harris, daughters Leah and and Anne, son Aubrey, sons-in-law, and grandchildren.—2, Rathdown-park, Terenure, Dublin.

MEMORIAL STONES

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

JACOBS.—The memorial to the late Michael Jacobs, of 61, Albion-gate, W.2, will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, N.W.10, next Sunday, Nov. 27, 1938. Service at 12.30 p.m. Will relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

LEIBOW.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Fanny Leibow, widow of Phillip M. Leibow will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1938, at 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4.

SCHULMAN.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Max Schulman will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1938, at 11 a.m.

THANKS FOR CONDOLENCE

The family and relatives of the late Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Bird, Newcastle, wish to express their heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Mrs. Messing and family, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Leon, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Adams, Rabonim and friends for the great kindness shown them during their recent tragic bereavement.

The family of the late Mrs. Leah Cooper, ז"ל, thank all for kind visits and letters received in their bereavement.—29 Mayflower-road.

The family of the late Mrs. Florrie Davis who died suddenly at Hove, on November 12, express thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind messages of condolence.

Mr. I. Lipman, Mrs. E. Miller, and Mrs. L. Smith wish to tender their sincere thanks to relatives and friends for kind wishes and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late beloved daughter and sister Mrs. J. Goodman.—5, New Church-road, Hove.

The sons and daughters of the late Mrs. Fanny Rosenberg thank relatives, friends and institutions for the numerous expressions of sympathy and condolence received on the occasion of their sad bereavement.—122, Bignor-street, Manchester, 8.

PERSONAL

Could any family offer home to German (pianist) till he goes to America (February)?—Please apply to Miss Radó, 31, Charlbert-court, N.W.8.

Jewish Austrian lawyer (young) with wife and baby needs immediate help to come to England; urgent, in danger; pending emigration to America; self-supporting.—Address, 4,848, Jewish Chronicle.

Jewish couple would legally adopt healthy child (boy) 3 to 6 years; refugee or orphan.—Address, 3,904, Jewish Chronicle.

Strong, adaptable, domesticated girl, 16 years, left in Germany without family, in urgent need of hospitality.—Blank, 39, Armitage-road, N.W.11.

Urgent help required to bring to this country Viennese boy, aged 15; very well educated; knowledge English.—Klaar, 110, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.6.

Vienna goldsmith, 15 years independent worker, begs someone to help with permit.—Porjes, 15, Spitalgasse, Vienna, 9.

Who will help young Jewish Viennese couple of good family who have no relatives abroad? Please reply to: Otto Hahn, Porzellangasse, 20, Vienna, 9, Germany.

Would noble-minded family be willing to receive for some time boy, 8½, or girl, 12, or both, children of an Austrian physician.—Dr. Trommer, 18/3, Dürergasse, Vienna, 6.

Would philanthropic person advance or contribute towards fares and "landing money" to enable desperate family (1 young child), at present in Austria, to emigrate to South America; English references.—Address, 3,996, Jewish Chronicle.

Which generous person would give guarantee for German Jew to obtain visa for England, where a situation is waiting. Guarantee essential for visa.—H. Saenger, 40, Howitt-road, N.W.3.

Will charitable family offer hospitality to healthy and refined Jewish girl, motherless, aged 11½, now in Vienna. Very urgent case.—Address, 3,997, Jewish Chronicle.

Would kind family take German woman, 60, used to work, perfect cook, needlewoman. Pocket money.—Rosenberg, 23, Helenslea-avenue, N.W.11.

Would kind family offer home to German couple, wife good cook, domesticated, willing to help.—Bower, 111, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W.6.

COMMUNAL NOTICES

קק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE

GREAT—Preacher this (Friday) evening, Rev. Barnett Joseph, B.A.

STOKE NEWINGTON—Reader this (Friday) evening and to-morrow (Sabbath), Rev. C. S. Rosenberg, of Vienna (candidate for office).

HACKNEY—Preacher to-morrow (Sabbath), Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman, M.A., B.Sc.

HAMMERSMITH & WEST KENSINGTON—Preacher to-morrow (Sabbath), Rev. E. Ehrntha', B.A. (candidate for office).

DOLLIS HILL & GLADSTONE PARK DISTRICT—Preacher to-morrow (Sabbath), Rabbi J. Shachter, M.A. (of Belfast).

GREAT SYNAGOGUE GUILD FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

4, St. James's-place, E.C.3.

DR. CECIL ROTH, M.A., will speak on "The Jewish Contribution to Civilisation," Ernst Schiff Memorial Hall, Tuesday, December 6th, at 8 p.m. The Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey, P.C., G.B.E., will preside.

Admission by ticket. Application should be made to the Secretary at the above address.

NEW WEST END SYNAGOGUE HEBREW AND RELIGION CLASSES.

THE Distribution of Prizes will take place in the Vestry of the Synagogue on Sunday next, 27th inst., at 11 a.m. William Goldstein, Esq., will preside, and the awards will be distributed by Mrs. Goldstein.

WEST HAM DISTRICT SYNAGOGUE, UPTON PARK DISTRICT SYNAGOGUE, EAST HAM, AND MANOR PARK ASSOCIATE SYNAGOGUE, AND ILFORD DISTRICT SYNAGOGUE.

COMBINED SPECIAL SERVICE OF PRAYER AND INTERCESSION will be held at the West Ham District Synagogue, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, on Sunday, November 27th, at 5 p.m. The Mayor of East Ham and members of the local Corporations will attend. Residents in South Essex are cordially invited.

HAMMERSMITH AND WEST KENSINGTON SYNAGOGUE.

71, Brook Green, W.6.

CHOIRMASTER required, salary £75 per annum.—Applications to the Secretary.

SOUTH TOTTENHAM SYNAGOGUE.

Crowland-road, N.15.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the office of Minister/Reader, to act also as Secretary. Must be Baal Koreh. Inclusive commencing salary £300 p.a., pensionable under the Jewish Memorial Council Scheme. Candidates should preferably be under 40 and must pass the medical examination. The Chief Rabbi's Certificate will be required. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to reach the Honorary Officers at the Synagogue by 16th December.

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QUEEN'S PARK HEBREW CONGREGATION,
Lochleven-road, Glasgow, S.2.

MINISTER required; state age, qualifications, and credentials to Morris Green, Hon. Secretary, 220, Langside-road, Glasgow, S.2.

THE Executives of the following Manchester institutions acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of a donation of £5 each from Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sandler, The Avenue, Kersal, on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, and express to them their heartiest congratulations.—Jewish Board of Guardians, Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Jewish National Fund, Talmudical College, Jewish Fresh-Air Home and School, Delamere.

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Situations Vacant. { *Minimum 4 lines 8/-* / *Each succeeding line 2/-*

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Each succeeding line 2/-

GOLDERS GREEN. — Room with breakfast, meals optional; for fifty-year-old lady; early December.—Address, 3849, Jewish Chronicle.

REQUIRED by lady, home with private family; partial board; West Hampstead or Golders Green district.—Address, 3837, Jewish Chronicle.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Minimum 4 lines 7/6
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BEAUTIFULLY furnished double or single room; bed and breakfast or partial board; Garage; near bus and tube. —5, Shirehall-lane, Hendon. Hendon 2923.

BEAUTIFUL front bedroom for one or two business gentlemen in modern house; board optional; every convenience; garage.—93, Mount Pleasant-road, Brondesbury Park. 'Phone: Willesden 4238.

BEDROOM and breakfast for gentleman, near station and buses, comfortable, mod. terms.—Address, 41, Melrose-avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

COMFORTABLE mod. home; bedrms. fitted h. & c. water; full board if desired; near Tube, bus, and trams.—3, Princess-cres., Finsbury Park. Sta. 4879.

CRICKLEWOOD. — Lady wishes to share with another her modern furnished mansion flat; constant hot water; every convenience; not orthodox.—Address, 4 035, Jewish Chronicle.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Bedroom in private comfortable house; moderate; board as requir d; few minutes Tube and buses.—'Phone: Speedwell 9137.

FOR business people or students; comfortable home with breakfast; evening meals optional; moderate terms.—121, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6. Mai. 1650.

FOR business people. Comfortable home, meals optional; Hungarian and English cooking; moderate terms; near Warwick-avenue station and 6 bus.—6, Clifton-villas, Maida Vale. Aber. 2034.

FOR professional and business people (liberal), single and double room, h. & c., gas fires, partial board, 2 mins. Willesden Green.—123, Dartmouth-road, Gla. 2753.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Comfortable home 1 or 2 people sole guests; best kasher food; every attention; close to Tube. Speedwell 8002.—Address, 4,042, Jewish Chronicle.

HAMPSTEAD. — Mrs. R. Witmond, Gothic House, 71, Compayne-gdns., West End-lane, N.W.6, Mai. 5473; 2 mins. W. Hampstead Met.; h. & c. basins every room; different menu every evening; terms mod.; single or dble. rooms vacant.

ORTHODOX family would take one or two paying guests; near synagogue. —18, Portland-avenue, N.16.

PAYING guests received full or partial board; home comforts; constant h. and c.w.; gas fires and rings; moderate. —24, Hilltop-road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6. Mai. 2673.

SERVICE Flatlets, very comfortably furnished with lounge; partial or full board; minute 53 bus., Met.—Mrs. Marshall, 82, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead, N.W. 'Phone: Mai. 7833.

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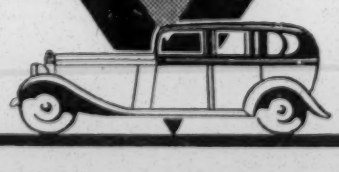

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In consequence of exceptional pressure on space, a large number of letters to the Editor, articles, and news paragraphs have had to be held out of this issue. It has been possible to insert only a very small proportion of the great number of letters that have been received. Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

REFUGEES: THE PRESENT POSITION

IF, as was truly said by MR. NOEL-BAKER in last Monday's Parliamentary Debate, the Nazi anti-Jewish campaign will go down in history with St. Bartholomew's Eve as a lasting memory of human shame, the noble rejoinder by the House of Commons to that wickedness will remain as an imperishable tribute to British principle and British humanity. MR. BAKER'S speech, introducing the debate, was an indictment as damning as it was impressive. But the speeches that followed were equally eloquent of the resentment and pity which have swept through the country, and the House, during the debate, took on almost the appearance of the world conscience incarnate—a moral tribunal before which the Nazi miscreants were being arraigned. And its verdict was unanimous. Not one syllable of dissent came from any quarter, either during the discussion or when the motion was put expressing profound concern at the deplorable treatment of minorities in Europe. The Government itself accepted it, and there was no division. Once more the occasion proved that on a high moral issue, if on few others, the British Parliament speaks as one man, faithfully reflecting the mind of the great British democracy.

But the debate had also a vital and practical question under consideration—the problem of the refugees, described by SIR SAMUEL HOARE as "appalling," and by another member (SIR ARCHIBALD SOUTHBY) as "perhaps the most terrible problem of the times in which we live." Before the discussion began, a statement was made by the PRIME MINISTER. This was amplified by the subsequent speech of the Home Secretary, and it is a matter of the most urgent consequence to analyse the position as it has been left by these two deliverances. Mr. MAXTON singled out clearly the three main aspects of the problem. The first is an immediate one, "a matter of handling in days, and not in weeks or months"—the removal of the people from the danger point. The second is their temporary accommodation. The third is the "long-term solution"—the permanent settlement of the human flotsam and jetsam for whose miseries the Nazi inquisitors bear the sole blame. What results accrued from the debate in respect of these grave and pressing needs?

On the first and immediate one, the Home Secretary told the House that the Co-ordinating Committee and the other organisations had informed him that they would be prepared to bring over here all the children whose maintenance could be guaranteed and that all that would be necessary would be for the Home Office to give the requisite visas and facilitate entry into this country. Sir SAMUEL HOARE states that he replied "without a moment's hesitation" that his Department would certainly be prepared to provide the facilities. "Here," he said, "is a chance of taking the young generation of a great people, a chance of mitigating to some extent the terrible sufferings of their parents and their friends." The task which it involves is, let there be no mistake about it, a formidable one alike in the responsibilities which it entails, the difficulties with which it is beset, and the charges which it will impose. But the task is also a sacred one—the salvaging of the children—and the Jews of this country, their co-religionists in Palestine who are already offering to adopt 5 000 of the little ones, and the other Jewish Communities elsewhere will, no doubt, demonstrate that it will not be shirked.

But the children are not the only ones indicated in the first aspect of the problem. There are others at the "danger point." There are the Jews still in Germany, yearning and praying to be delivered from the death in life to which they are doomed there. There are the expelled Polish Jews in the notorious "no-man's-land." Havens for these, as well as for their children, are desperately needed. But some reassurance can be derived from the Home Secretary's explicit statement that the Government is prepared to look favourably upon proposals for providing a temporary home for them in this country, on the understanding that, at some time in the future, they will find a permanent settlement elsewhere. This announcement, which covers the second aspect of the refugee problem—that of temporary accommodation—is welcome. But Great Britain will expect other nations to co-operate with her in this matter of the refugee, and the Inter-Governmental Committee, formed by the Evian Conference, has been inquiring as to the attitude which the States represented at that Conference will take up on the question. According to the Home Secretary, however, "no very definite action has yet resulted." Unless a more humane attitude is disclosed at the meeting of the Committee a week hence, and the more generous example of Britain and the United States is widely followed, a very poignant situation will arise.

On the question of permanent settlement of the refugees, the third aspect of the problem, the proceedings in Parliament were not too hopeful. The Evian Conference, as has been said, has no definite results to record. As far as the British Dominions are concerned, little could be said by the responsible spokesmen of the Government. The PRIME MINISTER warned the House that "the possibilities of settlement are strictly limited." He spoke, however, of inquiries made in Tanganyika, British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland—in the first two with regard to large-scale settlement, and in the rest in connection with less ambitious proposals. In all cases the response was favourable. Private organisations are invited to survey the possibilities in Tanganyika and British Guiana, and, if satisfactory, the Government will be ready to lease large areas of land on generous terms.

That these concessions, without additions made by other Governments, would be adequate to Jewish needs, actual and prospective, it is impossible to believe. We cannot forget that it is not only the half-million or more of German Jews who are in question. Their coreligionists in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, and Poland, too, may soon be in dire distress. Unless, in the broad stretches of the vast British Empire, or in other countries, room can be found for them, an already grave problem will become graver still, with repercussions the world over that wise statesmanship would move heaven and earth to avoid. Why, then, should not Palestine—a new world—not be brought in to restore the health of the old? Mr. CHAMBERLAIN tells us that it is generally recognised that that small country cannot provide a solution of the Jewish refugee problem. But it

is not long since this "small country" was receiving 61,000 Jews in a single year and Zionists were declaring that a Jewish State—a fraction of the country—could accommodate two million more Jews. And this did not reckon with the vast empty area of the Negev which is awaiting development. Even if Palestine could not absorb immediately all who are clamouring for asylum, it could at least receive a good proportion of them, while its possibilities for permanent settlement might render its claims for consideration decisive. Here is a country actually laid out and built on pioneer lines, and anxious that Jews should come to it for refuge. On what grounds of perverted logic or sentiment is it alone to be ruled out of its ordained mission at a time when the doors of so many other countries have been bolted against them or are at most ajar? One cannot think that such an intolerable anomaly can continue. The first essential of any solution of the refugee problem is intelligent and forward planning. Again and again we have urged this upon responsible quarters. The same cry was heard in last Monday's debate. But it is not satisfied by virtually dismissing Palestine from consideration where hunted Jews are concerned.

To the cost of any good and really valuable scheme of settlement Jews can be relied upon to contribute with both hands. They are veterans in giving and they are acutely conscious of the present almost overwhelming emergency, as the great scheme for a Colonisation Fund just launched by Dutch Jews strikingly exemplifies. Not the least virtue of this plan is that it shows imagination, resolution, and a true grasp of the vastness of the problem that confronts us, while the very fact that its success would create a great fund in being could not but demonstrate that Jews at any rate are serious about the question and thus act as an incentive to others to take *their* duties seriously, too. What is wanted is not only Jewish money and Jewish imagination, as far as these can help—and in this connection a word of profound gratitude is due to Earl BALDWIN for agreeing to inaugurate a Jewish Refugee Fund appealing to the whole country—but a recognition by public men that without a resolutely planned attack on the entire problem, an attack which thinks less of the difficulties than of the need, and more of ordered planning than of hand-to-mouth improvisations, this refugee question can only grow in magnitude and complexity. We are not asking for the moon—the Home Secretary himself says that the problem is not insoluble. But we do ask for a handling of the problem that really befits the emergency, and, above all, that Palestine should be allowed to play its historic rôle in the redemption of our people, to the glory of the world and its civilisation.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE COMING ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION

THE demonstration against the latest and culminating cruelties of the German Government is now fixed to take place at the Albert Hall on December 1st next. Only those—very few, one hopes—who profess to be bored with the whole subject will quarrel with the Jewish initiative in calling this meeting. The rest, who form the overwhelming majority of our fellow-citizens, will see in it a natural revolt against the massed iniquities and horrors of the Nazi regime, and, therefore, a revolt that cannot and should not be stifled. Where non-Jews have protested, should Jews alone, coreligionists of the victims of barbarism, stand icily aloof and hold their peace? The matter has only to be put in this way to dispose of any promptings to pusillanimity on the part of Jews, or of the complaints of ennui which may come from a few negligible non-Jews.

That the demonstration meets with the hearty endorsement of the British people as a whole may be gathered from the quality of the platform. Lord Sankey, distinguished judge and statesman, will preside. The Archbishop of York, Cardinal Hinsley, Dr. R. E. Bond, and the Chief Rabbi will speak for their respective communities, and Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Herbert Morrison for the Liberal and Labour Parties, while Lady Bonham Carter will voice the feelings of British women, and a prominent member of the Conservative Party will also participate. Protestant and Catholic, Conservative, Labour, and Liberal will, in fact, speak the mind of a practically united nation. If the ruling party or clique in Germany will not grasp the implications of such a demonstration, the growing number of other Germans whose eyes have been at least partly opened by recent events will be under no illusions—provided that the censorship does not rob them of all knowledge of the meeting.

STRENGTHENING JEWISH DEFENCE

IT is satisfactory to learn that the branch of the Deputies' work concerned with the defence of British Jewry against anti-Semitism is to have its name altered. Instead of being known as the "Co-ordinating Committee"—a title which conveyed nothing of its functions to the ordinary mind—it is henceforth to bear the rational name of the Jewish Defence Committee. Better still, it is good to hear that the Committee's membership is to be extended to persons not members of the Board—men chosen for their knowledge of the situation, their ability to deal with it, and their readiness to sacrifice their leisure time. Side by side with this strengthening of the Committee's personnel there is also to be a considerable enlargement of its work. In the words of the President, "no aspect of Jewish defence or offence will be ignored." The Committee has, in the past, been subject to criticism, despite the valuable work it has accomplished. But it is only fair to remember that, as Mr. Laski reminds us, it has been handicapped by lack of funds and the smallness of the organisation.

"FACE THE FACT!"

WHO wills the end must will the means. By "means" is signified money in sufficiency, speakers to relieve the present small and devoted band of volunteers, and the loan of cars to take them to and from distant meeting places. And by "end" is meant the countering of an agitation, fed from abroad, and working stealthily as well as openly, which threatens the peace and security of ourselves and our children. This object is surely large and vital enough to wring substantial help from the best-guarded purse. If there are still any who doubt the danger, we would commend to them the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare, in Parliament last Monday, in which he said that below the surface "there is the making of a definite anti-Jewish movement." This assertion he made as a fact, based on his daily experience at the Home Office. He added that it was "better to face the fact quite frankly." If Jews refuse to do so, and prefer to play the optimistic ostrich, they will only deserve what they get. Giving for Jews abroad is right and intensely urgent, but waiting until anti-Semitism is not merely "making" but made is only stupid and dangerous.

IN THE HOUSE OF THEIR FRIENDS

A LETTER was published in our last issue from Councillor H. C. Andrews, of Hove, in which he notified his resignation from the Presidency of the Anglo-German Friendship League, a body which he had himself founded in the early days of 1933, and which had attained a large membership. His reason for this step is that he is now so thoroughly disgusted with the treatment of German Jewry that he feels the time has come when "the whole world ought to resent this terrible persecution." Following upon this courageous announcement, comes also the resignation by Lord Mount Temple of his Chairmanship of the well-known Anglo-German Fellowship. In this case, too, the motive was the treatment of the Jews of Germany, as well as the attitude of the Germans towards the Catholic and Lutheran communities. The importance of this action by sturdy friends of Germany needs little stressing. It has been taken not by "Bolshevist Archbishops"—a Nazi phrase—or hostile politicians, but by men who have their hearts in the promotion of the movement for better relations with Germany—even with Nazi Germany. But this latest outburst of Nazi savagery has been too much for them and they have reacted in the only way which honest men would choose.

Berlin will not miss the significance of these moves. Whether it will put a brake on the criminal lunacy of Goebbels and his confederates is another matter, though there must be some limit to the general antagonising of the world beyond which any sane nation must hesitate to go. It is to be hoped, too, that the rank and file of the Anglo-German Fellowship will ponder well their Chairman's action. We now wait to see whether the British citizens who have filled the Press with statements that the German-Jewish persecution is a myth, and who have thereby probably misled thousands of other people, will have the grace and candour to admit their mistake and publicly retract.

MIZRACHI IN ENGLAND

DURING the last weeks there have been indications that the Mizrachi Party in English Zionism is undergoing something of a salutary revival. As is often the case, the Provinces have taken the lead in this matter, but no doubt in London, too, this body will, under the inspiration of some of the devoted leaders of World Mizrachi, bestir itself and realise that the movement is more than a dormitory for Orthodox religious supporters of the Zionist ideal. The mere consideration of the practical work which Mizrachi has done, and is doing, in Palestine should put to shame any members who are inclined to imagine that Mizrachi amounts only to pious approval, protest, and subscription.

The world, in these testing times, is being taught a bitter lesson in the shallowness of materialism. It is paying dear for its neglect of the precept that man doth not live by bread alone. The mighty responsibility of Mizrachists in Zionism is nothing less than to maintain the eternal struggle against the running after false gods which has over and over again meant the chastisement of Israel. It is their sacred duty continually to remind the Zionist masses that the only historic justification for Jewish Nationalism is the preservation of the Jewish idea, of which the only symbolic and lasting vehicle is to be found in Jewish traditional practice and the spiritual conception of Judaism. Their fight, to be victorious, must be by persuasion—which renders their task the more difficult but the more glorious in face of the growing power of materialism throughout the world to-day.

DR. CECIL ROTH'S APPOINTMENT

THE appointment of Dr. Cecil Roth to the post—recently created by the munificence of a group of British Jews—of Reader in Post-Biblical

Jewish History at the Oxford University is a tribute to a singularly able Jewish scholar. In a short career—for Dr. Roth is still a young man—this very able member of our Community has acquired a position of distinction in the field in which he has specialised and won a reputation which may fairly be described as international. As a writer, he has evinced not only a pungent style but sincerity, an independence of mind, and a courage of his convictions fearlessly maintained in the face of dissent. Nor need readers of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE be told of the services which his research and erudition have rendered to the Jewish cause—services quite lately increased in striking fashion by his immediate reaction to the lapse of Italy from its traditions of liberty. That in his new sphere of activity he will perform an office of the highest educational value may be taken for granted, and, for the rest, the institution of the new Readership in one of England's most famous seats of learning at a time when Jewish professors abroad are hunted from their appointments and ghetto benches are offered to Jewish students presents a contrast which Jews will note with satisfaction, and Italy and other countries may reflect on with advantage.

NEW CHANCES FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

An Act of Parliament was passed last year which makes it possible for many classes of persons not hitherto covered by the Government Old-Age Pension scheme to be brought within its ambit. There must be very many who are unaware of this fact, and for those who would like to benefit from the new law a short article on the subject in this issue of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE will provide all the necessary information. One of its important features is that it makes pension provision for persons of foreign birth who have been resident in this country for at least the past ten years. This is a concession of very real value. But the plan may also benefit considerably those Jewish charitable institutions which are now called upon to provide relief for the aged poor, many of whom, if the legislation referred to had been in force years ago and had been taken due advantage of, would now be able to stand on their own feet. In fact, the law in question is a most admirable piece of social legislation, such as would, one imagines, make a special appeal to Jews, with their well-known anxiety to protect themselves in their declining years. The offer, however, it is important to stress, should be taken advantage of immediately, as the last day for the acceptance of eligible persons on the present terms is January 2nd next. It is to be hoped that the article to which we have alluded will be carefully studied.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

VISCOUNT SAMUEL will be the guest of honour at a dinner of the Manchester Branch of the Oxford Society on Saturday, December 3rd, in the Clarendon Club.

THE REV. JOHN S. HARRIS celebrates his 72nd birthday to-day. Lord HIRST will be 75 to-morrow. On Sunday, Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN will be 64.

BIRTHS

A SON was born on November 19th, 1938, at the Mary Lund Nursing Home, to Helen (née Goldberger), wife of M. Boyd Smith, 40a, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

A SON was born on Tuesday, November 22nd, 1938, at 27, Welbeck Street, W.1, to Irene (née Berg), wife of Philip Sive, of 79, Northways, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

A DAUGHTER (Patricia), was born on November 13th, at the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, to Edna (née Saltman), wife of Samuel Bergson, of 2 Raglan Avenue, Sunderland.

A DAUGHTER was born on November 19th, 1938, at 27, Welbeck Street, W.1, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Freeman (Kitty Morris), of 24, Alexander Avenue, N.W.10.

BARMITZVAH

ROY MONTAGUE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Filer, of 132, High Street, Harlesden, N.W., will read a portion of the Law at the Willesden District Synagogue, College Road, N.W., on November 26th, 1938. Kiddush will be held in the Synagogue after the service. Relatives and friends are invited. This is the only intimation.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. PHILIP ADLER AND MISS MIRREL TOOHEY

The engagement is announced of Philip, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Adler, of "Claremont Villa," Bury New Road, Manchester, to Mirrel, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Toohey, of "Raeville," Westfield Road, Dublin.

MR. OSCAR BARBER AND MISS PEGGY LEAVEY

The engagement is announced of Oscar, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barber, of 16, Rudloe Road, S.W.12, to Peggy, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Leavey, of 28, Hamilton Court, W.9 (late of 8, Clyde Road, Croydon).

MR. MAURICE BLACKMAN AND MISS K. COHEN

The engagement is announced of Maurice, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackman, of 53, Lambeth Walk, S.E.11, to Kitty, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, 77, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E.7.

MR. HARRY CHALFEN AND MISS FAY FISHBERG

The engagement is announced of Harry, younger son of Mrs. Sophie Chalfen and the late Mr. Simon Chalfen, of 66, Belgrave Road, Ilford, to Fay, second daughter of Mrs. Ray Fishberg and the late Mr. Adolph Fishberg, of 73, Whitechapel Road, London, E.1.

THE REV. EMANUEL FISCHER AND MISS FREDA ROITH

The engagement is announced of the Rev. Emanuel Fischer, of the Lombard Street Synagogue, Dublin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fischer, Kishinev, to Freda, eldest daughter of the Rev. Morris and Mrs. Roith, 93 Donore Terrace, South Circular Road, Dublin.

MR. VICTOR MISHCON AND MISS J. M. HYDLEMAN

The engagement is announced of Victor, only son of Mrs. Queenie Mishcon, of Pullman Court, Streatham, S.W., and the late Rabbi A. Mishcon, to Jean, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hydleman, of "Fremington," Creswick Road, W.3.

MR. CLARENCE PERRY AND MISS ERNESTINE (TINA) NATHAN

The engagement is announced of Clarence, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry, of Welling, Kent, elder grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Tareezer, to Ernestine (Tina), only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Nathan, 2, Hillersdon Avenue, Edgware.

MR. A. POMERANCE AND MISS L. GLEIBERMAN

The engagement is announced of Alfred, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pomerance, of 7, Holmfield Avenue, Stoneygate, Leicester, to Lena, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gleiberman, of 2, Raglan Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MR. ARTHUR RIVLIN AND MISS RENEE RABINOWITZ

The engagement is announced of Arthur (Archie), only son of Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Rivlin, of 113, Cathedral Road, Cardiff, to Renée, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Rabinowitz, 25, Aigburth Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

MR. CYRIL ROSENBERG AND MISS AUDREY LEVY

The engagement is announced of Cyril Rosenberg, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg, of Birmingham, to Audrey, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Levy, 3, Priory Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8.

MR. L. SIMMONS AND MISS E. FOX

The engagement is announced of Leon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Simmons, of 60, Loughborough Park, S.W.9, to Ettie Fox, of 13, Webbs Road, S.W.11, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Fox.

MR. HENRY SOLOMONS AND MISS RONA FISHER

The engagement is announced of Henry, third son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Solomons, 151, Anson Road, London, N.W.2, to Rona, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fisher, "Penwortham," Onslow Road, Liverpool, 6.

SILVER WEDDING

MYERS : SCHEIER.—On November 24th, 1913, at the Stoke Newington Synagogue, by Rabbi Harris Cohen and the Rev. Coleman Davies, Simon Myers to Millie Scheier.—27, Heber Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

DEATH

The death occurred on Sabbath last, November 19th, at 20, Avenue Mansions, N.W.3, of Mr. Alfred Harris Froomberg. He is survived by his widow, sons, daughter (Mrs. Edward Warshawi, and grandchildren.

THE WEEK'S PULPIT

LONDON

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING

GREAT, Duke Street, E.C. .. .. .. REV. BARNETT JOSEPH, B.A.
NEW WEST END, St. Petersburgh Place, W. .. REV. E. LEVINE, M.A.
(Service at 6.15 p.m.) Subject: "Industry."

TO-MORROW (SABBATH)

DOLLIS HILL AND GLADSTONE PARK, Parkside, N.W. RABBI J. SHACHTER, M.A. (of Belfast)
HACKNEY, Brenthouse Road, E. .. .. RABBI DR. I. GOODMAN, M.A.
Subject: "Taking Religion Seriously."
HAMMERSMITH AND WEST KENSINGTON, Brook Green, W. REV. E. EHRENTHAL
NORTH LONDON, Lofting Road, N. .. .. .. DR. DANIEL LEWIN (of Jews' College)
NORTH LONDON LIBERAL, Library Hall, Church Street, N. REV. L. EDGAR, M.A.
(Service at 3.30) Subject: "The German Outrage and our Right to Condemn."
NORTH-WESTERN REFORM, Alyth Gardens, N.W. .. REV. M. L. PERLZWEIG, M.A.
(Service at 11) Subject: "What Shall we do To-day?"

SUNDAY

ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD (Liberal) .. .. .. RABBI DR. I. I. MATTUCK
(Service at 11.30) Subject: "Religion and the Persecution of the Jews."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

LONDON

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25

THE JEWISH INSTITUTE, Mulberry Street, E.1, Address, 8.
E. & C.L.Y. MIZRACHI, Rev. B. Joseph, B.A., 59, King Edwards Road, E., 8 prompt
N.L.Y. MIZRACHI, Mr. M. Silverstone, LL.B., 73, Bethune Road, N.16, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26

MIZRACHI FEDERATION, Conference, Rose Hertz Hall, Woburn House, 7.30.
T.T.T., Dance, Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, W.C., Band, 8. (Tickets 3/6).
THE JEWISH INSTITUTE, Mulberry Street, E.1, Lecture by Rev. H. Mayerowitsch, 8
U.L.J.U.S., Dr. N. Barou, Ph.D., D.Sc., on "Jews and the Co-operative Movement," 357, Euston Road, N.W.1, 8 p.m. All welcome.
M.Y.S.C., 99, Baker Street, W., Dancing every Saturday and Sunday. Band, 8-11.30, Comp., Novelties, Prizes (1/6, includ. refresh.). Socials every Tues. and Thurs.
DELPHIC DRAMATIC SOCIETY, "Square Pegs," Cripplegate Theatre, in aid of Ohel Jacob Schools, Palestine, 8.15. Tickets at door.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27

THE JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, W.C.1, open from 10.30 to 1.
MIZRACHI FEDERATION, Conference, Rose Hertz Hall, Woburn House, 10 a.m.
HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE, Boardroom, Lecture by Rabbi Israel Brodie, B.A., B.Litt., on "Reuchlin," 11.45, the third of a series of four self-contained lectures on "Defenders of the Jewish Faith" on alternate Sundays.
HARCOURT SOCIAL CLUB, Party Visit to Harringay Ice Rink, meet at Manor House Station, 2.45 p.m. Evening: Gate Theatre visit, previous bookings only.
NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE CLASSES, Lofting Road, N.1, Prize Distribution and Entertainment, Dr. M. Epstein presiding, John I. Jacobs Hall, 3.30 p.m.
BECONTREE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATE SYNAGOGUE, 200, Becontree Avenue, Becontree, Essex, Mr. Frank Renton on "Jewish Defence," 3.30.
OLD VICTORIANS' CLUB, Carnival Ball, Adolph Tuck Hall, Band, Comp, 7.30 (3/-)
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY, Dance, The Henry Jacques School of Dancing, 6, Hanover Street W.1, Band, Comps., etc., 7.30 (2/6).

Continued on next page

Stop—to think of the sick and aged for a moment

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS—*Continued from previous page.*

O.A.B. & S.A., Supper, etc., 2/5 inclusive, in aid of Board of Guardians, Brixton Synagogue Hall, Effra Road, 7.30 p.m., Hon. Secretary, Tulse Hill 5922.
SOUTH-WEST ESSEX CLUB AND MARLBOROUGH JUDEANS, Joint Dance, 140, Boundary Rd., Walthamstow, near "Bakers Arms," Band, Comps., Prizes, 7.30 (1/-, 1/6)
ABSA TENNIS CLUB, Dance, Cavendish Rooms, Willesden Green, 7.30 to 12 (2/6).
HAMPSTEAD LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY, Lecture by Mr. Ivan Greenberg on "Free-lance Journalism," Synagogue, Dennington Park Road, N.W.6, 8 p.m.
HILLSIDE, 135a, Holmleigh Road, N.16, Dance, Band, 8. (Visitors 2/-, Mems. 1/6)
THE JEWISH INSTITUTE, Mulberry Street, E.1, Concert, 8.
HARMONY CLUB, 3, Broad Lane, N.15, Dance, Arsenal and Spurs Stars, 8.
FINCHLEY LIT. AND SOCIAL CIRCLE, Debate, followed by music, Syn. Hall, 8 p.m.
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON J.U.S., Soirée and Dance, Common Room, 357, Euston Road, N.W.1, 8 p.m. (Members 1/-, Members' friends 1/6).
MOWBRAY, Synagogue Hall, Mowbray Road, Edgware, Social, 8 (6d., 9d.).
VICTORIA AND CHELSEA SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY, Mock Trial, Communal Hall, Smith Street, Smith Terrace, Chelsea, S.W.3, 8 p.m. Admission free.
H.S.S.S., 88, Archway Road, N.19, Dance, Paul Jones Comp., Prizes, 8 (9d., 1/-)
STAMFORD HILL OLD BOYS' CLUB (with St. John Ambulance Brigade), Dance, Marcus Samuel Hall, Egerton Rd., N.16, Spot Prizes, 8 to 11.30. (Tickets 1/6)
HAMMERSMITH AND WEST KENSINGTON SYNAGOGUE SOCIAL CIRCLE, Com. Hall, Brook Green, W.6, Dance, Prizes, 8 to 11.30 Mem. 1/6, Vis. 2/-, inclu. refresh.)
KINGSBURY LADIES' GUILD, Dance in aid of the Jewish Refugee Fund, Grosvenor Rooms, Walm Lane, N.W., Band, Prizes, etc, 8 to 12. (Tickets 3/6).
B.B.Z., Event of the year, 11th Annual Ball, Small Queen's Hall, 8 to 12 (3/6). Dress optional. All welcome.
HACKNEY JEWISH BOYS' CLUB AID SOCIETY, Dance, Royal Hotel, Russell Square, Band, Prizes, etc, 8 to 1. (Tickets 3/6).
WEST CENTRAL TENNIS CLUB, Re-union Supper Dance, First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, W.C.1, Supper 7.30, Dancing till 1. (Members 6/6, Non-members 7/6).
B'NAI B'RITH, First Lodge and First Women's Lodge, Installation of Dr. Samuel Daiches and Mrs. Neville J. Laski as Presidents by Dr. S. Brodetsky (Grand President), Mostyn Hotel, 8.30.
GOLDERS GREEN Y.I.S., Radio Dance No. 3, Dunstan Rd. Synagogue, 8.30 (9d., 1/-)
BEN ZAKKAI, Film Evening, 35, Lordship Park, N.16, 8.45 p.m.
NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE SOCIAL SOCIETY, Novelty Dances and Competitions, 72, Lofting Road.
"IVRI," Dance and Fox-trot Competition, Prizes, Com. Hall, Forest Gate (1/6).
DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY, Synagogue Hall, Brenthouse Rd., E.9, Ladies' Night, don't miss, Valuable Gifts and Prizes for ladies, Band. (Members 1/-, Visitors 1/6)
R.J.S.L., Dance, "Poplars Hall," 287, Seven Sisters Road, N.4 (half minute Manor House), Fox-trot Competitions, Cups, Novelties. (Tickets 2/-).

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28

E. & C.L. YOUNG MIZRACHI, Mr. M. Persoff, 59, Brick Lane, E.1, 8.30 prompt.
O.B.C., 241, Mile End Road, E.1. Speaker: Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., 8.30
FINCHLEY Y.I.S., Study Circle, 42, Cavendish Avenue, N.3, 8.30. Visitors welcome
SOUTH ESSEX J.S.C., 234, Romford Road, E.7, Dance, Entertainment by our own Dramatic Section.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

SOUTH LONDON MACCABI, Table-Tennis Section, Barnett Raingold Hall, Wansey Street, S.E.17, 8 p.m. All visitors welcome.
ZEBULUN, 49, Upper Clapton Road, E.5, Tuesday Magazine Part 4, 8.30.
B.J.Y.C., 49, Effra Road, S.W.2, Mid-week Dance, 8.30 to 11.30 p.m. (6d., 1/-).
HENDON JEWISH CLUB (Sen.), Talk by Councillor H. Solomons, Syn. Hall, 8.45.
U.Y.I.S., Model Parliament, "Future Policy of Young Israel," Woburn House, 8.45
HARCOURT SOCIAL CLUB, 39, Upper Clapton Road, E.5, Mr. Frank Renton on "The Menace Within the Jewish Community," 9. (Visitors 6d.).
JEWISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, 43, Great Prescott Street, E.1, "A Non-Jew Looks at Palestine," Speaker: Mr. L. G. Rule, 9.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

THE MOCATTA LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND THE GUSTAVE TUCK THEATRE, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, is open to subscribers and the public from 2 to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, and other times by appointment with the Librarian, Mr. J. Wilks.
H.S.S.S., 88, Archway Rd., N.19, A.R.P. Demon. and Lecture, 8.30. Admis. free
NEW SYN. FELLOWSHIP, Lecture by Rabbi Kopul Rosen, Marcus Samuel Hall, 8.30
HASHACHAR, Walm Lane Syn., Members' Symposium, "If I were—," 8.30 prompt
HARMONY CLUB, 3, Broad Lane, N.15, Community Singing. Come and join in, 8.30
N.L.Y.Z.S., Film Strip and Social, Synagogue Hall, Shacklewell Lane, E.8, 8.30
WEST CENTRAL ZIONIST SOCIETY, Debate with West Central Old Boys, on "Zionism the only Solution to the Jewish Problem," 26a, Soho Square, W.1, 8.30.
MOWBRAY, Syn. Hall, Mowbray Road, Carnival Dance with Band, 8.45 (1/- & 1/3)
BAZELY, "Hill-Billy" Night, Record Prize Evening, Cabaret, Poplar Syn. Hall (6d.)
DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY, Synagogue Hall, Brenthouse Rd., E.9, Musical Evening (6d.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1

HAMMERSMITH AND WEST KENSINGTON NORWOOD ORPHAN AID SOCIETY, Dance, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6, Prizes, etc., 8 to 12.30. (Tickets 3/6).
JEWISH LITERARY CIRCLE, 14, Manette Street, Charing Cross Rd., W.1, "Spiritualism, Psychology, and Psychical Research." Address by Mr. David Cohen, 8.30
HARCOURT SOCIAL CLUB, 39, Upper Clapton Road, E.5, Ping-Pong Tournament (2nd heat) and Social, 9 p.m. (Visitors 6d.).
B.B.Z., Syn. Hall, Harley St., E.3, Address by Mr. Kopul Rosen, 9. All welcome
FINCHLEY Y.I.S., Inter-society Debate with Ealing Y.I.S., Finchley Synagogue, N.3
DUNSTAN SOCIAL CLUB, Synagogue Hall, Golders Green, Dancing and T.-Tennis

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4

BRIXTON SYN. LADIES' GUILD, Annual Ball, Hostess: Mrs. Joseph Lyons, supported by Mr. J. Lyons, Memorial Hall, Effra Rd (3/6) No auction, 8 to 1. Recpt. 7.30

PROVINCIAL

Inquiries regarding all matters for advertisement columns from the Manchester district should be addressed to: Mr. David Bladon, 53, Agecroft Road East, Prestwich. 'Phone: PREstwich 2899.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27

LIVERPOOL:
PRINCES ROAD GUILD, Inter-function with Leeds Jewish Institute, Debate, Annexe, 3.30 p.m. Dance, Mecca Café, Cases Street, 8.15 p.m. (2/6, 3/-).
JEWISH LITERARY SOCIETY, 6, Princes Road, Mr. Percy F. Corkhill, C.B.E., on "A Few Sidelights," 3.30.
ZION HOUSE, 8, Princes Road, Inter-Macs Dance with Manchester.
J.O.S.A. HEBREW SCHOOL, Speaker: Mr. E. S. Conway, B.A., Hope Place, 3.45 p.m. Tea served.
MANCHESTER:
ZIONIST ASSOCIATION, Public Meeting, Midland Hotel, 8 p.m. Addresses by Messrs. Walter Ettinghausen and Nachman Englesberg.
ROTA SECTION, JEWISH LIT., Lecture by Mr. Hamburger, 7 p.m. Dance follows.
HIGHER CRUMPSALL LIT., Lecture by Dr. Bernard Sandler on "Palestine and You," Higher Crumpsall Synagogue Rooms, 8. Members and friends invited
HOMES AGED AND NEEDY JEWS, Jewish Amateur Minstrels, Odeon, Prestwich, 8

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28

LIVERPOOL: LADIES' ZIONIST ASSOC., 2.30 to 6 (1/-). Hostesses: The Committee

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

LIVERPOOL: J.O.S.A. HEBREW SCHOOL, Social and Dance, Hope Place. (9d. inclus.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3

SOUTHPORT HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, Social Evening, Avondale Hotel, Promenade, Southport, 8 p.m. (3/- inclusive).

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4

LIVERPOOL:
LADIES' AUXILIARY COM. OF THE HEBREW SCHOOLS, Social, 33, Aigburth Drive, 3
CHILDWALL SYN. GUILD, Social Party, Dunbabin Road, 8 to 12 (2/6 inclusive)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28

LIVERPOOL: J.N.F. Bazaar Workers' Ball, Reeces, 8 to 2 (Workers 5/-, Friends 6/6)

Particulars for inclusion in this list in the current issue must reach the Office at the latest on WEDNESDAY *morning each week.*

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CALENDAR AND DIARY

(Kislev 29 days)
Friday, 25th November to Friday, 2nd December
(2nd Kislev to 9th Kislev)

FRIDAY (2nd Kislev), 25th November .. .. Sabbath begins at 3.30
SATURDAY (3rd Kislev), 26th November, Portion of the Law (Torah), תולדת Genesis xxv. 19 to xxviii. 9. Portion of Prophets (Haftara). Malachi i. 1 to ii. 7.
Sabbath ends (in London) at **4.44**
FRIDAY (9th Kislev), 2nd December .. .. Sabbath begins at 3.30

NOTABLE DAYS IN 5699 (1938-39)

5699				1938		
Tishri	1	NEW YEAR, 1st day	Monday	September	26
"	2	" 2nd day	Tuesday	"	27
"	3	Fast of Gedaliah	Wednesday	"	28
"	10	DAY OF ATONEMENT	Wednesday	October	5
"	15	TABERNACLES, 1st day	Monday	"	10
"	16	" 2nd day	Tuesday	"	11
"	21	Hosha'ana Rabba	Sunday	"	16
"	22	SHEMINI ATSERET	Monday	"	17
"	23	SIMCHAT TORAH	Tuesday	"	18
Kislev	25	CHANUCAH	Sunday	December	18
				1939	
Tebeth	10	Fast of Tebeth	Sunday	January	1
Adar	11	Fast of Esther	Thursday	March	2
"	14	PURIM	Sunday	"	5
Nisan	15	PASSOVER, 1st day	Tuesday	April	4
"	16	" 2nd day	Wednesday	"	5
"	21	" 7th day	Monday	"	10
"	22	" 8th day	Tuesday	"	11
Iyar	18	33rd day of Omer	Sunday	May	7
Sivan	6	PENTECOST, 1st day	Wednesday	"	24
"	7	" 2nd day	Thursday	"	25
Tammuz	17	Fast of Tammuz	Tuesday	July	4
Av	9	FAST OF AV	Tuesday	"	25

RASHEI CHODASHIM.—*Marcheshavan, October 26th. Kislev, November 24th. Tebeth, December 23rd. Shevat, January 21st. *Adar, February 20th. Nisan, March 21st. *Iyar, April 20th. Sivan, May 19th. *Tammuz, June 18th. Av, July 17th. *Ellul, August 16th.
**The previous day is also observed as Rosh Chodesh*

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL

Lord Reading Addresses New Aid Society

The Marquess of Reading attended a meeting of the newly-formed London Jewish Hospital Aid Society, at the house of Councillor and Mrs. Sidney Bolsom, 26, Rosecroft Avenue, last week.

Councillor Bolsom, who is a member of the Council of the Hospital and Chairman of the Society, presided, and said that the Hospital created opportunities within its walls for refugee doctors and nurses. When he had undertaken the task of forming the Aid Society, he had promised to find fifty Founder-members; they had now over one hundred.

Lord Reading said that thirty per cent. of the patients were non-Jews, and this was a right principle, and one which had made an important contribution to establishing better relations between Jew and non-Jew in a part of London where it was most necessary to do so. A dinner was to be organised at which Princess Alice and the Prince of Athlone had graciously consented to be present. It was hoped by means of that function to raise money to pay off the debts incurred by the building of the New Nurses' Home.

Three new Vice-Presidents were elected: Messrs. Joseph Freedman, Samson Freeman, and David Morris.

Sir Frederick Hobday, Hon. Veterinary Surgeon to the King and a Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Mandel and Mr. Alfred Myers were among the other speakers.

IN THE COMMUNAL ARMCHAIR

SEVEN YEARS—FOR LEAH?

By WATCHMAN

WITH this week's issue of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE I shall have completed seven years' occupancy of the "Communal Armchair." It is a fairly long period, and it has been also a period filled with hectic events such as must test the nerve and the judgment of any commentator on the "passing show." At times I have been inclined to wish that some Jewish critics were more cognisant of that fact. But I do not blame them; it is hard for them to realise the workings of an occupation not their own. On the other hand, I am disposed to think that I have learned a great many cheering things during these seven years. One of them is that there is a big fund of honest and kindly goodwill in this Community of ours. Critics, of course, there may be, but nobody who undertakes the serious duty of writing in the Press can, or ought to, expect otherwise. Absence of criticism mostly implies conventionality of outlook on the part of the writer—and therefore the sterility of his work. It is not flattery, but condemnation. But such criticism as has come my way has rarely been malicious. Sometimes it has been constructive, and as such it has suggested that ideas are fermenting among the masses—in short, that many of them are thinking hard about their people and faith, seeking ways of salvation. That is a heartening circumstance.

* * *

AT the same time, the Jewish writer, as he toils at his task, undergoes a salutary education in the virtue of patience. He learns not to expect miracles overnight. He reconciles himself to his cries dying away vainly on the air. He rejoices at any response, however belated or partial, because he understands, or should understand, the strength of mass inertia—not only among Jews but among their Christian fellows. If he keeps on pegging away at some important subject, he risks the charge of damnable iteration and monotony. But, after all, he can quote, as his justification, the advice and the practice of the Prime Minister: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again." On occasions, believe it or not, I have received letters thanking me for returning to this or that topic. I have welcomed this attitude. But obviously perseverance can be pursued to unwelcome limits. One dare not transgress them, for not all readers have the same interest in the same subjects, and one ought not to add deadly monotony to the circumambient gloom which besets the Community. Perhaps it is because of that gloom, indeed, that I can recall very few letters sent to me in which shone even one ray of humour or fun. Most—not all—of our so-called leaders seem either bereft of wit or, perhaps, are too dignified to reveal it in public. But the common folk, well, they are not usually so reserved, and if they, too, have been solemn it can only be put down, as I say, to the seriousness of the times—or possibly to a growing conviction that gravity, and not brevity, is the soul of wit.

* * *

BUT, to return to the subject of communal inertia, it would not be fair to say that the dynamic spirit has always been entirely absent during these last seven years. If few new movements have taken shape, a good deal of energy has been put, here and there, into the old and established ones. The trouble, however, seems to lie in two directions. In the first place, when a new departure is made—the "Defence" movement, for instance, which is enough to make our former sedate leaders turn in their graves—it is not always easy to evolve interest in it. Secondly, the Community seems powerless to produce new leaders, men of first-class ability with the stuff of leadership in them. To take two illustrations: who would succeed Dr. Weizmann if he relinquished the command of the Zionist forces, or Mr. Neville Laski if he stepped down from the dais of the Board of Deputies? Until the Community shows a greater fertility of leadership, it is useless to decry the old leaders or suggest that they make way for new men.

* *

AND now what of my impressions of the past seven years in the wider field of what is called world Jewry? These cover five dreary, painful, sad years of Jewish history. Need I say more? In the issue of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE of November 27th, 1931—which carried my first contribution to the "Communal Armchair"—appeared a leading article which gave a good-natured welcome to General Sir Arthur Wauchope on his appointment as High Commissioner for Palestine, on the ground that his "experience in highly-disciplined authority would give Jews the first essentials of good government—security and the preservation of law and order." Alas for the frailty of human prophecy! In the following week it was announced that the Zionist leader had proposed that a "carefully prepared Jewish-Arab Round-Table Conference" should be called. It was added that a question embodying the same idea was put to the Prime Minister about eighteen months earlier, but that recent conversations strengthened the hope that such a conference might be held "shortly." Seven years passed before the proposal advanced to the practical stage. *Absit omen*!

THEN there were laments over anti-Jewish rioting in Poland and over Jewish poverty there. That poverty moved the Jewish members of the Kutno City Council to propose that one of a number of new streets should be named "Crisis Street." These Jews, at any rate, retained a certain grim humour in their troubles. Curiously enough, their non-Jewish colleagues solemnly supported them, and "Krizisma"—Crisis—Street it was! It was said at the time that there was a rush to take houses in the street on the idea that the inhabitants would have no need to explain to their creditors why their payments were in arrears! . . . The "shadow of the swastika," however, was already brooding over Jewry. On December 11th, THE JEWISH CHRONICLE published a stirring warning of the approaching danger. It told prophetically of the threat of a catastrophe for German Jewry, "at the magnitude of which we can only at present guess," and it discounted the hopes that Hitler in office would be more restrained than Hitler out of it. I wonder how many readers took that warning to heart! Events had indeed cast their shadows before, and the rapid and disastrous lapse from emancipation days—a lapse which protest has been powerless to reverse—could not have failed to fill many among us with feelings of dejection and apprehension.

* * *

YET dejection is one thing and despair another. Somebody said to me the other day: "The Jews are standing with their backs to the wall, which isn't there!" I have heard veteran communal workers asking bitterly what was the use of going on; everything was finished, and they would cease their labours and let things take their course. I have even heard of Jewish women saying that they would not bring Jewish children into existence to face a bleak and, for them, hopeless world. But all this defeatism is not only useless but contradicts every inference from Jewish history. There have been times in English history, too, when national leaders despaired of the future. That future belied their woes. How often have not Jewish misgivings met a similar fate? After all, have the past five or seven years been all loss and no gain? It is surely something that the world has, at last and at least, recognised, as the Evian Conference showed, that Jewish suffering is not merely a Jewish but a world problem. That this has in practice meant up till now so little is deplorable. But it may leaven in future the old lump of international indifference, and meanwhile the Jewish crisis has revealed many and powerful friends in churches and chapels and among influential men on the political stage. When before, in modern history, has a great State gone to the length of withdrawing its Ambassador as a protest against Jewish persecution? "There can be no peace," exclaims President Roosevelt, "if national policy adopts as a deliberate instrument the dispersion all over the world of millions of helpless, persecuted wanderers with no place to lay their heads."

* * *

NOR, even, is that all. So deeply have public opinion and the national conscience—those things at which some are inclined to scoff—been outraged by the recent onslaught on Jews, that attempts at an understanding with Hitler have been gravely handicapped. Listen, too, to the statement of Mr. Vernon Bartlett, the victor in the recent Bridgwater election: "Many people worked magnificently to win Bridgwater . . . but nobody helped so much as Herr Hitler, with his latest pogroms against the Jews." After all this, who can say that public opinion is a toothless thing that cannot bite?

* * *

SLOWLY the thought is penetrating thinking men that the Jewish problem is really only one facet of the problem of civilisation's future: if it cannot be justly solved, then civilisation fails, and, conversely, if civilisation triumphs, then, in its victory, Jewish suffering vanishes. "The Jews," said the American Senator Wagner recently, "stand to-day at the frontier where civilisation faces barbarism." "If we cannot preserve Jews from persecution," declares Sir Norman Angell, "we shall be the next victims." It is up to the Jew to take his part as

Continued on next page

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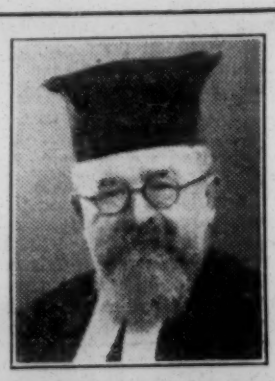

PENTATEUCH & HAFTORAHS

Edited by The Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. HERTZ

with Hebrew Text, English Translation, and Commentary

IN THE COMMUNAL ARMCHAIR—*Continued from previous page*

a soldier in the battle that is upon us, standing bravely on the frontier of civilisation, courageously proclaiming his faith, but never forgetting his duty of practical service to the broken and afflicted. It will brace his spirit. That is what our fathers did. Judas Maccabeus, whose victory we shall shortly be acclaiming, did not despair. He fought on with a comparative handful of men against overwhelming odds, and won. The days of miracles, or what seem like miracles, are not yet over. We have to keep the Maccabees' example steadily before us, to remember as they did that the Jew is not destroyed—the past proves it to the hilt; to realise that even in these dark days much constructive labour—labour prompted by the unquenchable Jewish spirit—is still being performed among us by good men and women, and true. "Our little systems have their day, they have their day and cease to be!"—even the totalitarian systems. History confirms it on almost every page. "When the wicked spring as the grass, and when all the workers of iniquity flourish, it is that they may be destroyed for ever!" Faith, just faith? Yes; but where would the world be without faith? Where would the individual life be without faith? Often in the suicide's grave. Hitlerism cannot kill the Jew. Only one thing can kill the Jew—if he loses all faith in his future. To lose that is to be irretrievably lost! Never despair of the commonwealth! That is the only thing which, after these seven years of work—working for Leah, as to the pessimists it must seem—I would humbly say to my fellow-Jews in this testing hour.

JEWISH FREE READING ROOM

New Premises in Adler Street

PURSUIT OF CULTURE

The new premises of the Jewish Free Reading Room at Adler Street, Commercial Road, were formally declared open on Wednesday in last week by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, President of the Reading Room and the Society for the Distribution of Jewish Literature, presided. The new Reading Room is in premises which were formerly the building of the Hambro' Synagogue.

The Chief Rabbi, who recited a special prayer for the opening, said that the distribution of Jewish literature represented an essential for the well-being of the Jewish people. They possessed the largest mass of spiritual wealth in existence, but that wealth, like material wealth, could not safeguard the people from want, if it were not adequately and properly distributed. Above all, the wealth of Jewish culture must reach their children. It was the realisation of the importance of these things that had impelled the founders of the Jewish Free Reading Room and the Society for the Distribution of Jewish Literature to undertake the work they were now performing.

Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild said that they were celebrating a day of thanksgiving. She traced the history of the Reading Room from its establishment in 1916, and recalled the co-operation and help afforded them by the late Mrs. J. H. Hertz. They were grateful, said Mrs. de Rothschild, to the United Synagogue for making it possible for them to acquire the new premises which were so admirably suited to their purpose. Social afternoons and evenings were arranged at the Reading Room for those of their brethren who were now refugees in this country.

Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, O.B.E., declaring the premises open, said that their hearts must be filled with sorrow for the inhabitants of that once great country, whose only fault was to be members of the Jewish faith. He did not believe that anti-Semitism would come to England so long as Jews in England put aside their own petty and small differences and lived up to the great ideals of freedom for which England stood. This England demanded that they should learn and understand not only Jewish thought but also English thought, and there could be no better work for any association to carry on than the spread of knowledge of this kind.

Rabbi Dr. I. Mattuck said that it was a characteristic of Jewish life to pursue culture even in times of terrible trouble and anxiety. Their Rabbis had taught them not to say that they would study when they had time but that to study was a sacred and ever-present obligation upon them; indeed, the very essence of Jewish life.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen, K.B.E., said that the Jewish Free Reading Room had been the first centre at which the Stepney Borough Council had held lectures in A.R.P. The United Synagogue were pleased that the new premises, hallowed by generations of Anglo-Jewish tradition, were to be utilised for the purpose of spreading Jewish knowledge and culture. Sir Robert appealed to the Jewish Community to support the Reading Room.

Mrs. Robert Solomon read a message from Dr. M. Gaster, who was to have spoken, in which he said that as he had received an invitation to the Rumanian Legation at the same time as the opening of the Jewish Free Reading Room, it was of some importance, under actual conditions, that he might be able to see King Carol, whom he knew personally, and perhaps an opportunity might present itself in connection with the Jewish question in Rumania.

Mrs. Solomon thanked Mrs. de Rothschild and the other speakers, and said that she was privileged to be associated with the work which her late mother, Mrs. Herbert Cohen, had been instrumental in setting in motion.

SIR FREDERICK HOBDAY PRAISES SHECHITA

Sir Frederick Hobday, Hon. Veterinary Surgeon to the King, who was largely instrumental in securing the continuance of Shechita in this country through his advocacy of the Weinberg pen, spoke last week, at a meeting at the house of Councillor and Mrs. Sidney Bolsom, on the Jewish method of slaughter, which he described as the most humane in the world. He said that the authorities in Singapore had adopted the Weinberg method, and that it was hoped to introduce it into India, where he had recently been on a visit.

CAREERS FOR CHILD-LOVERS
HIGHBURY NURSERY TRAINING COLLEGE,
run in conjunction with
The Highbury Jewish Home for Friendless Children, Highbury Grove, N.5.
Miss FARROW, Matron, will consider applications from well-educated young women. Tuition fees £52 p.a. Excellent quarters and Board. Good off-duty periods and vacations. Including full Cookery and Laundry Courses. Resident Children 10 days—5 years.
POSTS FOUND FOR EX-STUDENTS

Obituary

MR. S. G. ASHER

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Thursday in last week, at his residence, 30, Berkeley Square, W., of Mr. Samuel Garcia Asher, in his 71st year.

The deceased, who was a generous supporter of all charities, irrespective of creed, was the younger son of the late Dr. Asher Asher, M.D., who was the first Secretary of the United Synagogue, and who wrote a famous series of letters to the JEWISH CHRONICLE from 1869 to 1888 upon religious and communal questions. Mr. Asher recently presented his late father's book on "Milah" to the Jewish Museum, and published some years ago, for private circulation, a collection of his father's letters to this journal, which are in great demand by students of Anglo-Jewish history.

Samuel Asher was educated at the City of London School and abroad. He was one of H.M. Lieutenants of the City of London, was High Sheriff of Berkshire, 1924-25, and for many years a governor of Broadmoor Asylum. He endowed, in memory of his father, an annual gold medal at the University of Glasgow for the study of diseases of the nose and throat, and also a benevolent fund for indigent Fellows and their families. To the Middlesex Hospital Mr. Asher rendered yeoman service. He was a member of the Hospital Board, Chairman of the Council of the Medical School from 1921 to 1929, and of the Cancer Research Committee, Vice-President in 1929, a member of the Rebuilding Committee charged with the reconstruction of several departments of the Hospital, one of the Trustees of the Barnato-Joel Cancer Research, and was largely responsible for securing the Barnato-Joel endowment for the Cancer Wing of the Hospital. Mr. Asher represented the Hospital on the British Empire Cancer Campaign, was an original member of the Grand Council and Executive Committee, and was one of two lay members of the Scientific Advisory Committee.

The deceased took an interest in Jewish communal affairs. He was a former member of the Council of the League of British Jews and was a Vice-President, Trustee, and Chairman for many years of the Finance Committee of the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables. Like his father, Mr. Asher was a member of the Central Synagogue all his life. In 1903 he married Lillie, only daughter of the late Henry Barnato. He leaves two daughters. Before his marriage Mr. Asher was Private Secretary to the Rothschilds at New Court.

The funeral on Sunday at Willesden was largely attended. The Rev. Michael Adler, D.S.O., delivered an address, and the Revs. P. Cohen and A. Stoutzker officiated.

SIR ARTHUR LEVY

The death occurred on Sunday, at his residence, Hertford Street, Mayfair, of Sir Arthur Levy, at the age of 83. He was senior partner in the firm of Messrs. M. J. Levy and Nephews, precious stone and pearl brokers.

Sir Arthur, who was educated in Paris, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Levy. In 1907, together with his brother Alexander, he acted for the late King Edward VII as adviser and expert in the cutting of the famous Cullinan Diamond. He supervised the cutting and polishing of the stone in Amsterdam, and received a personal gift from His Majesty in recognition of his services. From 1914 to 1918 Sir Arthur was voluntary expert and war censor with respect to the importation of precious stones under the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. For that work he received a knighthood in 1922. The deceased was a member for many years of the West London Reform Synagogue, but took no part in communal affairs.

MR. LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.

The death of the famous pianist and composer, Leopold Godowsky, as the result of an operation, is reported from New York. He was born in Vilna, Poland, in 1870, and at the age of nine appeared for the first time in public as a pianist. After a tour of Russia and Poland, he entered the Hochschule in Berlin. In 1884, he toured the United States, and in 1886 he went to Paris, where he siudied under Saint-Saëns. After a successful appearance in England, he returned to America, where for ten years he was a teacher and concert pianist. Godowsky subsequently went to Berlin, residing there nine years until 1909, when the Emperor Francis Joseph appointed him head of the Imperial Royal Piano School in Vienna. In 1912, Godowsky returned to the United States. In the opinion of many judges, Godowsky was the finest player of Chopin in the world. His last recital in London was in 1928. In 1901, he married Frieda Saxe, of America, who died in 1933.

DR. LEON PINES (Warsaw)

A Correspondent writes:

Dr. Leon Pines, the famous Polish ophthalmic surgeon, has died in Warsaw at the age of 75. His popularity among the Jewish and Christian populations of Poland, Lithuania, and South Russia was enormous. For many years he worked at ridiculously low fees and was proud to be called "the surgeon of the poor man." A member of a well-known Russian Jewish family, he was the nephew of Jechiel Michael Pines, the Russian Talmudist and Hebraist who, in 1878, was a pioneer of Jewish colonisation in Palestine, and he was a relative of the Jewish historian Wolf Jawitz. The late Dr. Pines was assistant to the Russian ophthalmologist Professor Maklakoff and to Professor Silex, of Berlin. He was one of the first to study the histological structure of the retina by the spe ial staining method of Wertheim. Dr. Pines was, too, one of the first Jewish intellectuals in Russia to join the Zionist movement and attended as a delegate the first Zionist Congress at Basle. His surgery in Bialystok was the mecca of multitudes of eye-sight sufferers from all over the world and he lately lived in Warsaw. His funeral last Sunday in Bialystok was attended by thousands of people. His relatives in London include Dr. N. Pines and Mrs. S. Newman.

MR. MOSES BOOKMAN (Dublin)

MR. BERNARD SHILLMAN writes:

The passing of Moses Bookman is deeply regretted. He was for many years one of Dublin's communal civil servants, serving it in the dual capacity of Secretary to the Talmud Torah and the Holy Burial Society. By

the Hon. Officers of both these institutions his loss will be greatly felt. At his funeral on Sunday, the pupils of our Talmud Torah marched behind the cortège in solemn procession; and, at the graveside, *hespeaim* were delivered by the Rev. A. Gudansky and Rabbi E. E. Gavron. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to his heartbroken widow and son in their hour of sorrow.

THE LATE DR. JANE WALKER

MRS. ROSALIE LANDSTONE writes:

By the death of this wonderful old lady, not only the profession which she adorned but humanity at large, and especially the refugee doctors, have sustained a heavy loss. She was indefatigable in her work for these refugees. On the very day of her death, a letter from her was received by a Viennese doctor, now qualifying at Edinburgh, whom she had taken under her wing, containing valuable advice and enjoining him to settle nothing without consulting her, as she had a plan for him. I have it on the best authority that she stood up to a meeting of her colleagues and rated them soundly for the proposed reduction of the quota of doctors to be admitted to this country. Would there were more like her!

DR. HAIM FARBSTEIN, a well-known Palestinian advocate, who helped to organise the Maccabah tournaments in Tel-Aviv, died recently at his home at 47, Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv. Dr. Farbstein, who was forty-two years old, had been Secretary of the General Mortgage Bank, and was a member of the Executive of the Palestine Aero Club, the Maccabi, and the Zebulun Society.

The death is reported from Paris of the well-known Russian-Jewish philosopher, LEO SHESTOV, whose real name was Schwartzmann. He was born in Kiev in 1866. Since 1922, he had been Professor of Russian Philosophy at Paris University.

Deep regret is felt in Grimsby at the passing away of Mrs. ANNIE WARSHAWSKI, at the age of forty-eight. She was the wife of the Rev. M. Warshawski, Reader of the Congregation.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. Philip Guedalla's Presidential Address

Mr. Philip Guedalla, the new President of the Jewish Historical Society of England, delivered his presidential address on "The Jewish Past," at the first meeting of the session, which was held on Monday evening in the Botanical Theatre of University College, Gower Street.

The address was preceded by the annual meeting, over which the retiring President, Dr. Cecil Roth, presided. After mentioning the names of those associated with the Society who had passed away since the last meeting, and recalling, in particular, the late Dr. C. G. Montefiore's connection, Dr. Roth announced that the fifth Lucien Wolf memorial lecture would be given by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Chichester, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Rabbi. The provisional date was January 17th. The membership of the Society, he said, now stood at its highest level at 800—102 new members having joined during the past session. But that number ought to be far greater. In presenting the financial statement, Mr. Gustave Tuck, the Treasurer, appealed for more subscribers. So far they were solvent, he said, but not very much more than that. The Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Council were elected for the ensuing year. Dr. Cecil Roth was elected a Vice-President, and Professor Selig Brodetsky and Dr. James Parkes were elected to the Council.

Dr. Roth said he was proud to welcome Mr. Guedalla as the Society's new President because he was a very eminent historian and a devoted Jew. Mr. Guedalla, in his reply, congratulated the Society on its strength and Dr. Roth on his imminent appointment as Reader in post-Biblical Jewish studies at Oxford University.

One of the curses of their time, he said, was that so few public men seemed to know any history at all. About 3,000 years ago, an Egyptian carved in stone the first chapter of Jewish history. It read, "Israel is destroyed; its seed is not." But neither he nor anything representing him was in the earth to-day outside the glass cases of museums, and the Jews were still here. Pharaoh, the Assyrian, and the Roman who had made an end of the Jewish State, had said, "Israel is destroyed." But the Jews had outlived them all.

The Inquisition had caused it to be said, "Israel is destroyed," but once more the announcers of destruction were wrong. The "Black Hundred" had also said it in Tsarist Russia; and there was no longer a Tsarist Russia. To-day, someone again was announcing the destruction of Israel. "The torturer," declared Mr. Guedalla, "can always torture, but he can never win." That was the whole, plain and heartening lesson of Jewish history. And because that was the lesson, there was more need than ever that they should study it. The worst things that they could all think of had all happened before, and they had all ended less badly than they began. The whole march of history was forward and not backward. Time was against the tyrant. Germany, he believed, was asking for justice. He could not doubt that she would get it, and that when it came it would be something more terrible than man's justice—it would be the justice of Almighty God.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Guedalla was accorded on the motion of Dr. M. Epstein, seconded by Rabbi Dr. Samuel Daiches.

JEWISH HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY

From Dr. MAX SORSBY (*Hon. Secretary*)

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—At the last meeting of the London Jewish Hospital Medical Society it was decided to cancel the annual dance but to hold the annual dinner in the usual way.

The annual dinner and dance is the most successful social function organised by this Society for its members and their friends, and holds an important place in the social life of the Jewish doctors in this country. It is felt, however, in view of the tragic circumstances in Central Europe, that the dance which follows the dinner should be abandoned, but arrangements are being made for an informal discussion to take its place.

The dinner will be held, as previously arranged, on December 18th, 1938, at the Trocadero Restaurant. The guest of honour is Dr. Robert Hutchison, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Professor Henry Cohen will take the Chair.

I am, &c.,
MAX. SORSBY.

London Jewish Hospital,
Stepney Green, E.1.

HANDBAGS—**Christmas-Time**

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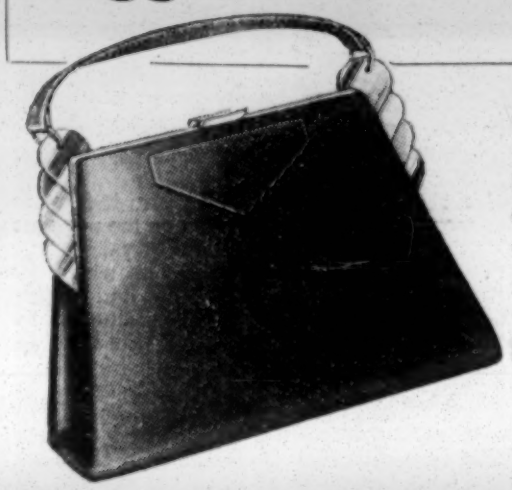

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THE DEPUTIES

POGROM IN GERMANY

"Law of the Jungle"

COUNTERING NAZI PROPAGANDA

Defence Committee's Appeal

A crowded meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews at Woburn House on Sunday morning passed a resolution on the pogroms in Germany after listening to a moving address by the President, MR. NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C. (Spanish and Portuguese), in which he recounted some of the outrages committed against the Jews and bitterly condemned those responsible for their perpetration. The meeting stood in silence for a minute as a mark of its intense sympathy with German Jewry in the terrible ordeal which it is undergoing. Mr. Laski announced that the mass protest meeting which is being organised by the Board would be held on December 1st. (Details appear below.)

Mr. Laski, in his address, said that when they assembled there in July to consider the frightful happenings then taking place in Germany and in what was formerly called Austria, no one could have imagined that they would be compelled to assemble again so soon for a similar purpose. He confessed his own imagination could not foresee the methods of ingenious cruelty which the German Government and the Nazi Party were to devise. It was an ingenuity with an evil purpose, an ingenuity whose sole aim was to destroy and to torture. After explaining the fiendish measures through which the pogrom had been engineered for months (contrary to the general opinion in this and other civilised countries that it was a rather sudden development), the speaker said it was difficult for them to accustom themselves to the idea that the law of the jungle ruled in that part of Europe which once used to be one of the strongholds of modern civilisation. They were still in the habit of thinking in human terms, but he was afraid, as far as the Nazis were concerned, they must revise their conceptions.

The speaker traced in detail the steps taken in Germany in all professions, commerce, and industry to expel all Jews. A few weeks ago, continued Mr. Laski, the SCHWARZE KORPS, the organ of the S.S. Guards and of Herr Himmler, chief of the Secret Police and probably the most powerful and sinister figure in Germany, published an article in a prominent position uttering threats against the Jews still living in Germany and telling them that they would be regarded as hostages for the "good behaviour" of the Jews throughout the world. This threat, which at that time was taken to be simply one of the usual wild Nazi statements against the Jews, had a more sinister meaning, as the world was to learn only too soon. The plight of the Polish Jews left stranded in no-man's-land drove a Jewish youth in Paris to desperation. His parents were among those made to suffer. And so he committed a criminal act which no one, certainly no Jew, would condone. But the crime was used as a pretext by the Nazi Party and the German Government to inflict upon the Jews in Germany a punishment of a kind which was unique in history. He used the word "pretext" advisedly, for he was firmly convinced that the Nazis were bent upon the entire destruction of the Jews in Germany, and would have found an occasion sooner or later, even if what had happened in Paris had not been committed.

Mr. Laski detailed the horrible events of the prepared pogrom, which, he said, Dr. Goebbels had had the impudence to describe as "spontaneous." They did not know the exact number of newly-arrested Jews in concentration camps and prisons—some reports spoke of as many as 50,000—but they knew that the number was extraordinarily high, and they knew that the life of Jewry in Germany had been actually destroyed. When the violent outbreaks were called off by the same Government that had staged them, new laws against the Jews were issued, laws whose ingenuity would do credit to their originators if their import did not surpass the limits of wickedness. Here the speaker mentioned the methods of sheer robbery whereby the Jews, victims of the pogrom, were also to be made to pay for the whole damage done against themselves, and the fantastic "fine" of £83,000,000 imposed upon them. The meaning of the new decrees was that German Jewry had been deprived of all it possessed and deprived of the last possibility of earning a livelihood. There was nothing left among German Jewry but desperation, and a very faint hope that they may find refuge in some kindlier country.

One consoling feature in those dreadful happenings must be mentioned. All the reports in every British paper agreed upon one point. A very large number of the German people were deeply stirred and shocked and heartily disapproved of the frightful pogrom which had shattered the reputation of Germany all over the world. Hundreds, according to reports, of German non-Jews had been arrested for openly expressing their disgust. When the news of the events in Germany became known to the world, a wave of horror and indignation swept over it. Wherever human feeling was alive and was permitted to express itself, the strongest indignation was voiced. In this country and throughout the whole British Empire, in the United States and in France, in Holland, Belgium, and in the Scandinavian countries, everywhere the same feeling was expressed. They were grateful, said Mr. Laski, for the words of sympathy uttered in Parliament by both Government and Opposition, and for the sympathy expressed by the President of the United States. They were grateful to all those dignitaries of the churches who included the stricken German Jews in their prayers. They were particularly grateful for the noble action of the Dean of Westminster on Armistice Day, and to all those men and women who had expressed their willingness to help and had given help where they could.

Jews Must be Rescued

But let them not overlook the fact, he continued, that to-day words were not sufficient. The strongest utterances of indignation would not help the Jews in Germany, who must be rescued as quickly as possible. Pitiful tales had appeared in the newspapers of crowds of German Jews waiting outside all the foreign Consulates, hoping to obtain a visa to life and liberty. With very few exceptions, their hopes had been dashed. Everywhere the gates had closed in front of the refugees. When, before the War, pogroms raged in Tsarist Russia, the position, although terrible, was not as desperate as to-day. During those years millions left Russia and entered the free countries of Western Europe or America. The gates were open wide and the problem for the Jewish relief organisations was mainly to provide the expenses for emigration, and those who left Russia were allowed to take with them what they possessed. To-day, the German pogrom was of a different character. The Jewish Community of Germany, after having been struck down, was not allowed to live in Germany and it could not leave the country. Everywhere the gates were closed to mass immigration. If some managed to get out, they had to leave stripped of all they possessed. At the same time, the agents of the German Government did everything in their power to stir up anti-Jewish feeling all over the world. The Nazi Party as such did not want the Jews to leave. They needed them in Germany for their propaganda. And they wanted those who in spite of all succeeded in leaving the country to create difficult problems in all the other countries and thus make it easier for the Nazi propagandists to stir up anti-Semitism throughout the world. For the Nazis knew that every anti-Semite in any country soon became an agent not only of the Nazi creed but of German foreign policy. Anti-Semitism was used by the Nazis as a means to disrupt democratic systems throughout the world, to create a political foreign legion for Germany's aims abroad, and to pave the way for Nazi world domination. But, in view of the almost incredible plight of the Jews in Germany, they had to do everything to help them and to find some place in the world, where there were still empty spaces, and where they could live again a life of freedom, dignity, and security.

Resolution of Protest

The following resolution was carried on the motion of the President, seconded by Sir Robert Waley Cohen, K.B.E. (United Synagogue):

> The Board of Deputies of British Jews, on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Community, records its sense of the terrible tragedy which led to the death of a member of the German Embassy in Paris at the hands of a Jewish youth made insensate by the sufferings of his parents following their expulsion from Germany;
>
> joins with the rest of the civilised world in the expressions of horror at the organised terrorism directed against the defenceless Jewish population of Germany, already brought to distress and misery by five years of unremitting persecution;
>
> expresses its gratitude for the nation-wide sympathy with the victims of Nazi persecution shown by our fellow-citizens of all denominations and all political parties, and for the general support given to proposals that larger opportunities shall be given in the Empire and Palestine for the permanent settlement of refugees;
>
> appeals to His Majesty's Government to use its good offices in any way appropriate for the amelioration of the position of the Jews in Germany;
>
> trusts that in the forefront of any approaches made by His Majesty's Government to the German Government may be placed the necessity for permitting intending emigrants to remove their property with them;
>
> offers its wholehearted co-operation in any immediate and effective steps, whether Governmental or otherwise, which have the purpose of affording relief and refuge to the victims of persecution;
>
> affirms the determination of the Community to continue by unified and intensive efforts to overcome the terrible problem of human suffering created by recent events in Germany; and
>
> appeals to the Community to give its generous and prompt support to the appeal for funds for the rescue of those in Germany whom it is still possible to save.

Earlier in the meeting, the Chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, MR. A. S. DIAMOND (West London), moved the report of that Committee.

Traders and the Jewish Sabbath

Mr. Diamond said members of the Board would remember that a few months ago a decision was given by one of the Metropolitan magistrates to the effect that in the Sunday Trading Restrictions Act the words "Jewish Sabbath" meant "Saturday," and so a Jewish registered trader committed no offence by keeping his shop open on Friday evening after sunset. A short time after that decision was given, he uttered a warning at a meeting of the Board that anybody who took advantage of that decision might find himself in great difficulty if he were brought before the Jewish Tribunal. He would like to repeat that warning. There had been, and were now, pending a number of cases before the Tribunal concerned with persons who had been found to have their shops open for trade after sunset on Friday night, and he would like to warn traders that the decision of the magistrate did not bind the Jewish Tribunal, which always took the

THE PROTEST MEETING

The mass protest meeting against the persecution of the Jews in Germany, mentioned at the meeting of the Board of Deputies, will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Thursday, December 1st. Leaders of all the churches and political parties will appear on the platform.

Viscount Sankey will preside, and the speakers will include the Archbishop of York, Dr. Temple; the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Hinsley; the Moderator of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, Dr. R. E. Bond; the Chief Rabbi; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberal Opposition; Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.; Lady Violet Bonham-Carter; and a prominent member of the Conservative Party.

The following resolution will be put: "That this great meeting of British citizens, representative of all religious bodies and all schools of political thought, strongly protests against the religious and racial persecution which is taking place throughout Germany, and pledges itself to support every legitimate form of action likely to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of such persecution."

The meeting starts at 8.30 p.m., and admission will be free.

view that the fact that a Jewish trader kept his shop open for trade on Friday evenings after sunset was some evidence that he was not a person who genuinely held a conscientious objection on religious grounds to trading on the Sabbath.

The report was adopted.

"Jewish Defence Committee"

The PRESIDENT made a statement on the work of the Defence Committee. Since the last meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee, he said, the political horizon had grown darker, and events in Germany had brought home to them the ever-increasing gravity of the menace of anti-Semitism, which had cast its shadow even over their own Community. The Co-ordinating Committee had long recognised and conducted its work on the assumption that the main forces which they had to fight in this country were not really of native growth but of alien origin and inspired from outside. It was their intention to strengthen the Committee, and they asked for authority to co-opt members from outside the Board. They had also decided to change its name, and it would henceforth be known as the "Jewish Defence Committee." With the change of name there would also be a considerable enlargement of its work.

The new Committee would include, he hoped, a majority of the members who had served it so faithfully during the past two years, and he would like to pay a tribute to their work in the past and to remind them that though the Committee had been criticised very frequently, and sometimes rather bitterly, the work it had done was work of which it might well be proud. They might not have done as much as some seemed to have expected, and that was largely because they were hampered by the lack of the most important weapon for this kind of work—funds. They had been working with an extraordinarily small organisation, and it was amazing how much work was actually got through.

Funds Urgently Needed

They had started a financial campaign, continued the speaker, which would give them, he hoped, the money so essential for their needs. This work was not work which any person could pretend did not concern him. It was no good certain British Jews, who lived in a sheltered atmosphere, who mixed only with the higher classes, so to speak, assuring them that they had never come across any anti-Semitism and that they were not interested in advertising it. There was anti-Semitism, he was afraid, even in these exalted circles; and if those particular people did not come across it, other people had done so. He was afraid it was too often a case of people deliberately not hearing what they did not want to hear, and of being blind to what was too obvious a fact, though they refused to see it. It indeed concerned the wealthy even more than the poor, because the wealthy had the most to lose and would be the first to suffer. It was, however, equally true that a good many people had now woken up to the grim reality and realised the presence of the insidious poison which was being instilled so quietly into this country, and they were receiving a more favourable hearing from quite a number of people who before were rather inclined to scoff and pretend that the danger, if any, was grossly exaggerated. But one could not exaggerate this danger. The international position being such as it was, and the situation in Germany being so terrifying, it must be obvious to everyone that anti-Semitism was a very present danger, and that the propaganda behind it—which was being drummed into the ears of the world by the official Nazi propagandists, who, up till 1937, had spent no less than £21,000,000 on this work—must inevitably have its effect.

After expressing his belief that the Jewish efforts at counter-propaganda, small though they were in comparison, had had good effect, Mr. Laski urged the importance of proper contacts with non-Jews. Anti-Semitism, he said, was essentially anti-religious; and they had a right to expect the support of all men who had a sense of right and who still believed in the teachings of true religion.

MR. M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (Dublin, United), the Treasurer, drew attention to the importance of the appeal by the Jewish Defence Committee in that week's JEWISH CHRONICLE, and stressed its urgent need.

The President's statement was adopted. The Board gave authority for the change of name to "Jewish Defence Committee."

Aliens and Naturalisation

MR. H. S. SCHILDKRAUT (Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham), the Chairman of the Aliens Committee, moved the report of the Committee, in the course of which it was stated:

The aliens naturalisation return for 1937 showed that the total number of naturalisations registered by the Home Office during the year was 952, as compared with 1,517 in the year previous. The figures for former nationals of various countries for 1937 and 1936 respectively are as follows: Germany, 137, 144; Poland, 54, 63; Rumania, 12, 15; Russia, 123, 168.

The Committee has been in touch with the Home Office and with the Polish authorities in this country on the subject of the requirement by the British Government that Polish nationals approved for naturalisation shall, as a condition of their naturalisation being confirmed, obtain release from Polish citizenship.

The Committee expressed its appreciation of the work which is being done for the homeless and Stateless refugees by the German-Jewish Aid Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Otto Schiff.

With regard to the approaches to the Polish authorities mentioned in the report, Mr. Schildkraut said it was learnt that the Consular authorities in this country had agreed to reduce the fee for release from citizenship from £8 to 12s. 6d., and to reduce certain other minor incidental charges, so that the total expenses should in future be well under 30s., where they were formerly £10. The Consular authorities would have their work greatly facilitated if applicants for release would be ready with their birth certificates or other proof of age and birthplace, the originals and copies of documents from the Home Office accepting the applicant for naturalisation, and the applicants' passports and military papers, if any.

Registration of Polish nationals at the Consulates, concluded the speaker, was only necessary when the persons concerned wished to travel to Poland and certain other countries. Otherwise there was no need to register at present.

The report was carried.

JEWS' COLLEGE COUNCIL MEETING

A Question on the Minutes

A meeting of the Council of Jews' College was held on Monday at Woburn House. In the absence of the Hon. Officers, Dr. M. Epstein presided.

Mr. P. Schwarzschild said that he was not present at the last Council meeting, but he had read the report that appeared in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE that the question of the high rent which the College was paying was raised and it was decided to approach Concordia Estates in regard to the matter. As there was no reference to that in the minutes circulated to the members, he would like it included. The Chairman said that the matter came up as a side issue arising out of a report on the budget for the next year. It was not a formal discussion at all, but if it was the wish of the meeting that it should be inserted they could do so. The Secretary pointed out that only decisions or definite suggestions were included in the minutes. Mr. Wilfred Samuel moved, and Dr. W. M. Feldman seconded, that the matter be not added. This was adopted.

Sir Philip Magnus was elected to the Council, and Mr. Elkan N. Adler, Mr. Ernest Lesser, and the Rev. E. Levine were co-opted members of the Council in accordance with the terms of Section VIII d of the Constitution.

The following were also elected:

Mr. S. Japhet, Chairman of the Council; Messrs. Alan A. Mocatta and Ralph Pinto, Joint Treasurers; Dayan Dr. A. Feldman, Hon. Secretary; Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Drs. A. Buchler, S. Daiches, C. Duschinsky, M. Epstein, W. M. Feldman, J. Snowman, the Rev. E. Levine, and Messrs. Augustus Kahn and S. Tell, Education Committee; Dr. M. Epstein, Dayan Dr. A. Feldman, and Messrs. Augustus Kahn, Ernest Lesser, and Oscar Philipp, Executive Committee; the Joint Treasurers, the Chairman of the Council, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, and the Rev. E. Levine, Finance Committee; Dayan Dr. A. Feldman (Chairman), Dayan H. M. Lazarus, the Rev. M. Adler, Drs. A. Buchler and Nathan Morris, and Messrs. E. Cashdan and I. Fishman, Teachers' Examinations Committee; the Chief Rabbi, Drs. A. Buchler, C. Duschinsky, and I. Epstein, and Messrs. Elkan N. Adler and Wilfred Samuel, Library Sub-Committee.

It was decided to send Dr. A. Marmorstein a letter of sympathy wishing him a speedy recovery from his operation. The meeting agreed that the date for a special meeting to consider the curriculum report should be fixed by the Hon. Officers.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS

Special Appeal Dinner

A dinner, in aid of the Special Appeal of the Jewish Board of Guardians, was held on Wednesday evening at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W. The Marquess of Reading, K.C., presided.

It was announced that the appeal had realised £64,538. £4,110 of that amount was collected that evening, and fifty guineas was realised from the auction of an ancient silver Shekel which had been presented to the Board.

A full report of the dinner will appear in next week's issue.

IN a recent report of a Committee meeting of the Redmans Road Girls, Talmud Torah, it was inadvertently stated that Mr. J. Halpern had referred to "2½ hours' instruction a week." Mr. Halpern actually said that the classes meet for only 4½ hours a week, and in order to reach a higher standard he suggested the classes should meet for 2 hours each of the 3 evenings, or on an additional evening.

MIZRACHI FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1

Jews by Birth & Jews by Worth —the Call of the Mizrachi

The Land of Israel for the People of Israel in accordance with the Torah of Israel. Not only the body of Israel but the spirit of Israel is threatened with extinction.

British Jewry is invited to rally to the Mizrachi standard.

Every Synagogue and Religious Organisation should send representatives. Every Rabbi and religious lay leader should feel it his duty to attend, in person, the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE MIZRACHI FEDERATION

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, at 7.30 p.m., and SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, at 10 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.

at the ROSE HERTZ HALL, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1

PUBLIC SESSION:

1. Message of the Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz.
2. Greetings from the Jewish Organisations.
3. Address by Rabbi Meir Berlin, President World Mizrachi Organisation, on "The Political & Economic Situation in Palestine."
4. Address by Rabbi Wolf Gold, Chairman World Mizrachi Executive, on "The Educational and Religious Conditions."
5. Address by Rabbi Dr. Samuel Bension of Haifa, Palestine.

Rabbi Dayan M. Gollop, B.A., S.C.F., in the Chair.

NO FUNDS WILL BE SOLICITED AT THIS MEETING

Points from Letters

CHILDREN'S SELF-SACRIFICE

I am enclosing a cheque for £1 11s. 5d. for the fund for the relief of German Jewry, which is the result of a collection by the children—many of them not more than six years old—of the Ainsworth (late St. Thomas's) Road Junior Synagogue. Last Saturday I asked them to come on Sunday evening to the special service and to bring the money they would normally spend on cinema and sweets during the week for the relief of our suffering fellow-Jews in Germany. In spite of the rain and the fact that they had already attended the Talmud Torah in the afternoon, they came and gave.—THE REV. J. HALPERN, 53, Groombridge Road, E.9.

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY

I have received a message of sympathy from the West Hendon Methodist Church, in which the writer states: "I am writing these few lines, on behalf of us all at the above church, to express to you our disgust at what is happening to-day to your churches and brothers abroad. We should like all your Congregation to know of our love and friendship for you. We believe that God, in His own good time, will deal out His punishment to those who are the cause of all this mischief. Be, then, all of you of good cheer, and may God's richest blessing be upon you all." It is a real comfort to know that the sympathy of many decent men and women is extended to us in these troubled times.—THE REV. H. I. ALEXANDER, 1, West Avenue, Hendon, N.W.4.

SPREAD THE TRUTH

As the only Jewish official on a staff which numbers several thousand Gentile colleagues, I am repeatedly called upon to act as a kind of defender of the Jewish people, and have been deeply humiliated by my inadequate equipment for the task. Recently, I had the good fortune to come across Dr. Cecil Roth's "Jewish Contribution to Civilisation," and it has been of great service to me in my efforts. Although personally I have experienced friendliness and respect from my colleagues, I have discovered many indications of anti-Semitism. Very few individuals seem able to resist the insidious propaganda which harries us to-day on every side. To many of its dupes I have presented Dr. Roth's book, and the effect has been most satisfactory. The readers have expressed themselves as struck by its immense erudition, dignity, and sense of proportion, and have confessed to an entirely new opinion of the Jew after reading it. I should like to see a 6d. "Penguin" of this book on every railway station bookstall. If thousands of copies were given as 1939 New Year gifts to Gentiles, I am sure that a splendid piece of work for the spreading of truth would be carried out.—"G.W.," Liverpool.

"IN OUR HOUR OF TRIAL"

The following is an extract from a letter I received from the Sheffield District League of Nations Union: "I would also like to take this opportunity of saying how terribly grieved I am to hear of the sufferings of your people in Germany, and trust that deliverance may come. We seem so helpless in the way of doing anything practical, but it may be of comfort to you to know that people are remembering you all in your hour of trial. (Signed) C. W. Carpenter, Organising Secretary."—RABBI DR. SOLOMON FISCH, 5, Filey Street, Sheffield, 10.

"SOCIAL GATHERINGS IN TIMES OF TRAGEDY"

A small party of people who were to have attended THE JEWISH CHRONICLE staff dance arranged for last Saturday, appreciating the very cogent reasons for cancelling it, met at my house instead and paid what they would have done for their dance tickets. This has resulted in my being able to send you the enclosed cheque for £10 for the German Refugee Fund. We hope to repeat this from time to time. It seems very obvious that if we can divert into what Mrs. Sieff has called "pay-parties" some share of the money which we see our people spending in entertainment, especially on Saturday evenings, we shall be assured of a simple method of raising a not inconsiderable income.—MR. IAN MIKARDO, 3, Hurstdene Gardens, N.15.

FOR REFUGEE ARTISTS

During one of my weekly L.C.C. lectures on Jewish folk lore and folk music, Dr. Guy B. Tarring, a non-Jew, of 30, Brookland Rise, N.W., handed me five pounds to be distributed among needy refugee artists. I feel that your readers will be glad to learn of this generous gesture of sympathy.—MR. MAURICE BANNISTER, 23, Castellain Road, W.9.

ADOPT REFUGEE CHILDREN

May I suggest that every Jewish family adopt a German-Jewish or Austrian-Jewish child. This would greatly help the authorities who are now engaged in solving the refugee problem.—MR. NATHAN SIMONS, 40, Undercliff Road, S.E.13.

"A JEWESS OPPOSES BAN ON NAZIS"

The question of free speech to the Fascists is of such vital importance that Mr. Rowson's letter in your last week's issue must not remain unanswered. If the Fascists take control here "democratically," as they did in Germany, it will not only be a question of the abolition of free speech. It will mean the loss of centuries of human progress. Mankind will revert to the culture of the Middle Ages. Barbarism will triumph over civilisation.—MR. M. NIRENSTEIN, 24, Hillcrest Avenue, N.W.11.

Your correspondents appear to have a distorted view of the duties of a City or County Councillor. It is his (or her) job to administer the affairs of the locality or county in a practical and common-sense manner, and not to flirt with abstract philosophy. If he feels that a public hall of which he, as a councillor, is trustee is going to be used in a way which will cause annoyance or hurt to the ratepayers, or a section of them, he should not only vote against it but use his influence to prevent it. The preaching of Nazi doctrine in the British Empire is distasteful, annoying, and hurtful to a large section of the public, and it would obviously be an anomaly for a member of the Jewish faith to countenance it. I was concerned with an instance of a similar nature in which I opposed an application for the use of our Town Hall for a purpose which, I explained, would be distasteful to the small and respected Community of Jews in Bangor. The application was refused. I do not think I flouted the "rights of free speech." Rather do I feel that I had made a good and opportune use of it.—MR. ISIDORE WARTSKI, "Derwen Deg," Bangor, North Wales.

Mr. Rowson, in supporting the Nazi application, is so anxious to preserve free speech that he is prepared to support an organisation which struggles against democracy. An attitude in support of democracy which leads to the ultimate destruction of democracy is to be heartily condemned. How the Nazis would rejoice if all democrats were like Mr. Rowson!—MR. D. COHEN, 59, Kenninghall Road, E.5.

SUBSTANDARD CINEMA FILMS

A scheme has been suggested for the raising of money in Leeds for the German Refugees Fund by the showing of substandard cinematographic films. It has been thought that there must be many such films dealing with subjects of interest, such as Palestine, etc., which might be included in the programmes which are being arranged. If any of your readers could enable me to borrow or hire such films, either 9.5 mm. or 16 mm., I should be grateful if they would kindly communicate with me.—MR. GEORGE A. FOX, 7, Broomhill Avenue, Leeds, 7.

JEWISH DEFENCE

In order to combat the menace of Fascism in our midst, I suggest that part of our Synagogue offerings should be earmarked for this purpose. Collections should be made in all Jewish schools, Hebrew classes, meetings, and all social gatherings. Boxes should be distributed in all homes, factories, and workshops. Societies, Lodges, and clubs should organise weekly collections.—MR. P. STEIN, 6, Petherton Road, N.5.

THE "BLACK SHEEP" PROBLEM

A "Committee of Good Relations," as suggested by Mr. Alfred Green in last week's issue of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, could do much to counteract the prejudice created against our people by the undesirable behaviour of a small minority. Such a Committee could be formed in every town with an appreciable Jewish population, their main purpose being to bring pressure to bear on any Jews who by their behaviour create hostility to the Jewish people. This matter is a major one and needs immediate and effective action.—MR. WOLFE BEHRMAN, 9, Geneva Road, Elm Park, Liverpool, 6.

SOKOLOW LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS SOUGHT

In connection with the issuing by the Executive of the Zionist Organisation of a Memorial Volume in honour of the late Nahum Sokolow, I, as editor, venture to approach, with your kind permission, Jewish institutions, organisations, and individuals who possess any letters by the late Nahum Sokolow, or literary or political documents connected with his activities, to be so kind as to forward such material to me in order that use might be made of these documents in the Memorial Volume. Those institutions or individuals who are interested in retaining any material sent will receive it back, upon request, as soon as it has been used for the specified purpose.—DR. S. RAWIDOWICZ, 77, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

"A THOUGHTLESS ACT"

If the wedding to which editorial reference was made under the heading "A Thoughtless Act" in your last issue is that at which I had the honour of officiating on Sunday, November 13th, may I be permitted to utter a vigorous protest against the unfair and baseless insinuations of your correspondent or correspondents? In one of my sermons on the Day of Atonement, I urged my Congregation to refrain from display of any kind, and made special reference to the inadvisability, at the present time, of holding big weddings in the West End, suggesting as an alternative that they could be held at home. The gentleman in question, a man of considerable wealth and of the greatest munificence, had already booked the wedding of his only daughter at one of the leading West End hotels. Judge, therefore, of my gratification when, at considerable loss and inconvenience, he forthwith cancelled all these arrangements and took steps to fall in with my suggestion, as well as of my consternation at reading of this ungenerous interpretation of his gesture. Every step was taken to avoid display, and all cars were garaged in a neighbouring garage. I make bold to say that the only people who could hear the music, and certainly the speeches, were eavesdroppers standing in the neighbouring gardens and straining their ears to overhear. The father of the bride in his speech was moved to tears when he spoke of the atmosphere in which the wedding of his only daughter was being celebrated; the Jewish tragedy hung like a pall over all, and no one with a knowledge of the facts could possibly describe it as "something really big and jolly." It is heartbreaking to read of the admirable action of this person, which should be followed by all, made the subject of backbiting reproof.—RABBI DR. L. RABINOWITZ, 17, Oman Avenue, N.W.2.

[Our reverend and learned correspondent appears to challenge only two points which we ventured very gently to criticise. First, the matter of the costly appearance of the Simcha; secondly the audibility thereof to residents in the neighbourhood. On both points the complaints we received are at variance with Rabbi Rabinowitz's impressions. Both, again, must be considered in the light of the standards and customs of the neighbourhood. That a loudspeaker was employed up to past midnight to amplify the volume of a well-known dance band in a marquee in a suburban garden on a Sunday night is not contradicted by Rabbi Rabinowitz—which makes his description of all those non-participants who listened as "eavesdroppers" appear a trifle harsh. According to at least one complainant, it was not the amplification of the "pall" of Jewish tragedy but of the "Paul Jones"—not to mention "Lambeth Walk"—of merriment which moved those in the neighbourhood who were seeking sleep almost to tears.—Ed., J.C.]

Land of Israel News

POSSIBILITIES OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN JEWS AND ARABS

Fakhri Bey's Courage

BLINDNESS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

[*From our Correspondent*—JERUSALEM, November 20th]

There are two things which British officialdom in Palestine has consistently refused to recognise—first, that their administration has been made to look ridiculous by the constant and successful defiance of authority maintained by the Arab rebels; and, secondly, that a very strong and common feeling does exist among Jews and Arabs for reaching an understanding, a feeling which, if properly fostered, could achieve that goal. Officialdom has also asserted that the Arabs are politically wholly united and that the whilom President of the Supreme Moslem Council, who retains his post as Mufti of Jerusalem, is the real and unchallenged leader of his people.

Only the other day I took part in a conversation with certain senior British civil servants here who scoffed at the suggestion that the Arab terrorists had at any time in the past three years exercised any control over a large part of the country. The so-called rebellion, they asserted, was really a decentralised and sporadic campaign of murder and sabotage which, while destructive in its individual implications, could not possibly have a widespread effect upon the country as a whole.

Moreover, they said, Oriental imagination had played its usual part in the circulation of fanciful stories concerning the extent of rebel influence. There were no such things as Arab "courts" or implacable rebel vengeance against alleged traitors; and half of the public attitude towards terrorism was compounded of fear and superstition, much like the bogy-man invoked to frighten naughty children.

The one obvious and effective answer to such talk is that the British Government would not have sent out a huge military expeditionary force had they not regarded the situation as ominous. There are now some 20,000 British troops in the country, apart from bluejackets, Marines, Royal Air Force, and the civilian forces (including the police), who total close on another 20,000.

Danger of Official Attitude

But the danger in these fallacies believed by British officials here is that that attitude has prevented the application of a more vigorous policy from the outset. It has been the traditional and genial British Colonial method of relying on "the man on the spot" throughout the course of the present troubles which has led to blunder after blunder being committed in handling the terror and to the obtuse attitude maintained towards "racketeering" on a vicious scale. Even now many level-headed residents are brought to doubt the sincere intentions of the authorities to put down the desperadoes, in spite of the more rigorous measures applied since the Military Commanders took over the administration of defence and security. And the continued presence of the Mufti of Jerusalem with his scheming followers within a short distance of this country is a contributory factor towards that uncertainty.

It has been my constant belief during the past year or more, as expressed in these columns, that a mistake of the first political magnitude was committed when the Mufti was allowed to slip through the fingers of the authorities and take refuge within a few hours' travel of Palestine. By remaining near enough to the country to ensure his own safety and making his presence felt through "strong-arm" minions, the Mufti has manœuvred himself into a strong political position. The tumult and the shouting of the rebellion have drowned the opinions and feelings of the inarticulate majority of Arabs; and the assumption has got abroad that the Mufti of Jerusalem has been unanimously chosen as the premier Arab representative.

Striking proof of the fundamental falsity of that assumption was furnished this week in the letter addressed to the High Commissioner for Palestine by Fakhri Bey Al-Nashashibi, a member of the clan which has been the inveterate enemy of the Mufti for many more years than the British Occupation. The contents of that letter are known and need not be repeated; but, in brief, Fakhri Bey told His Excellency that the Arabs welcomed the round-table proposal as an opportunity of meeting Jewish representatives to hammer out a settlement; that the Mufti of Jerusalem was not the real leader of the Arab majority, but had intrigued for that position by encouraging and inspiring the rebellious elements; and that the Arabs would welcome the restoration of law and order on the basis of justice and equity towards both peoples in this land. A more frank admission of the Arab desire for a settlement could not be found beyond the explicit terms of Fakhri's Bey's memorandum which, with political sagacity, he caused to be widely published after its submission.

Challenge to Terrorists

It is true that, in the past, Fakhri's Bey's general attitude has been the subject of doubt in certain circles; but he cannot be denied a tribute at the present time for raising his voice against the attempts by Haj Amin Al Husseini to secure political preferment by means of murderous violence. Indeed, the general feeling that Nashashibi has signed his own death warrant by challenging the terrorists so staunchly cannot but be taken as praise for his courage. The effect of his reversal of the tactics of the Moslem Opposition since 1936, of making discretion the better part of valour, has been to introduce an utterly new and refreshing element into an impossible situation.

Fakhri Bey claimed to represent seventy-five per cent. of Arab interests and over half of the Arab population in this country. Even allowing for possible exaggeration, there is little doubt that the views he expressed are at heart held by the majority of Arabs, who stand aghast at the economic ruin and social disintegration which the prolonged rebellion has caused. It is to those moderate Arabs, rendered inarticulate by fear of the extremist minority, to whom the British Government and the Palestine Administration should look in their efforts to secure a fair adjustment of the country's constitutional future.

As for the Jewish attitude, I have always maintained that it is essential to win over the Arabs to the Jewish point of view rather than constantly to importune and solicit the British Government. Our official leadership has confined its policy far too closely to attempting to anticipate the British Government's wishes and expediencies; and while co-operation with the Government must always be a cardinal feature in the Jewish programme, there is such a thing as being helpful instead of stupidly imitative. By adopting a too rigidly pro-Government policy, the Jewish Agency lost sight of the broader issue in the Arab sphere. Co-operation with the Government has been helpful and advantageous in the actual emergency; but had there been a more intelligent policy in past years, the emergency itself might never have come about.

Even now it is not too late to seek the friendship of the Arabs. Overtures made to them would not be degrading to Jewish honour or subversive of Jewish dignity. A formula of approach is possible and feasible; and if the politicians were to look facts squarely in the face, they would undoubtedly find that such an understanding between the Jewish and the Arab peoples is inevitable by the very nature of Palestinian conditions.

EGYPTIAN PRESS ON CONFERENCE

Praise for "Jewish Chronicle's" Views

[*From our Correspondent*—CAIRO]

The gist of the leading article in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE of November 11th was reproduced by all the Arabic and European Press of Egypt. Commenting editorially on it, LE JOURNAL D'EGYPTE, a Cairo daily paper owned and managed by non-Jews, said in its issue of November 12th:

> "The greatest of the Jewish papers in the Anglo-Saxon world, THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, has published an article in which it describes as a clever act the convocation of an Arab-Jewish conference, and asks Jewish leaders to adopt constructive proposals of a practical nature. We welcome with satisfaction this attitude of our London contemporary and we hope that we shall find an echo to it in the Arabic Press, especially that of Cairo."

The article was published with the following heading: "To the appeal of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE we hope that the Arabic Press will reply with similar understanding."

A preliminary inquiry conducted by another Cairo daily paper, LA BOURSE EGYPTIENNE, among Palestinian and Egyptian Pan-Islamic leaders revealed a negative attitude to the suggestions of the British Government.

LAND OF ISRAEL NEWS—Continued on next page

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RAGHEB BEY DENIES FAKHRI BEY

But Assassinations of Moderates Continue

135 POLITICAL MURDERS

Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, cousin of Fakhri Bey and leader of the Arab National Defence Party, sent the following message to THE TIMES, which was printed on Saturday last:

> The declaration published in THE TIMES and attributed to Fakhri Bey Nashashibi absolutely disagrees with my personal opinion or the opinion and principles of the National Defence Party, of which I have the honour to be President. There is no person, whether in Palestine or other Arab countries, who does not oppose until death the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. There is no discord among the Arab parties in Palestine in opinion or principles. During the present critical situation in Palestine, the Arabs stand as one person, desperately defending their sacred existence. It is a chimera to divide the Palestine Arabs into extremists and moderates. The Arabs one and all will not deviate a hair's breadth from their demands, which have already been decided by all congresses of parties in Palestine, as well as by all Arab countries.
>
> The National Defence Party will gladly accept any good result for the benefit of the country emanating from any person or party. The National Defence Party aims above all at the realisation of our noble national aspirations, and has full confidence in the Arab parties assuming the task of negotiations with the British Government with a view to attaining the country's national political rights.

The terrorists have replied in different but typical fashion. On Thursday in last week, the day before Ragheb Bey's letter was sent, Sheikh Abdel Rahman el Khatib, a supporter of the Nashashibis, was shot and seriously wounded. He died later in hospital. On Sunday, Haj ali el Karjoun, Acting Mayor of Lydda, was murdered together with a Town Councillor, Said el Haneidi. Both were members of the Defence Party. On Monday, Sheikh Abdul Hafiz Hamouri, a Moslem notable and also a supporter of the Nashashibis, was murdered in Hebron.

The number of Arabs who have been killed by Arabs in political assassinations during the past two and a half years is now 135. The list includes, in addition to the above, the Mayor of Hebron, ten prominent Mukhtars, twenty-four other notables, twenty-seven policemen and ghaffirim, fifty people who had challenged the rule of the gangsters, and even women. Many of that list were members of the Defence Party, and many more were killed simply because they were opposed to terrorism.

It is possible, therefore, that Ragheb Bey, in writing to THE TIMES, desired to safeguard the lives of more of his followers.

With regard to the murder of Abdel Rahman, Fakhri Bey said that it was what might be expected in the present state of things, but it was further proof that the Mufti realised that he did not represent the majority of Arabs. Otherwise, why should he want to kill his opponents?

To enable those who in their hearts do not recognise the Mufti's leadership freely to express their views, they all, he said, looked to the British Government to take the necessary steps to repress terrorism.

Fakhri Bey added that what had occurred since the publication of his memorandum had more than justified the claim that those opposed to the Mufti and his subversive ideas represented at least seventy-five per cent. of the Arab financial interests of the country.

It is reported from reliable Arab sources that Fakhri Bey's memorandum has greatly perturbed the Husseini faction, who are adopting the most stringent measures to minimise its importance.

Terrorists have warned the Arabic newspapers not to publish the memorandum, but to print protests against it. If this is not done they are threatened with violence.

The Military Commander of Jaffa informed the inhabitants that unless the terrorists there, who were known to be Syrians, were surrendered, he would continue to impose daylight curfew. The Arabic Press declined to publish the order, the editors declaring that their lives would be endangered if they did so.

MUFTI'S COUSIN SHOT BY TROOPS

Abdul Kader Husseini, a cousin of the Mufti and a former civil servant, was wounded last week by troops in an engagement with an Arab gang which he was leading. The troops, some detachments of the Coldstream Guards, were returning from a reconnaissance when they were ambushed. They allowed the gangsters to believe that they were in difficulties and held their fire until the Arabs were only forty yards away. At that range, the Guards inflicted very heavy casualties, while suffering the loss of one Sergeant killed and six Guardsmen wounded.

On Monday last British troops reoccupied Beersheba, which had been in the hands of the gangsters for several months.

During the past week, five Jews have been killed by Arabs. Joseph Fishman was shot near the German colony Sarona; Isaac Sharabi, a Yemenite Jew, was killed in Jerusalem; Mendel Dudik died from wounds received earlier last week in the old town of Haifa. Zvi Haberman died from injuries received in October in Mekor Hain, near Jerusalem, when he was attacked by two Arabs with a hatchet; Haviv Bock was found dead in the Beit Vegan quarter of Jerusalem, having apparently, been killed by an Arab.

KOFER HAYISHUV

The Vaad Leumi (General Council of the Jewish Community in Palestine) has issued the following appeal:

According to the resolution of the Vaad Leumi, contribution to the Kofer Hayishuv (Redemption Fund) is obligatory not only on inhabitants of Eretz Yisrael but also on every Jew who owns property in Palestine, even if, permanently or temporarily, he resides abroad.

The Kofer Hayishuv calls upon all such people to take part in the task of safeguarding Jewish life and property in Eretz Yisrael. They are requested to communicate with the Committee of the Kofer Hayishuv, 4, Mikve Israel Street, Tel-Aviv.

The Palestine Movement

WOMEN ZIONISTS IN CONFERENCE

Working for the Refugees

SAVING THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The annual conference of the Federation of Women Zionists was held on Saturday evening, Sunday, and Monday, at Woburn House, the Mostyn Hotel, Portman Street, W., and the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C. Many provincial delegates complained of the difficulties of the itinerary thus forced upon them in a strange town.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. Robert Solomon, Chairman of the Federation, presided, and said that their financial report for the year showed that their societies had collected less than during last year, but this could be partially explained, in the case of the London societies, by the participation of the Federation in the Palestine Exhibition and Fair held in June. Ziona, their junior organisation, had now been reorganised, and the first year of its new constitution gave them every hope for its expansion both in London and the Provinces.

Miss Rose Jacobs, bringing greetings to the conference from the Hadassah organisation in America, said that although there were four and a half million Jews in America, the membership of the Hadassah was only 70,000.

Mrs. Leonard Stein, speaking on behalf of the W.I.Z.O., said that it would undoubtedly be upon the shoulders of their English-speaking members that the greatest burden of support for the institutions organised by the W.I.Z.O. must rest in the time to come. The Women's Appeal Committee, which swept into its net women of all shades of Jewish opinion, had performed in the Youth Aliyah a very great work by enabling young people to escape from tyranny and persecution. However, they were only beginning their work, and their needs for the future would now be unspeakably greater than in former years.

Professor Samson Wright, Chairman of the Jewish National Fund, said the J.N.F. were most sincerely grateful to the Federation of Women Zionists for their participation in the Palestine Exhibition and Fair, from which such tremendously encouraging results had been achieved. The newspapers were full of suggested places to which the Jews from Germany could proceed, and they had had a lead for the entire civilised world from President Roosevelt himself. But the question they had to ask themselves was how much any of these suggested solutions for Jewish mass immigration could really accomplish. It was only to Palestine that the Jew went by right and where he could be absorbed in tens of thousands.

Money for Land Purchase

They needed to recognise that subsidies on an entirely new scale of magnitude were necessary, he said, to meet a situation in Palestine where there was a direct relationship between political rights and the ownership of land. The political and economic position in Palestine could be transformed by the Jewish people if they could go to the British Government in the possession of a really substantial sum, say of a million pounds, with which to buy land in Palestine.

Rabbi Dr. Gold said that he was frequently asked by Jewish Communities in South Africa what the British Colonial Office was going to do for Palestine. He believed that Eretz Yisrael would never be built up by others, nor would he wish to go to a Jewish Palestine of which the Jewish people had not been the primary creators.

Mrs. I. M. Sieff said that English Zionists must realise that this country must bear responsibility for the political situation in Palestine. She resented the implication that Palestine should become merely a haven of the persecuted, happy as they were in Palestine to be the means of affording shelter to many persecuted Jews. But they wanted in Palestine those thousands of Jews who had everywhere trained themselves for the life. The reaction that had been caused by the latest German outbursts against their people must be made the very fullest use of by them in a determined and insistent demand that the Jewish problem be settled by the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

She resented, said Mrs. Sieff, the attempt to segregate the Jewish people in any part of the world, and they must reiterate their demand for the work in Palestine to be carried on, on a national and pioneering basis. "Let Jews act as though they are soldiers," she said, "as indeed you are, and in a supreme effort for Palestine avert the doom than can come now upon our people."

THE CONFERENCE

The conference opened on Sunday morning, under the Presidency of Mrs. S. I. Levy, of Liverpool.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Chairmen of Committees this year adopted a new method of procedure. They submitted to delegates written speeches introducing their reports, so that the time usually involved in listening to the speakers could better be utilised by the delegates for discussion of the reports before them. The system worked admirably on Sunday, and the strong, silent women responsible for drawing up the reports were amply rewarded for their self-restraint by the voluble discursiveness of their critics. In discussing the report of the Propaganda Committee, Mrs. Eder deplored the snobbery which demanded only "star" speakers.

The report of the Youth Officer evoked general agreement, with a recommendation that the closest co-operation with the Federation of Zionist Youth be maintained by the officers of the Federation of Women Zionists.

Mr. J. C. Gilbert, the Ba-Koach Habonim, made an appeal for the Federation's support for that movement, and drew attention to the Self-Denial Week which it had initiated on behalf of the Youth Aliyah

Fund. Mrs. Eichholz presented the report of the Women's Appeal Committee, in the absence of Mrs. Simon Marks.

At the afternoon and evening sessions, Mrs. Robert Solomon presided and read a message from Mrs. Irwell, who was prevented by illness from being present. Mrs. Leonard Stein addressed the conference on social welfare work in Palestine.

At the evening session, the conference was addressed by Mr. Otto Schiff on the subject of Jewish refugees.

Mr. Schiff said that at Woburn House, as at the Home Office, they were overwhelmed by their task, and they were interviewing one thousand people daily. They were on the point of reorganising the system there. They were appealing to all those who had empty houses in which children from Germany could be housed, and those willing to help, to apply to Mrs. Ernst Schiff, 18, Cadogan Square, W.1. The newly-organised Domestic Bureau of the Refugee Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Levitt, was now housed with the Inter-Aid Committee, at 8, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C., to which address applications for domestic service permits should be sent.

Ways of Helping

There were several ways in which every woman in the Jewish Community could help in the present unprecedented situation. They could offer hospitality either to adults or children, or they could apply to the B'nai B'rith, who had recently evolved a scheme whereby children could be adopted. They looked primarily to Palestine for the solution of the refugee problem, although refugees were being absorbed in certain of the Dominions. The Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, had been most sympathetic and helpful.

Mrs. Gertle, a member of the Inter-Aid Committee, explained the workings of the Committee to the conference, and Mr. LeVay-Lawrence spoke of the B'nai B'rith scheme for the adoption of children.

Mrs. Sieff said that on a question of principle she opposed the taking of children into private homes, where they would not receive the sort of training that would fit them for the hard pioneering life for which they were intended. The personal satisfaction derived by individuals was good neither for the individual nor the child, and she demanded the organised removal of the children. She believed that there was a tendency in certain quarters to disregard Palestine in the deliberations concerning the settlement of children and young people.

Professor Samson Wright, speaking about the David Eder Training Farm, said that Palestine had recently received a sixth Aliyah. That was composed of British "Tommies"; and the trainees from the David Eder Farm, of which there were now about twenty in Palestine, had been found to be valuable intermediaries between the "Tommies" and those resident in the country. He appealed for support for the Farm.

After the conference, a delegates' reception was held, at which Mrs. Robert Solomon presided and Mrs. Eder was the guest of honour.

At this catastrophic moment of their lives, said Mrs. Eder, it behoved them all to subject themselves to a strict inward investigation. They must reorientate their entire views, since nothing would ever be the same in their lives again. Jews could no longer be content to be merely proud of their Jewishness, they had to justify it to a world in which the events of the last five years had raised a challenge to their entire position.

On Monday, the conference devoted itself to the consideration of organisation and membership, following an address given by Mrs. Moult. Mrs. Tina Bloch presided. Questions were subsequently asked concerning the placing of Jewish children abroad in non-Jewish families by the Inter-Aid Committee, which seemed to have seriously perturbed certain delegates from the Provinces. As a result of the discussion, a resolution proposed by Mrs. Eder was adopted, whereby the conference asked that the Federation, in view of the fact that so many of their members would be asked to participate in the work of providing hospitality for children, should send two representatives to the Inter-Aid Committee.

The conference pledged itself to participate in the work of the Women's Appeal Committee, the raising of the W.I.Z.O. quota of £7,000 per annum, the support of the David Eder Farm, and the support of Tozereth Haaretz whereby an increasing demand for Palestinian produce could be created.

The President and Hon. Officers were re-elected and ten provincial and ten London members of the Council were elected, viz.:

For London: Mesdames Epstein and Goldbloom, the Misses Hands and Marks, Mesdames I. Philippsberg, Michael Sieff, Emmanuel Snowman, K. Spiers, S. Wiseman and Max. Wiseman. For the Provinces: Mesdames R. Blond (Manchester), A. Blumberg (Manchester), L. Cohen (Wallasey), S. A. Cohen (Birmingham), M. T. Mann (Glasgow), H. Rosenthal (Leeds), A. Rosenblum (Brighton), E. Silman (Leeds), Sorsky (Liverpool), and H. Blond (Manchester).

AGENCY BUDGET OF £1,000,000

A special session of the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine met at the headquarters of the Zionist Organisation in London last week to consider the budget for Jewish settlement in Palestine in the ensuing year. A budget totalling one million pounds was approved, and efforts will be made to raise this sum from Jewish Communities in all parts of the world.

THE PALESTINE MOVEMENT—Continued on page 44

Furs from Derrys

—the Royal Gift longest in remembrance

White Russian
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make a dazzling combination in this exquisitely worked Cape. A wonderful present.

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The new boxy lines have captured the imagination of the furriers—and this delightful Cape is the result.
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SERMON FOR THE WEEK

TRANSPLANTING JUDAISM

"And he builded an altar there, and called upon the name of the Lord, and pitched his tent there; and there Isaac's servants digged a well."—(Genesis, xxvi, 25.)

Repeated acts of injustice and manifestations of hatred on the part of the Philistines had compelled Isaac, the son of Abraham, to leave Gerar and the home he had established there, to abandon the wells his men had digged, to which the names "Esek" (Contention) and "Sitnah" (Enmity) had been given, and to seek a new home in adjoining territory. He found a home in Beer-sheba, where he did three things: he built an altar for the worship of God, he pitched his tent, and he instructed his servants to dig a new well, the possession of which could no more be disputed. But mark the order in which the patriarch did the things which were essential for the establishment of his new home. First he built the altar and worshipped there. Next he pitched the tent in which he and his family were to dwell. Then he secured a supply of water by digging a new well. The significance of this procedure can easily be seen: Before the patriarch established himself in the new territory he deemed it necessary to set apart a place where the Lord, the God of Abraham, was to be worshipped. This was followed by the erection of the home wherein he and his dependents were to find shelter and security, and where the domestic virtues were to be practised which had distinguished the tent of Abraham. Lastly, the means of support were acquired which were necessary for Isaac's material existence, for the growth and development of his estate, for the rearing of his herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, for the cultivation of the soil which was to be made to yield abundant harvests. This is how in the end Isaac secured the goodwill even of the Philistines, his former enemies.

All this is very suggestive. One may find a parallel to the experience of Isaac in the experience of Israel. Repeated acts of injustice and manifestations of hatred on the part of their neighbours have frequently forced the children of Israel to leave the lands of their birth or adoption and to seek new homes. Repeatedly they had to leave behind all their material possessions and lay new foundations for their existence in strange lands. The powers that drove them onward were the powers of hatred, jealousy, and greed, to which the terms "Esek" and "Sitnah" might well be applied. But wherever they went they followed the example of the patriarch: Before they built new homes for themselves and their children they erected altars for the worship of God. Before they secured their material existence they made sure of the continuance of their spiritual life. They did not regain their sense of security until they had their Synagogues and houses of study reared anew in their midst. They knew full well that they could not always transfer their material possessions to new territories, but they felt sure that they could transplant their Judaism to new surroundings, and that no power on earth could deprive them of this inalienable possession. It was because of this conviction that they were able to pitch their tents in new lands and resume their daily life with confidence and hope, however many difficulties they might have had to encounter, and to perpetuate in their homes the virtues and moral principles exemplified in the lives of their ancestors.

All this ought to be borne in mind by us to-day. Although there is scarcely a parallel to be found in our history to the experience of the Jewish Communities of present-day Germany and to the problem which their transference to other countries presents, it can be confidently asserted that the vast majority of our suffering brethren are ready to follow the example of our ancestors and to take with them their faith in the God of Israel and their determination to remain loyal Jews wherever they may be allowed to pitch their tents and dig "new wells." They will remember that their enemies in the Teutonic lands set fire to the Synagogues and houses of prayer even before they attacked the Jewish homes and places of business. The sight of the flames consuming their sacred shrines will be recalled by them as a manifestation of the intention of their brutal foes to destroy the spirit of Israel as well as the Community of Israel. They will, therefore, be determined to build new altars to the God of the Patriarchs and Prophets as soon as they reach safety in new surroundings. It follows that those who undertake the work of rescue will have to bear in mind the spiritual needs of those about to be saved. The task involved is therefore not only that of saving the persecuted Jews by transferring them to new territories but also that of transplanting their Judaism, or their Jewishness, to new soil likely to prove congenial, and to facilitate the growing of new roots which may be capable of sustaining the ancient tree of Jewish life. There is no more congenial soil than that on which the patriarchs built their altars and the prophets saw their visions, the soil of the ancient Jewish Homeland.

It may, however, be found impossible to wait with the work of rescue until room be found in the land of Israel for the whole remnant of Israel waiting to be redeemed from bondage. It seems almost inevitable that portions of that remnant should be scattered in distant lands and sent even to uninhabited portions of the globe. If left to form small isolated groups in remote territories, severed from the rest of their people, deprived of spiritual sustenance, and untouched by the stream of Jewish life, their Jewish future would be very uncertain. Great efforts will, therefore, have to be made to create facilities for the spreading of Jewish knowledge among the exiles and for the formation of strong ties that will draw the scattered remnant together and secure their lasting attachment to the heritage of Israel.

The task of transplanting Judaism may prove even more difficult than that of transplanting Jews. But the one cannot be performed successfully and beneficially without the other. In the past, Jewish exiles carried with them their Jewish learning, and the Torah was given a home wherever the Jewish wanderer found a haven of refuge. We ought to make sure that this will happen again in the future. The Scrolls of the Law torn up by the hands of German pagans will have to be replaced—in more than one sense—by a new generation of Jews reared in freedom and treated with justice.

Friendly Societies

UNITED OLD BOYS' LODGE

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

[*From our Correspondent*]

The shadow of the appalling events in Germany hung heavily over the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the United Old Boys' Lodge of the Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham, which was held last week at the Westminster Palace Rooms, S.W. Speaker after speaker referred to the situation confronting the Jewish people, and advantage was taken of the occasion to stress the importance of Defence and allied problems.

Bro. R. Phillips, President, who was in the chair, proposed the loyal toast.

Bro. M. Cash, Grand Treasurer, who responded to the toast of the Order, proposed by Bro. M. S. Michael, said that the Achei Brith was the oldest and most enduring Order in the Jewish Friendly Society movement. For 50 years they had been faithful to the motto "Love thy neighbour as thyself," simple words conveying a great moral lesson which was never more needed than at the present time. The Order had stood in the forefront of the movement in encouraging ameliorative work for distressed Jewry and in providing helpers for the anti-defamation campaign. In the latter task no Lodge had been more influential than the United Old Boys' Lodge, which numbered among its members prominent defence workers like Frank Renton, John Dight, and Alfred D. Bermel.

"The Lodge" was proposed by Bro. L. Courts, Grand Vice-President, who said it could claim to have given the Order its General Secretary (Bro. H. S. Schildkraut) and two Grand Presidents (Bros. J. Wright and J. Dight). Bro. M. W. Shearer replied. Bro. F. A. Renton, in proposing the "Past Presidents," said the first President of the Lodge was Bro. H. S. Schildkraut, a super-administrator and great servant of the Community. He also referred in eulogistic terms to successive Presidents, and paid a tribute to the memory of the late Bro. H. Helierman. At a time when Jews were defamed in so many countries, he said, it was their duty to walk erect and display an indomitable spirit. Bro. Schildkraut replied.

Mr. Percy Cohen, C.B.E., replied to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Bro. Jack Wright. Mr. Cohen congratulated the Lodge on its 25 years' devotion to ideals, which had borne fruit in work of outstanding merit. Ever since his connection with the movement he had been impressed with the virility and fine purpose of the Lodge, which was a credit to the Order. They could not help being oppressed by the gravity of the present happenings. Throughout Jewry feelings had been lacerated and hearts wounded by crimes of unparalleled ferocity. But in this country they could be sure of the sympathy of every section of the British people. He thought they had two clearly definite duties in the present crisis. In the first place, they must rally to the help of those charged with the burden of presenting the Jewish case and with giving succour to the many hundreds of thousands of victims. This was their motherland and they must stand shoulder to shoulder with fellow-citizens of the dominant faith. Their second duty, therefore, was to do everything in their power, each according to his individual capacity, his circumstances, and his opportunities, to identify themselves with voluntary national service, whether in local effort or in defence in general. Bro. J. Dight acted as toastmaster.

ORDER ACHEI AMETH

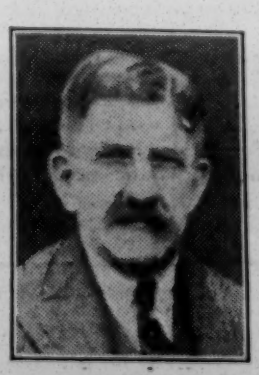
Problem of Members in Difficulties

One of the most progressive pieces of work achieved in the interests of the members of the Order Achei Ameth is the report of a special sub-committee to consider the question of the retention of aged members. This committee was set up by the Executive Council, and the Rev. A. Nunes Vaz has acted as its Chairman. For some time, the Order has been examining the position with regard to members who, as a result of economic conditions, have been forced to allow their membership to lapse because of inability to pay contributions. It has been generally agreed that some protection should be given to members of long standing placed in such unfortunate circumstances at a time when the advantages of membership were most needed. The recent Grand Lodge Conference endorsed the recommendation of the Nunes Vaz Committee for the principle that a scheme be immediately instituted whereby members at the age of 60 can, by the payment of a contribution to be actuarially computed, retain the right to scheduled benefits. The final details have not yet been worked out, but the enthusiastic manner in which the Committee's report was received leads the Grand Lodge Officers to believe that a workable scheme can be framed and put into effect. As a result of this report, the terms of reference to the Committee were enlarged, by calling for a report on the position of members under the age of sixty who found themselves in financial difficulties and who were unable to continue membership for that reason. The Grand Lodge expressed the hope that the Committee would be in a position to render a report on this aspect of the problem at an early date.

Juniors' Section now 1,300 Strong

Arrangements are being made for the annual Chanucah service and party of the Juniors' Own Endowment Section, which, as in previous years, will take place at the Rebecca Seymour Hall. As the section has reached a membership of 1,300 there will be two functions, one for the younger members, and the other, later in the day, for the older members. In Manchester, Sister C. Czar, Chairman of the juniors, is extremely active, and as a result of her efforts there is a marked increase in membership. Sister Czar recently organised a treat for her section at the Devonshire Picture Theatre, Higher Broughton, Salford.

Bro. Charles Greiman



Bro. Charles Greiman, who has again been elected Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Order Achei Ameth, has occupied this position for the past nine years. He was the first recipient of the Order's Jewel of Merit at the annual conference in 1937. A member of the Achei Ameth since 1909, he was Chairman of the Hebrew Rumanian Lodge on two occasions. He is a very active and popular member of the Executive Council; serves on the Central Benevolent Board, for which he is the principal investigator; and is also actively identified with the "Juniors' Own" Committee and the National Health Insurance Committee. An advocate of amalgamations, he has seen three other Lodges amalgamate with his own.

Imperial and Foreign

U.S. CALL FOR BOYCOTT

"No Truck With Germany"

PUBLIC FEELING STIFFENS

Protest by British Cabinet Ministers

POGROMS SHOCK WORLD OPINION

While indignation throughout the civilised world at the Nazi persecutions of the Jews remains intense, the U.S.A., where feeling last week ran highest, has now become the focus of anti-Nazi protest. The recall by the U.S. Government of Mr. Douglas Miller, the American Trade Commissioner in Berlin, and that by Germany of her Ambassador, Dr. Dieckhoff (as a reply to the recall of Mr. Wilson, the U.S. Ambassador in Berlin), have given a diplomatic emphasis to the state of antagonism existing between the two countries as a result of the pogroms.

The American Government has now delivered a Note through its Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, referring to the decree whereby Jews are forbidden to engage in trade in Germany after January 1st, 1939. The Government presumes that this decree does not apply to Jews of American citizenship, and requests a definite assurance from Germany on this point.

Throughout the U.S.A., innumerable protest meetings have been held. In New York, on Monday, nearly 30,000 people attended a rally, to which the Governors of nineteen States sent messages of support. Speakers at the meeting demanded an embargo on German goods. Over the week-end, hundreds of men and women picketed the German Consulate, which was strongly guarded by police under the command of the Jewish officers specially appointed by Mayor LaGuardia.

General feeling is summed up in a leading article in the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. It writes:

"The American people have no desire to go to war with Germany, but the American people do entertain, as they have clearly shown, an enormous desire to have as little as possible to do in any way whatever with a regime governed by the standard of conduct manifested by recent events. If the Nazis do not understand this attitude, this country may freely grant that it does not understand the attitude of the Nazis. The recall to Berlin of Dr. Dieckhoff, like the recall to Washington of Mr. Wilson, is a fortunate occurrence. It supplies a wholly appropriate symbol of the situation."

It is now reported that Congressman O'Toole, of New York, intends to introduce a resolution during the January session of the House of Representatives for the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Numerous groups have announced private boycotts of all German goods and are demanding Government action of the same character. One of those who have issued boycott calls is Mr. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labour. New York booksellers have announced that they will not deal with Nazi publishers and authors. Twenty thousand grocers in New York arranged to close their shops for one hour this week to register their protest.

Economic Pressure?

According to one report, President Roosevelt is debating whether to use economic measures to reinforce his moral condemnation of Germany. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt might invoke the embargo section of the 1930 Tariff Act against German products. The clause empowers the Executive to apply an initial 50 per cent. penalty against goods of any nation discriminating against American commerce.

The concern of the American leaders at the events in Germany has also been made clear by many speeches during the past few days.

President Roosevelt, in his annual Thanksgiving Day proclamation, asked that prayers should be offered for "the unfortunate people in other lands who are in dire distress."

Mr. Daniel C. Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce, speaking in Washington, declared: "The Frankenstein racial and religious hate and intolerance to-day is a lying menace to the happiness and safety of everyone believing in human liberty and freedom."

The persecutions have shocked the conscience of the world, Mr. Cummings, the American Attorney-General, declared in a statement to the Press. The pogroms, he said, were "as uncivilised as the cruelties of nineteen centuries ago, when the Christians were fed to wild beasts."

In a nation-wide broadcast, the Nazis were attacked by numerous prominent citizens, including Mr. John Studebaker, the United States Commissioner of Education; Mr. Ray Wilbur, President of Stanford University; Mrs. Sadie Dunbar, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; and Dr. George Johnson, Secretary-General of the National Catholic Education Association. A joint statement condemning the persecutions has been issued by the Presidents of several leading Universities, including Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Wisconsin, and North Carolina.

An official denunciation of the persecutions was made by the Catholic Church of the United States in a nation-wide broadcast. The Methodist Board of Missions has also issued a statement denouncing the pogroms. A resolution of protest was adopted by the New York City Council.

Canada Aroused

Anti-Nazi feeling is also spreading to Canada. In Montreal, several hundred university students raided the German "Harmonia" Club. On Monday, no fewer than thirty-five protest meetings were held in different centres. Chief Justice Greenshields, of the Quebec Superior Court, who presided at a huge non-sectarian meeting in Montreal, declared that the ruling Nazi clique had disgraced and put to shame their nation in the eyes of the whole civilised world. The meeting passed a resolution urging that the Canadian Government should assist in the humanitarian movement to help refugees from Nazi tyranny. At a similar meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the speakers included the Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Chisholm, and Dr. Carleton Stanley, President of Dalhousie University.

In Quebec, a meeting was addressed by Mr. Bilodeau, the Quebec Minister of Commerce, Judge Roy, and Archdeacon Scott, the Canadian War chaplain. In Toronto, 17,000 people attended a meeting, and thousands were turned away. In Kingston, chief speakers were Monsignor O'Brien, Titular Archbishop of Amorium, and Dr. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston. Not for many years, it is declared, has Canadian sentiment been so deeply stirred.

BRITAIN'S SYMPATHY WITH PERSECUTED

"Pogroms have Shocked the World"

In Britain, the volume of protest has continued to grow, and leading politicians, including Cabinet Ministers, have denounced the persecutions in outspoken terms.

A protest meeting in which Conservative, Liberal, and Labour speakers and Church dignitaries will take part is to be held at the Albert Hall next Thursday. Lord Sankey will preside, and among the speakers will be the Archbishop of York, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Moderator of the Federal Council of the Free Churches, the Chief Rabbi, Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., and a representative of the Conservative Party (details of arrangements will be found elsewhere in this issue).

A letter recording "our solemn protest, before the conscience of civilisation, against the persecution of the Jews in Germany" has appeared in THE TIMES over the signatures of leading figures in the political and intellectual and artistic world. All shades of opinion are represented.

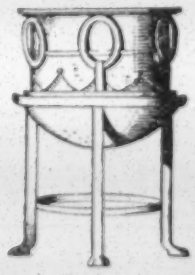
In a speech in Rhyl last Friday, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the pogroms had "deeply stirred and shocked the world."

"This is a time for cool heads, calm judgment and consideration, and for action in unison with the United States and other democracies of the world, so that Germany shall know it is not an isolated nation appealing to them but the whole of the democratic countries of the world," said Sir Walter Womersley, Assistant Postmaster-General, at a meeting in Bridgwater.

Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, speaking in Torquay, said he had hoped that the conference of Munich marked the opening of a new chapter of human history. "I am obliged to confess," he added, "that my hope has been rudely shaken by the events in Germany. No one can feel anything but horror for the detestable crime of the young Polish Jew who murdered an innocent German diplomat. No condemnation of the crime can be too severe. But one stands aghast at the wholesale and vindictive retaliation against

Continued on next page

"In the present state of medical knowledge"



No more important basic principle is known than this: that sturdy, vigorous health is dependent on an adequate supply of organic phosphorus and proteid to the blood and nervous systems. And no tonic food supplies the essential phosphorus and proteid in such easily assimilable form as 'Sanatogen'.

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M & C

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN—*Continued from previous page*

thousands of innocent persons in which the German Government have thought fit to indulge."

Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., said in Leicester that to attempt any negotiations with Germany in the conditions prevailing to-day would be to court not only failure but humiliation. There could not be the necessary confidence where one of the parties, by its treatment of a section of its own population, denied all previous conceptions of progress and of civilisation. Lord Zetland had spoken for all sections of the British people in what he had said about the treatment of the Jews in Germany, for that treatment had disgusted world opinion, just as it had disgusted a large section of German opinion.

At a London meeting, Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P., said that modern persecution was a more hideous and unreasonable thing than medieval persecution. To persecute a race, to persecute little children because they were born belonging to a certain race, was a thing that would, in the eyes of the historian of the future, reduce our civilisation, in so far as there was no strong protest against it, to a level very much below the Middle Ages.

"In Bondage"

Brigadier-General E. L. Spears, M.P., said in Carlisle that they were flung back thousands of years to the days when the Jews were in slavery and bondage in Egypt. "I do not believe," he declared, "that these abominations can last for ever. I believe something is bound to happen, and I do not believe that with a nation capable of such crimes pacification is really possible. I am certain that there are thousands, possibly millions, of Germans who disapprove of what is happening in their own country."

Speaking in Stanley, Durham, last Saturday, Sir Stafford Cripps described the pogroms as a sign of great fear in the Nazi Party. It was to instil fear in the ordinary man and woman in Germany and to keep them where they had been thrust. After the Jews would come the turn of the Catholics, Protestants, and every other movement that savoured of non-Fascism.

At a meeting in Liverpool on Monday, when it was resolved to send a protest to the Prime Minister, Dr. Downey, Archbishop of Liverpool, said that Germany had set out to blaze a new path—the path of blood and soil—which in reality was the narrow path of intolerance. Dr. David, Bishop of Liverpool, said they had no personal enmity against the German people, as they knew that millions of them were filled with anger and shame at the happenings in their country.

"Follow America's Lead!"

"We feel that no decent relations are possible with a Government capable of such atrocities," declares the Executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, in a resolution which calls on the British Government to consider action on similar lines to those taken by the United States.

Fifteen leading English barristers have sent a letter to THE TIMES condemning Nazi vengeance for the murder of Herr vom Rath as "against the fundamental principles of any code of jurisprudence known to the civilised world." The signatories are Sir William A. Jowitt, Sir Stafford Cripps, Messrs. A. M. Sullivan, James D. Cassels, A. T. Miller, Norman Birkett, D. N. Pritt, C. T. Le Quesne, H. J. Wallington, Richard O'Sullivan, St. John Field, Cyril Radcliffe, Robert Aske, Valentine Holmes, and Theobald Mathew.

The following letter has been sent to the Prime Minister by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. P. J. Dollan: "I have been requested by citizens to protest in the name of Glasgow against the persecution of Jews and members of other minorities in Germany, and to ask the British Government to make official representations so that Christian treatment may be accorded to those who are suffering gross injustice because of their racial or political beliefs."

Colonel Ashwarden, National Vice-Chairman of the British Legion, in a speech at Tyler's Green, Buckinghamshire, said that the Legion must continue its work for peace, though the events of the last few days must make it clear how difficult that work was. They all deplored a political assassination, but that a ferocious brutality should be exercised on a whole race because of the action of one demented man was beyond human thought and understanding. "Not ten per cent. of the German population are in sympathy with the methods of their leaders," he said, "and not one per cent. of German ex-Servicemen would defend them."

A resolution of protest has been sent to the Chairman of the British Legion following action by the Monash Branch.

Student demonstrators against the Nazi pogroms marching through the streets of Cardiff.
[Photo: "Western Mail," Cardiff

Students Denounce Atrocities

By 249 votes to 3, the Men's and Women's Union Societies of University Coilege, London, last week adopted a resolution expressing disgust at "the barbaric persecution of sections of the German people by the group in control," and registering energetic protest at the treatment of religious creeds and political parties whose tenets are freedom and liberty for the individual. "In particular," the resolution added, "we view with horror the recent incredible anti-Jewish barbarities and decrees."

Students of Glasgow University unanimously adopted a resolution conveying to the German people their feeling of horror and disgust at the barbarous treatment of the Jews and questioning the possibility of increasing friendship between the German and British Governments while such atrocities continue to outrage the conscience of the world.

At Bedford University, a similar resolution was unanimously adopted by the students and the staff.

At a meeting of the Oxford Union Society last week, Mr. A. Giles, a member of the Standing Committee, proposed, in private business, that the House adjourn for one minute as an expression of the abhorrence with which it regarded the renewed attacks on Jews in Germany. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On Saturday, a large group of non-Jewish students of the South Wales and Monmouthshire University College marched in a protest demonstration from the College through the streets of Cardiff until they reached the Windsor Place Synagogue, where they remained during the Service.

Many local bodies and church organisations have been adopting resolutions of protest. They include the West Ham Free Church Council, the Presbyterian Church in Manchester, the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, a conference of Young Christians at Aberdare, the Cardiff Trades and Labour Council, and the Whalley Range (Manchester) Branch of the League of Nations Union.

From Uruguay to India

A resolution condemning the pogroms has been adopted unanimously by the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies.

The Executive of the French Socialist Party has adopted a resolution expressing its strong condemnation "of the racial barbarism" in Germany and expressing regret that the French Government has not yet publicly condemned the crimes of the Nazi Government.

On Monday, ten thousand people attended a protest meeting in Paris, organised by the League Against Anti-Semitism. The speakers included the ex-Ministers M. Max Dormoy and M. Pierre Cot and representatives of Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant religious organisations and of the democratic parties. M. Jouhaux, Secretary-General of the Trade Union Federation, moved a resolution condemning the pogroms and demanding that the French Government lodge an official protest. The resolution also demanded the proclamation of a boycott against German goods and assistance for the refugees.

Mr. Subhas Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, has joined in the general protest of the civilised world at the "atrocious reprisals on the entire Jewish Community in Germany for the criminal act of an unbalanced boy." The Anglo-Indian and vernacular daily papers throughout the country have joined in condemning Germany's unholy "revenge."

On the motion of the Mayor, Mr. Israel Rokach, the Municipal Council of Tel-Aviv has decided to submit a memorandum on the pogroms to the Palestine Administration for ultimate submission to the British Government.

A month of mourning by Polish Jewry as a protest against the pogroms began this week. Rumanian and Swiss Jews have observed a fast day. Argentine Jews are also holding a week of mourning.

LORD MOUNT TEMPLE'S RESIGNATION

Anglo-German Fellowship Regrets Pogrom

Lord Mount Temple has resigned his Chairmanship of the Anglo-German Fellowship because of the treatment of the Jews in Germany. He is retaining his membership of the Fellowship. The Council of the Fellowship met in London this week to consider the situation in Germany. The following statement was issued: "The Council deeply regrets the events which have set back the development of better understanding between the two nations. The Council will, however, steadily prosecute its efforts to maintain contact with Germany as being the best means of supporting the Prime Minister in his policy of appeasement; and as being the most useful way of encouraging those friendly relations upon which peace depends."

WIDESPREAD DEMAND FOR BOYCOTT

Poster-Parades in East London

Anti-Nazi boycott feeling is spreading. From talks I have had with people of all classes (writes a JEWISH CHRONICLE representative), I have learned that they are waiting for a lead on this question. "Let our leaders begin the boycott and we will follow," I was told. Attempts at boycott have, however, already begun. Last week, in response to many demands, the Jewish People's Council Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism organised a number of poster parades, for which many people unconnected with the Council volunteered. They walked through the streets of East London carrying large posters bearing the words: "Fascist Pogroms lead back to Barbarism" and "Boycott Nazi Goods." Buttons bearing the words "I won't use anything German" are also being widely sold. I have also seen posters declaring that no Nazi goods are sold displayed in a number of shops. Many shops in Manchester and Salford are also displaying posters with the slogans "Boycott German Goods" and "Buy British."

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Council for German Jewry

In view of a meeting which will shortly be held at the Mansion House, London, the Appeal Committee has decided *temporarily* to suspend publication of "The First List" containing details of the amounts subscribed by individuals. At the same time, the Appeal Committee has pleasure in announcing that the total amount so far promised is £262,000.

Contributions should be sent to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4, envelopes being marked "Council for German Jewry." Contributions may be arranged under covenant.

GERMAN JEWS TO BE DESTROYED

Nazis' Bestial Plan

SEGREGATION, POVERTY—THEN MURDER

Undeterred by the indignation of the civilised world, the Nazis seem to have made up their minds to hound the Jews to an ultimate physical destruction. The murderous line the persecutors intend to take is laid down clearly this week in the SCHWARZE KORPS, the organ of the S.S.

The first stage is the segregation of Jews in ghettos. "The Jews must be hounded from our houses and residential quarters and housed in rows of streets or blocks of houses where they are among each other and come into contact with Germans as little as possible," says the paper. It will be noted that steps to create such ghettos are already well under way. Jews have been deprived of the usual tenants' right to claim a month's notice before eviction, and the ANGRIFF has announced that, in Berlin, 8,000 Jewish-owned houses will be "cleaned out" in a short time. In Nuremberg, house-owners have been forced to turn over their property to the Labour Front. Already large numbers of Jews have been evicted in Nuremberg, Munich, and Vienna, and Jews are being crowded together in the homes of their more fortunate friends.

The SCHWARZE KORPS next point is that the Jews, once excluded from all profitable occupations, will soon eat up their capital, if the gates of immigration remain closed and the richer Jews have to support the poorer ones. This, too, is being rapidly achieved, and one of the finishing touches has been put by the order that two-thirds of the Jewish shops may not be sold but must be liquidated. The collective fine of £80,000,000 which the Jews must pay before they can receive their tax receipts and thus obtain permission to leave the country is the last crippling blow. The fine is to be paid by a twenty per cent. levy on Jewish capital.

And so the SCHWARZE KORPS comes to the crux of its bestial plan. The pauperised Jews, it claims, will then become criminals, "in keeping with their hereditary instincts. When this stage is reached, we would be faced with the hard necessity of exterminating the Jewish underworld by those methods which we always use in dealing with criminals, namely, fire and the sword. The result would be the final end of Jewry in Germany—its total destruction."

"No Mercy"

In order to create a suitable atmosphere for their programme, the Nazis are holding a nation-wide campaign of "enlightenment," and 1,500 meetings are to be held between now and March in Berlin alone. Evidently the Nazis feel that the German people, a large section of which expressed its disgust at the pogroms, need further schooling in anti-Semitic brutality.

Dr. Goebbels, who opened the campaign by an address to 2,000 Nazi propagandists on Monday, told his audience that the Jews had "not been badly treated in Germany."

"The world will calm down on the Jewish question," Dr. Goebbels said in a further speech, adding threateningly: "I hope and expect this, especially in the interests of the Jews who have remained in Germany."

In a speech in Vienna, Dr. Ley, the head of the Labour Front, called for a "holy war" against the Jews, whom he accused of defiling German women and committing ritual murder. "No compassion for the Jews will be tolerated," he declared.

Speaking last week at the funeral of Herr vom Rath in Düsseldorf, Herr von Ribbentrop attacked "international Jewry," and said that the Nazis "would accept the challenge."

It is reported that hundreds of further arrests of Jews were made in Frankfort and other provincial centres last week. A few Jews have been released, including a leading official of the Kulturbund, who, it is stated, is to produce a play shortly in order to demonstrate to the world the "cultural freedom" enjoyed by German Jewry. However, it is difficult to see where performances can take place, for the Nazis have wrecked the Kulturbund headquarters in every town.

Another Nazi "concession" is the granting of permission to the JUEDISCHE RUNDSCHAU to appear for the purpose of announcing such occasions as Kulturbund performances. It will not be permitted to carry any news or advertisements.

It is also reported that a few Jewish prisoners have been released. They include persons extremely ill, war-wounded and those holding war decorations, those with prospect of immediate emigration, a few business men whose enterprises are in process of "Aryanisation," lawyers at work on "Aryanisation" proceedings, and doctors whose presence is necessary to preserve general health.

In Munich, where an attempt was made to starve out the Jews, a number of Jewish shops have been allowed to reopen. Most of the notices forbidding Jews to enter, which had been posted up on all shops, restaurants, and hotels have now been removed.

A decree has been published depriving all Jewish ex-army officers of the right to wear the uniforms of their regiments.

Experts from the Reich Chamber of Culture, accompanied by Secret Police officials, have visited several well-to-do Jewish homes in Munich and removed valuable paintings, articles of furniture, china, and other antiques and *objets d'art* to the Munich National Museum.

A German military patrol last week escorted a large number of Jews across the Czech frontier near Taus, and threatened that those who tried to re-enter German territory would be shot. At Znaim, in the Sudetenland, the Synagogue has been converted into Nazi barracks.

"PRELUDE TO HORROR," a film about Czechoslovakia, and films of Vienna, Nazi Germany, and Spain will be shown at 14, Holland Park, W., on December 8th, under the auspices of the League for the Boycott of Aggressor Nations. Mrs. Zangwill and Miss Monica Whately, L.C.C., will speak.

IRON GUARDS' NEW OFFENSIVE

Riots and Boycott in Rumania

NAZIS ENCOURAGE THEIR "FRIENDS"

During the past few weeks, anti-Semites in Rumania have been stirring once again, and rioting and boycott campaigns are reported. In Timisoara, two factories belonging to Jews are said to have been set on fire by members of the illegal Iron Guard and burnt to the ground. In Cluj, Jewish students were assaulted by Iron Guards. Anti-Jewish riots were reported this week from various towns in Bukovina. Synagogues have been stoned and anti-Jewish literature distributed. Anti-Semitic papers have been publishing daily lists of firms to be boycotted.

A semi-official denial of anti-Jewish rioting has been issued in Bucharest, but the reports persist. This week, a Synagogue was broken into in Cernauti, but police and soldiers intervened. At Alba Ivlia, a Synagogue was destroyed by a bomb. It is believed that the new wave of Jew-baiting is due to foreign influence, in the hope thereby of belittling the success of King Carol's visit to London.

It is interesting to note that the Nazis in Germany have for some time been urging the legalisation of the Iron Guard and the release of its leader, Codreanu. WILLE UND MACHT, the organ of the Hitler Youth leader Baldur von Schirach, recently declared: "The fate of the Iron Guard cannot be a matter of indifference to us. This movement has proclaimed, as the central aim of its foreign policy, the incorporation of Rumania in the axis; and if Codreanu and his lieutenants have been thrown into prison, one of the principal reasons for this was that they had adopted an orientation towards Germany. If a Government imprisons our friends precisely because they *are* our friends, we cannot remain indifferent. We know that the Iron Guard is not dead."

Several weeks ago, secret instructions are said to have been sent by Gauleiter Bohle, the head of the Nazi Foreign Organisation, to Nazis in Rumania and other Balkan countries calling for an intensified drive for strengthening German influence. It is clear that among the means to be adopted will be further attacks on the Jews in Rumania, and an article attacking Rumanian Jewish "parasites" has already appeared in the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER.

The FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG declared this week: "Already, on a previous occasion, Rumanian anti-Semitism was about to express itself in decisive measures. During the past few days, there have been anti-Jewish riots in Bukovina and Dobrudja . . . It can be said that all Central Europe has been gripped by the anti-Jewish movement to a lesser or greater, but nevertheless increasing, degree."

It seems unfortunate that, at this juncture, the Rumanian Goverament, while deploring Iron Guard activity, should encourage their campaign by its own anti-Jewish measures. Thus, following a drive in the anti-Semitic Press against Jewish dentists, the Ministry of Health has decided to revise the diplomas of all dentists. In the meantime, about 100 Jewish dentists have been ordered to close their dental surgeries until the completion of the revision. Last week, a delegation composed of former Jewish deputies and senators, including Dr. Theodor Fischer, former President of the Jewish Party, Chief Rabbi Dr. Niemirower, and Dr. Wilhelm Filderman, President of the Union of Jewish Communities, submitted to the Prime Minister, Patriarch Miron Christea, a memorandum objecting to the ruthless manner in which the law for the revision of Jewish citizenships was being applied.

POLISH JEW-BAITERS PRAISE "NAZI METHOD"

Government Demands Emigration Outlet

A threat that unless Poland is helped to export her "surplus" Jews the anti-Semites may adopt the German and Italian methods, is being voiced by the extreme sections of the Press. The Warsaw DZIENNIK NARODOWY says that the Nazi and Fascist procedure is the only efficient one, and declares: "The United States and Great Britain will no longer have the right to interfere with the Jewish problem in other countries if they refuse to take part in a great international action aimed at finding an outlet for European Jewry. Failing that, Eastern European Governments will sooner or later try to create such economic and political conditions for the Jews that they will have to leave their respective countries."

Articles such as these appear to express—somewhat crudely—the opinion of the Government, which has, so far, informed the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, Holland, and Belgium that Poland will not allow her interests to be overlooked when the problem of finding an outlet for Jewish refugees is discussed, and that her emigration requirements must be taken into account by the Powers concerned.

MORE DEPORTEES TO POLAND?

Germany may resume the deporting of Polish Jews, whose number in the Reich is still estimated at some 40,000 after the recent expulsion, says a Warsaw report. Negotiations about the deportees have been broken off for the second time. The Poles apparently are ready to admit into the interior all the unfortunates still in camp at Zbonszyn, but insist on a transfer of their property to Poland.

A number of the deportees, who wrote to the owners of the houses in which their homes and businesses were situated, appealing to them to take care of their belongings, have received replies stating that in view of the new decrees forbidding Jews to retain their businesses after January 1st, 1939, the landlords have decided to sell the Jews' abandoned goods and belongings in order to enable them to recover rent due to them.

The Polish Ambassador in London is said to have urged the British Government to allow the deportees to enter Palestine forthwith.

DISFRANCHISEMENT FOR SLOVAK JEWS

"Germany's Example"

OUTCASTS DUMPED IN NEW NO-MAN'S-LAND

It was announced last week in the official newspaper of the Slovak Government Party that Slovakia is to disfranchise all Jews. Only Slovaks or other "Aryans," it was stated, would be allowed to vote at the coming elections for the Slovak Diet. "We must follow the example of Germany, which has excluded Jewry from politics," it is declared. The authorities are said to be considering a series of further measures against the Jews, including restrictions on Jewish lawyers, bankers, journalists, actors, and landowners.

The Slovaks have been "following" the German example in other respects, too. It is reported from one town that Slovakian anti-Semites arrested twenty-five prominent Jews and forced them to clean the streets. The Jews were not released until they had paid their captors a ransom. Large numbers of Jews are fleeing into Bohemia in order to escape the persecutions of the Hlinka Guards, who are now, in their arrogance and cruelty, rivalling the Nazis in Germany.

Sudeten German Jews who had fled to Slovakia during the recent crisis have been ordered to leave the province immediately. Large numbers of Polish and Hungarian Jews have been seized by Hlinka Guards and put across the Polish and Hungarian frontiers. A group of 220 Jews were last week camping without food or shelter in no-man's-land, between the Hungarian and Slovak frontiers. Slovak guards had earlier escorted Jews, who had neither documents nor luggage, across the frontier into Hungarian territory near Somorja. The Hungarian Government refused to recognise them as Hungarian citizens, and tried to put them back across the frontier near Olcsva. The Slovak guards refused to admit them.

Prisons in the districts newly occupied by Hungary, particularly in Uzhorod and Kosice, are said to be packed with thousands of prisoners, mostly Jews expelled from Slovakia.

The Premier of Slovakia, Dr. Tiso, has informed a Jewish deputation that he could not cancel the order for the expulsion of the alien Jews from Slovakia. He accused the Jews of inciting the Press abroad to stage an anti-Slovak campaign in connection with the Government's anti-Semitic measures.

The Slovak Minister in the Czechoslovak Cabinet, M. Durcansky (who is a notorious anti-Semite), and the State Secretary for the German Minorities in the Slovak Cabinet, M. Karmasin, recently visited Berlin to conduct negotiations about the future economic position of Slovakia. It is stated in Prague, according to THE TIMES, that Germany will play a prominent part in the reconstruction of Slovakia, and that the present negotiations aim at preventing industries being set up there which could compete with German industries. It is added that many Jews in important positions have already been removed in order to satisfy German demands.

WILL CZECH ANTI-SEMITES PREVAIL?

Nazis Spur on Their Disciples

The fate of Czechoslovakia now largely depends on the newly-created National Unity Party formed by the amalgamation of a number of former political groups. Though the new Party affirms that it intends to retain the democratic basis of the State, the nationalistic tendency is clearly to be seen. The manifesto of the Party contains the words: "We shall solve the problem of emigration, first of all, of Jewish emigration." The nature of the solution is not indicated.

Meanwhile, the anti- and pro-Jewish declarations in the Press seem to balance each other. The national NARODNI LISTY writes: "Germany not only takes care of our foreign policy, but also observes our internal conditions. It is not necessary to imitate a foreign system (that of the Nazis is meant), but it is good to accommodate ourselves to this system." PRAZSKY LIST, the organ of the anti-Semitic Fascist groups, daily insults the Jewish refugees, whom it describes as "drug-traffickers." Other papers, including LIDOVE NOVINY, CESKE SLOVO, and NARODNI OZVOBEZNI, reject the attacks on the "Philo-Semite," Dr. Benesh, and the use of the word "Aryan."

The German Nazi Press is doing its utmost to stimulate its Czech disciples, and has been denouncing Dr. Benesh as a "Jew-slave" and a persecutor of the anti-Semites.

In Prague, the authorities refused to allow Fascists to organise an anti-Jewish demonstration. Fascists who assembled in the streets were dispersed by the police.

LATVIA'S TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

A Disunited Jewish Community

[*From a Correspondent*]

Last week, the Latvian Republic celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its birth as an independent State; and the moment is an opportune one for Jews to review their position in this little country.

The Jewish population numbers 100,000, out of a total of two millions, and is concentrated mostly in Riga and the larger provincial centres. The Jews are mainly merchants and small traders, but are also represented in the medical and legal professions.

The recent crisis and the growing deterioration of the economic position of German, Austrian, and Czechoslovakian Jewry have had repercussions in Latvia, where a number of refugees have found shelter. The Jewish Community welcomed the immigrants, and great sums were raised for their immediate needs; but there is little possibility for a permanent solution of the refugee problem.

Recently, when two boats carrying 300 passengers called at Riga, permission to land was granted to the first batch, but the passengers

Continued on next page

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IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN—*Continued from previous page*

of the second boat were refused admission. Several of them attempted suicide in despair.

The leading spirit in all the welfare work is Mr. Dubin, the head of the Jewish Community and President of the local Agudath Israel. Since the change of Government in 1934, when Dr. Ulmanis dissolved Parliament and set up an authoritarian regime, the Agudah has played a prominent part in Jewish social life. All Jewish schools are subject to its strict control, and must comply with its wishes in planning their educational programme.

But as the plans of the Agudath Israel do not coincide with the views of the Zionists (who play a prominent part in communal life), friction between the two bodies is frequent and threatens to undermine the position of local Jewry. This is all the more lamentable, since the Jews' economic position is worsening owing to the growing system of introducing State monopolies.

Zionist feeling is strong among the youth, who are well organised in agricultural and industrial Hachsharah centres, where they receive a thorough training. Unfortunately, there has been a tendency of late among the Chalutzim to leave the training centres, as there seems little hope of emigration in the near future.

QUEBEC'S JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Louis Fitch's Election Victory

[*From our Correspondent*—QUEBEC]

In the Quebec provincial by-election held in the St. Louis division of Montreal recently, the successful candidate by a narrow majority was a Jew, Mr. Louis Fitch, K.C., who ran as a member of the National Union Government of the Premier, Mr. Duplessis. The seat had previously been held for the past twenty-two years by Mr. Peter Bercovitch, K.C., a Liberal. Mr. Bercovitch had resigned in order to seek election (successfully) as Federal M.P. for the Cartier division of Montreal. Mr. Fitch's candidature was endorsed by Mr. Duplessis, who said that his Government recognised the rights of minorities, and felt that the 100,000 Jews in the Province of Quebec were entitled to a representative in the Provincial Legislature. Opposing Mr. Fitch was Mr. Trepanier, a Liberal-Democrat and President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

MR. LOUIS FITCH

Mr. Fitch was born in Quebec forty-nine years ago, and was educated at McGill University, obtaining his law degree in 1912, and winning the Elizabeth Torrence Gold Medal and the Macdonald Travelling Scholarship. He started his legal practice with the late S. W. Jacobs, K.C. For many years he has held the office of Hon. Vice-President of the Zionist Organisation of Canada, and he is President of the "Ort" Organisation in the Dominion. Mr. Fitch has written many articles on Zionism and has published a volume on the history of Quebec.

ITALIAN PEOPLE REVOLTED BY NAZI FRIGHTFULNESS

Hard Going for Fascist Jew-Baiters

The anti-Semitic Press is having to use all its skill in attempting to justify the Nazi pogroms in view of the fact that the mass of the Italian people are reluctant to swallow the anti-Semitic policy dictated to them by Mussolini and cannot condone Nazi frightfulness.

Eighteen Italian non-Jewish students have been excluded from Turin University for keeping up friendly relations with Jewish colleagues and openly criticising the anti-Jewish restrictions.

A violent attack on the Italian racial laws was made in Rome last week by Cardinal Schuster. "Racial countries are as dangerous as Bolshevists," he declared. Both the Jews and the Catholics were being attacked in Germany, he said. Recalling the efforts towards peace, the Cardinal added: "Is this Nordic philosophy perhaps not a forge in which most murderous weapons are made?"

Undeterred, the Fascists continue on their plans for pauperising the Jews. Investigation into the amount of real estate and landed property held by Jews is going on all over the country preparatory to the enforcement of the recent decree limiting their investments in this field. According to the decree, Jews are forbidden to possess either land yielding an estimated income of 5,000 lire (about £50) or town property with a taxable value exceeding 20,000 lire (about £200).

The Press is urging that Jewish shops should be compelled to exhibit distinctive signs so that they may be boycotted more easily.

The Federation of Italian Jewish Communities has sent a loyal telegram to the King of Italy on the occasion of his birthday celebrations. The King immediately replied, heartily thanking the Jews for their good wishes; but the Fascist Press, which reported all other replies to loyal greetings, failed to mention that received by the Jews.

About eighty Jewish families are said to be in prison in Como. They are alien Jews who had been ordered to leave Italy, but when they tried to emigrate to Switzerland, the Swiss authorities refused to permit them to enter.

The CORRIERE DIPLOMATICA announces that Signor Renzo Sacerdoti, the Italian Consul in Berne, Switzerland, has been deprived of his post because of his "non-Aryan" origin.

YUGOSLAVIA—The Medical Students' Association of Zagreb University decided last week, after a fight in which a Jew was injured, to demand the introduction of a *numerus clausus* for Jews.

TURKISH JEWRY MOURNS ATATURK

Turkish Jewry deeply mourns the death of the Turkish President, Kemal Ataturk.

Although he was a staunch supporter of the policy of assimilation of the Turkish Jews, he was at the same time an opponent of anti-Semitism. The Turkish Jews saw in him a strong bulwark against the rise of anti-Jewish feeling. It was through him that all proposals for the introduction of drastic anti-Jewish legislation in Turkey were frustrated and that a number of Jewish professors banned from Germany were accommodated at Istanbul University. Ataturk also maintained an unfriendly attitude towards the militant Arabs in Palestine.

In Turkish Jewish circles, fears are now expressed that the anti-Semites, under the leadership of Deputy Junus Nadi, will strengthen their position in the country, although the new President, General Inönü, a former collaborator with Ataturk, is expected to follow the policy of his predecessor.

CHRISTIAN HORROR AT NAZI PERSECUTION

Letters to the Chief Rabbi

The Chief Rabbi has received letters expressing sympathy with the Jewish people in their suffering from the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, Dr. James Black; from the Bishop of Durham on behalf of the Durham Diocesan Conference; from the National Bible Society of Scotland; and from the British League of Unitarian Women.

Dr. Black wrote:

> At the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held this week in Edinburgh, I asked the Commission to empower me to write you expressing our deep horror of all that the Jewish people are suffering to-day at the hands of men and Governments alike, to express our real Christian sympathy with you and your folk as brethren, and to give you our prayers that all this intolerable persecution may soon cease. I assure you that we shall work together for these Godly ends and shall not cease to protest against the undeserved sorrows of your people. As you know, we regard you, in whatever country your people may live, as being fully entitled to every liberty and right that we claim for ourselves, and it shall be our constant endeavour to work for this. We repudiate all that has been done to the Jewish race as entirely un-Christian, inhumane, and pagan. I am glad that our little land of Scotland has never shown any discrimination against your great and honourable people; indeed, it has been our historic claim, both for ourselves and others, that men and women should have the full rights of liberty of conscience and the opportunity to think and worship in the fullest freedom.
>
> Will you now, Sir, on behalf of our ancient Church of Scotland, accept my good wishes and prayers for your people and my assurance that we shall always stand for the rights of citizenship and religion, in which alone a true democracy can live and flourish.

The Bishop of Durham wrote:

> I have the honour to transmit to you the following resolution which was adopted unanimously by the Durham Diocesan Conference at a very numerously-attended meeting of that body over which I presided this afternoon in the Chapter House of Durham Cathedral:
>
> That this conference of clergy and laity desires to express the disgust and horror with which it has heard of the recent anti-Semitic outrages in Germany, and requests the Bishop of Durham to communicate this resolution to the Chief Rabbi, and to assure him of the deep sympathy with the Jewish people which the conference feels and shares with the general body of British citizens.
>
> In sending you this resolution, I beg to associate myself with it, and to express my conviction that the abominable oppression which now proceeds in Germany and other Continental countries cannot much longer continue to offend the conscience and insult the intelligence of the civilised world.

LETTERS FROM GERMANY: A WARNING

A case has been brought to our attention in which a letter ostensibly sent by a Jew in Germany to relatives in England asking for money bears indications of being a forgery. Jews in this country would be well advised, in doubtful instances, to seek confirmation before parting with any money.

"THE NIGHT OF EUROPE"

Well-Being of the World at Stake

The first meeting of the session of the Great Synagogue Guild for Social Service was held on Sunday evening in the Ernst Schiff Hall of the Great Synagogue. Rabbi Dr. Samuel Daiches spoke on "The Night of Europe and the Burden of Israel." Dr. E. Bernstein, Headmaster of the Jews' Free Boys' School, presided.

Dr. Daiches said that only savage barbarians could behave like the Nazis, and yet some people still thought it was only a passing phase. No Jew who deserved the name could feel anything but contempt for Hitler's regime of hatred.

In the years that followed the beginning of the Hitler regime, Ramsay MacDonald and successive Prime Ministers did not utter one word of public condemnation against Hitler's atrocities. Now and then there was a voice of protest, but on the whole the world looked silently on. The Jew, however, could not look on and be silent. If two or three years ago Germany had been isolated by the other nations, things would not have gone so far, and wickedness would not have made such progress. Now, the world was taken aback by the happenings of the past few days. One thing the world had now learnt—that the Jewish estimate of Nazi rulers from March 1933, had been accurate. The Jews were grateful to the Church dignitaries and others who had spoken out as never before. At last the nations had come to see that Nazism was the curse of humanity.

The Rev. H. Mayerowitsch condemned those Houndsditch stores that still continued to purchase German goods.

The next meeting of the Guild will be held on Tuesday, December 6th, when Dr. Cecil Roth will speak on "The Jewish Contribution to Civilisation." The Right Hon. Lord Sankey will preside. Admission will be by tickets only, which can be obtained from the Secretary at 4, St. James's Place, E.C.3.

PRAYER AND INTERCESSION

"Charity Delivereth From Death"

TRIBUTES TO CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY

Special services of prayer and intercession on behalf of the Jews in Germany were held in Synagogues throughout the country last Sunday. Prominent in all the addresses given was appreciation of the sympathy shown, often in material form, by non-Jews. Collections for refugee relief funds were made at several services. Blackpool and Glasgow each subscribed £300, and Cork £150.

A large Congregation filled the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place, among those present being Dayan I. Abramski and the Chief Rabbi of Copenhagen. The service was conducted by the Revs. S. Kusevitsky and H. Mayerowitsch, assisted by the choir, under the direction of Mr. L. Shoot.

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, said that the fate which had overtaken their brethren in Germany was no ordinary misfortune. It was the attempted annihilation of an entire population. The war of extermination was conducted according to plan, and it was as steady as it was merciless. They were witnessing a government of terror as had never before been seen in a civilised country.

The destruction of the Synagogues, the defilement of the sacred Scrolls of the Law, should make every Jewish heart bleed. They must ask with the prophet: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" It was some comfort to feel that good men and true were everywhere asking this question and were seriously grappling with the problem. In England, America, Holland, and all free countries, they had evidence that the human conscience was not dead. English public opinion had never been more unanimous or more sincere than had that shown during the past ten days.

Dr. Hertz read the resolution of protest which the Durham Miners' Association had sent to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. The miners felt if the Government of a nation was guilty of such horrors, its place was outside the ambit of civilised peoples. There must be self-denial, he said, and just as Josephus rescued captives when Jerusalem fell, so everyone of them to-day had it in his power to rescue their coreligionists from the vast slave camp called Germany. His last words to them, therefore, were: "Charity delivereth from death."

The Mayor and Mayoress of Hendon (Councillor and Mrs. H. G. Potter) attended the service at the Golders Green Synagogue.

The gratitude of the Jewish Community for the sympathy of English churchmen was expressed by the Rev. Leslie Edgar, in an address at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.

In the Sefardi Synagogues of London, Manchester, and Ramsgate, Psalms 17 and 13 were introduced into the Sabbath Service immediately after the Prayer for the Royal Family, and a special prayer was said on behalf of the German Jews.

Services in the Provinces

Services of Intercession were held throughout the Provinces. We give below a few details from our local correspondents:

BIRMINGHAM: The service at Singers Hill Synagogue was conducted by the Revs. W. Lewi and S. I. Solomons. In the course of a sermon, the Rev. Dr. A. Cohen said that one feature of the pogrom was significant. Hitherto, the attack had been racial. But now the outstanding incident of the reprisals had been the burning and demolition of Synagogues, which indicated that the aim of the Nazis was the extirpation of Jewry root and branch. There could be no other solution but the evacuation of all the refugees from Germany. He appealed for offers of hospitality.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE: Alderman V. Hudson, Alderman B. Marks, and Councillor H. C. Andrews, who has just resigned the Chairmanship of the Anglo-German Friendship League, attended the services held at the Hove and Middle Street Synagogues. The addresses were delivered at Hove by Rabbi Wilner and in Middle Street by the Rev. I. Fabricant.

CARDIFF: Many non-Jews attended the service at the Cathedral Road Synagogue, which was crowded. Many people were unable to gain admission. The Rev. H. Jerevitch read a letter of sympathy from the Lord Mayor of Cardiff. Dr. G. W. N. Thomas, a former Cardiff City Councillor, asked the congregation never to give up hope. Nazi Germany, he said, would live to regret the day that she inflicted such atrocities against the Jewish people. He spoke from the pulpit at the Minister's invitation.

EDINBURGH: The service was conducted by Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches and the Rev. M. B. Ordman. About 900 people attended, including many non-Jews and Ministers of local churches. Dr. Daiches concluded with an appeal to the Community to offer hospitality to refugees, especially to children, and to contribute generously to the various funds.

HARROGATE: In the course of his sermon, the Rev. E. Kahan said it was appalling to know that in this century, when we should be organised in raising the spiritual, moral, and material level of humanity, the machinery of a powerful State should be used to crush a defenceless minority.

LIVERPOOL: The annual celebration service of the local Hebrew Philanthropic Society was combined with the Intercession Service, which was held at the Princes Road Synagogue. The Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Sydney Jones, attended in state, accompanied by the Town Clerk and other Aldermen and City Councillors. A guard of honour was formed by detachments of the Jewish Lads' Brigade and Jewish Boy Scouts. The address was given by the Rev. A. S. Super, of Leeds, who said: "To-day men realise that they must stand up for righteousness or perish. Even though the price for this stand be unparalleled suffering for the Jews, if the reawakening be a real one, we shall say that the price will not have been too high."

Another service was held at the Greenbank Drive Synagogue. The sermon was preached by Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman.

SOUTH SHIELDS: The service was conducted by the Rev. M. A. Landau, in conjunction with the Rev. J. Patton and the Rev. W. T. Anderson, both Methodist Ministers. One thousand people attended, including the Chief Constable, the Town Clerk, and the Deputy Mayoress. An overflow service had to be held in the Communal Hall adjoining the Synagogue.

Intercession Services were also held at Blackpool, Bradford, Bristol, Cork, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Oxford, Pontypridd, Southend, Southport, and Wolverhampton.

The Notting Hill Synagogue will hold its Intercession Service this Sunday at 5 o'clock. It will be conducted by the Rev. Isidore Stanley and the Rev. S. Koor. Members of local Congregations who found it impossible to attend their local services are invited to attend.

The West Ham District Synagogue is also holding its service on Sunday.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE JEWRY

Persecution or Assimilation

DR. CECIL ROTH PESSIMISTIC

Even in the event of a reaction against Hitlerism setting in, Dr. Cecil Roth, in a lecture on Sunday, held up a prospect for Jewry that was not very pleasing, the prospect of liberty proving more deadly to Judaism than Nazism has been to the Jews. He was speaking on "Jewry in 2038" in the Samuel Moses Memorial Hall of the Hampstead Synagogue. Dayan Gollop presided.

Was the historian of the future, asked Dr. Roth, going to speak of the day on which the Munich agreement was signed and Hitler's respectability recognised, as a most dark day in Jewish history? Surely the recent outburst of violence, which had been planned before the unfortunate incident in Paris, signified that Germany was no longer so interested in the opinion of the Western world. There was at present a noble revulsion of feeling, but it was not altogether easy to understand how the cold pogrom of the past five years had been allowed to pass almost without notice, whereas this rage and window-breaking had stirred the popular conscience. One wondered whether the revulsion of feeling would last.

In 1933 had come the new idea that the full enjoyment of citizen rights was dependent upon certain qualities of race. It was even infiltrating into this country. The new anti-Semitism, extending in a manner unparalleled in Jewish history, spelt disaster. Many would ask what was the use of talking about it, and whether they as individuals could stem the tide. He reminded them of the old story of the Dutch boy and the dike. To-day there was this dike of liberalism protecting them. But there was something more than a trickle endangering them. They must do all they could to stem the flood. It were surely better to do something now than wait and find a tragic mistake had been made. Let them not be caught napping like their Italian, German, Austrian, and Czechoslovakian brethren had been. There was a great deal that could be done, and it was better to go down fighting anyway.

Scylla and Charybdis

The other side of the question was unfortunately not pleasing either. If the liberal era was to persist, and if there was a reaction against Hitlerism, then, said Dr. Roth, he was afraid that one was faced not so much with the restoration of nineteenth-century conditions as with the establishment of twentieth-century Russian conditions. And one had to face the fact that the absolute liberty that had been granted to Russian Jewry under Bolshevik rule had not done Judaism any good. Liberty there had been more deadly to Judaism than Nazism had been to the Jews. Within a very few years it seemed possible that Russian Judaism would only be a memory. There was for Jewish people the Scylla of persecution and the Charybdis of assimilation. If they were not killed by persecution they would be killed by kindness. To those who answered that the eternal people will not decay, he would reply that various branches of that people had decayed. That Judaism would survive he was convinced; but there was no guarantee that any one branch of the Jewish people was going to survive. The danger of assimilation was one that Jews had to face very seriously. The remedy was Jewish education. Whichever danger faced world Jewry, continued Dr. Roth, there was one land of hope, Palestine, where Jews, claiming admission as of right, were not in danger of expulsion, where they were safe from assimilation, and where Judaism was entering on a new phase in its development.

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THE REFUGEES

WORLD RESPONSE TO BRITISH LEAD

New Impetus to Aid Sufferers

U.S.A. MAY GRANT IMMIGRATION FACILITIES

5,000 Children for Palestine

"It is quite impossible for us to hide the depth of our feeling at the sufferings inflicted upon so many thousands of entirely innocent people. But sympathy is not enough. We must be prepared to make a great and special effort to help the unfortunate sufferers."—Lord Winterton.

The Government declaration in the House of Commons outlining their plans for aiding the refugees (reported in full under "Parliament" in this issue) has given a new impetus to efforts to solve the problem. Whatever the outcome of the British Guiana, Tanganyika, and other settlement schemes, the positive gain will remain that the civilised world has at last been brought face to face with the task and has been led to examine it to its full extent. And already the lead given by Great Britain is having notable repercussions and has opened floodgates of public sympathy and help which so far had been seeking in vain for an outlet.

According to Press reports, public opinion in both British Guiana and Tanganyika welcomes refugee settlement and welcomes the Government's proposals.

In other countries, efforts to aid the refugees have been greatly stimulated. The main events of the past week from the refugee point of view, apart from the British proposals, have been the U.S. plan to allow increased immigration, the Dutch scheme for financing Jewish settlement in suitable areas, the grant of facilities to bring refugee children to London, the moves by Palestine Jews to take 5,000 children immediately, and Earl Baldwin's lead in launching a British appeal.

The details of the action taken in various countries are as follows:

HOLLAND

Persons close to the Netherlands Government met at the Dutch Embassy in Berlin last week to discuss plans for the immediate emigration to Holland of a number of Jewish children. Attending the conference, it is stated, was a group of private individuals from Holland, representatives of the Dutch Legation and of Jewish welfare bodies.

There has been an enormous response from the Jewish and general public to the refugee appeals. In all parts of Holland, Committees have been formed, in many cases under the patronage of local mayors and with the assistance of leading citizens. Members of Parliament and eminent personages are petitioning the Government to remove restrictions against the entry of victims of the pogroms.

[The formation at The Hague of the Jewish organisation to finance resettlement is reported on page 30.]

BELGIUM

Belgium, although unable—so her Minister of Justice, M. Phollien, declares—to admit any large number of refugees in view of the density of her population, is ready to do her duty.

Belgium was, and would remain, a country of asylum, the Minister stated in the Chamber of Deputies. The population of Belgium was ready to do something positive to alleviate the position of German Jewry, but must protect herself against too large an immigration. The Government had decided temporarily to annul all deportation orders out of humanitarian considerations, and it was ready to take part in any international action to assist refugees. In the camps at Merxplas and Marneffe, there was already a number of refugees. Merxplas could accommodate 650 refugees and Marneffe 1,000. 2,000 Jewish children were to be found homes in Belgium by private organisations.

FRANCE

French Jews have formed a "Co-ordination Group," under the Chairmanship of Baron Robert de Rothschild, to assist the refugees.

EARL BALDWIN FUND FOR JEWISH REFUGEES

Earl Baldwin, in a broadcast from all stations on December 8th, is to launch a national fund to help German-Jewish refugees find homes in other parts of the world. He will appeal on behalf of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Free Churches, and the Jews. The fund will be known as the Earl Baldwin Fund for Jewish Refugees, and collecting centres will be opened all over the country.

The group will co-operate with the French Government to provide temporary boarding, housing, and transit, and instruction in professional or agricultural occupations. The scheme will be financed by private contributions.

An agricultural camp, at which 150 Austrian refugees are to be trained for work on the land, was recently established.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Federal Council, in a reply to the note from Holland asking for the temporary admission of refugees from Germany, states that Switzerland can only be a transit country for refugees. However, the Government is willing to grant entrance permits in individual cases for a small number of refugees.

In an appeal to the public, the Swiss Centre for Refugee Aid, to which are affiliated a great number of religious, trade unions, and other organisations, announces that it will hold a drive for collecting one million Swiss francs in order to assure for the coming four months food and shelter for the 3,000 refugees at present in Switzerland who are awaiting departure overseas. Several more camps have been established in different parts of the country, where training courses are being held.

LUXEMBOURG

The Minister of Justice of the Duchy of Luxembourg, M. René Blum, announces that the Government is ready to admit a certain number of Jews from Germany for temporary residence on condition that they leave the country within a reasonable time. It is also ready to admit persons over sixty years old for permanent residence, provided they can be taken care of by relatives or provided that their maintenance in the country is guaranteed.

U.S.A.

Miss Frances E. Perkins, the United States Secretary of Labour, has announced that the State Department was considering a proposal to allow 81,000 refugees from Germany to enter the United States within a year. This would be carried out by "mortgaging" the regular immigration quota for three years in advance.

Mr. Roosevelt has announced that he is taking action to aid the twelve to fifteen thousand German and Austrian refugees who are now in the country on temporary visas. He will ask Congress to modify the law and permit them to remain indefinitely. In the meantime, they can be given six months' extension in order to avoid sending them back, and further delays of the same length will also be granted.

The Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, the United States possessions in the West Indies, has passed a resolution offering the islands as a place of safety for refugee peoples. There are about fifty small islands in the group, but many of them are unoccupied. The area of the three chief occupied islands is 133 square miles. The population in 1930 was about 22,000, and has been slowly declining since 1835, when it stood at 43,000. The islands were purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917.

CANADA

The *Jewish Telegraphic Agency* reports that a Jewish group in Canada is prepared to sponsor and finance a large Jewish refugee immigration, provided that the Canadian Government will admit them.

Canada is said to be admitting refugees, chiefly highly-skilled engineers and chemists. Special orders concerning the admission of each man have been formulated by the immigration authorities in order to protect Canadian industry from further unemployment.

THE
PERSECUTION
OF THE
JEWS
Authoritative Articles by
NEVILLE LASKI
PHILIP GUEDALLA
BERNARD SHAW
THE RT. HON. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P.
THE HON. HAROLD NICOLSON, M.P.
SIR NORMAN ANGELL
EDGAR MOWRER
A Letter from
SIGMUND FREUD
and a Special Message from
LORD ROTHSCHILD
appear in TO-DAY'S 16 Page SUPPLEMENT
TIME AND TIDE
THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY REVIEW
Every Friday
ON SALE TO-DAY
6D.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, declared this week that humanitarian considerations would guide the deliberations on the status of those now in Canada who would suffer great hardship if forced to return.

BRAZIL

The New York Press reports from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Senhor Aranha, has stated that Brazil would fully co-operate in regard to the admission of refugees. "We shall welcome them with open arms," the Minister is quoted as saying.

CUBA

The Cuban Cabinet to-day adopted a proposal advanced by the Minister of the Interior, Señor Remos, to facilitate entry requirements permitting the immigration of German, Austrian, and Italian Jews.

Twenty-one German-Jewish refugees who arrived in Havana recently, after being refused permission to land in Mexico, have been permitted to remain after guarantees were given by the Jewish Committee for German Jews that they would not become public charges.

CHILE

It is reported that negotiations have been completed to allow the entry into Chile of 300 Jewish families before the end of this year.

ARGENTINA

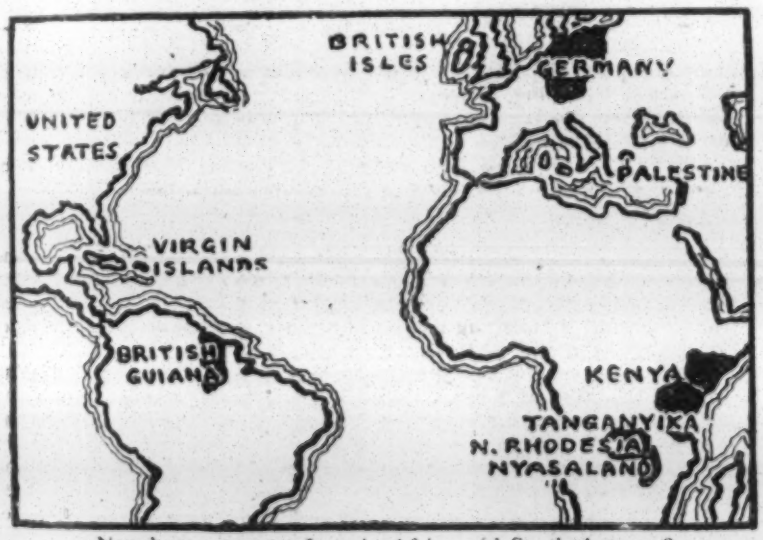
Leading Argentina Parliamentarians and student and other organisations have been making demands that Argentina open her gates to refugees.

AUSTRALIA

Jewish social and religious organisations in Australia are concerting means to assist the immigration of refugees. Officials of the Australian Jewish Welfare Society are conferring with the Government for an immediate increase in the number of refugees to be admitted.

Plans for Jewish settlement have been announced by Dr. Janzow, President-General of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod. Germans in Australia, he said, were ready to give cash loans to cover the money required for landing permits.

Women graduate refugees who are prepared to do domestic work are being brought to Adelaide by the University Women Graduates' Association.



New homes for the Jews in Africa and South America?

Mr. McEwen, the Australian Minister of the Interior, in a press statement, recently, said that no emigrant would be allowed to land unless he possessed a permit. He added that the Government was determined to prohibit the formation of alien colonies within Australia.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, has stated that no form of mass settlement in Australia would be permitted.

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne is convening a representative meeting of citizens on December 5th to consider practical methods for helping refugees.

INDIA

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder, the Jewish member in the Cochin Legislative Council, has requested Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Dewan, to allow refugees to settle in Cochin, South India. The Dewan has promised to consider the matter.

It is stated that the Indian National Congress is to draw up a plan for refugee settlement. The Maharajahs of Travancore, Mysore Kashmir, and Baroda are all declared to be anxious to help the refugees, and it is reported that these Princes may shortly send representatives to London in order to find out ways and means of facilitating Jewish settlement in their respective domains.

PALESTINE

In Palestine, the response to the appeal to save the children from Germany, the Government's consent to which is being sought, is surpassing expectations. Families, individuals, and institutions have all registered for this cause, and applications for the adoption of children are likely to exceed the quota of 5,000 which the Vaad Leumi has set itself. It is hoped to take a further 5,000 within four weeks. The children are to be placed in children's agricultural settlements, farms, and private homes. The full cost of transport, maintenance, education, and vocational training is to be borne by the Palestine Jewish Community and Zionists throughout the world.

The pupils of a Tel-Aviv school have announced that they are donating a piastre per head per month for the salvation of German children, and are urging that the youth of the country should emulate this example.

THE REFUGEES.—Continued on next page.

"HAUNTING CRUELTY"

This is how Mr. Elsley Zeitlyn, LL.B., Hon. Treasurer of the Polish Refugee Fund, summarises the position of the Refugees from Germany in Poland, in his telegram from Warsaw.

Your aid will relieve Tragedy, Starvation, Disease, Despair.

All Donations to be addressed to:—

The Rt. Hon. GEORGE LANSBURY, P.C., M.P.

Appeal Chairman,

POLISH REFUGEE FUND,

33, Soho Square, London, W.1

BRITAIN AND THE CHILDREN

Homes for Refugees

Following the announcement in the House of Commons on Monday that the Government would facilitate the admission of large numbers of children to this country (reported under "Parliament" in this issue), committees for receiving the children have already been set up.

An official of the Society of Friends, who has just returned from Germany, reported to Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, that the German Government is unlikely to place any obstruction in the way of the children leaving. German-Jewish women's organisations are to make themselves responsible for conducting the children to the German frontiers.

In a broadcast speech to the U.S.A. this week, Lord Winterton said that Britain was prepared to take as many children as the voluntary organisations can provide for, and he hoped that in this way many thousands of children would be admitted in a short time.

Persons interested in finding homes for refugee children are invited to communicate with the B'nai B'rith Care Committee for Refugee Children, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

In Manchester, the local branches of the Council for German Jewry and the Society of Friends are co-operating in organising aid for the refugees. The Friends plan to compile a register of families willing to give refugees a home. The Manchester Public Health Committee has decided to recommend the City Council to agree to the appointment of at least two refugees every year for a period of four years on the staffs of each of the municipal hospitals in Manchester.

A Refugees Co-ordinating Committee has been set up in Birmingham.

In Bristol, a scheme has been formulated for establishing temporary homes for refugees.

An appeal is being issued by the heads of religion societies in Cambridge, together with the President of the Union, on behalf of the Council for German Jewry.

The Battersea Borough Council's Health Committee has recommended that, provided the necessary arrangements can be made with University College Hospital, with whom the Council are affiliated, for the "first period" training of pupil midwives, the Refugees Committee be informed that the Council are willing to accept an agreed number of applicants for training.

FINANCING JEWISH COLONISATION

Dutch Jews' Vast Scheme

PROJECT FOR GREAT INTERNATIONAL FUND

An organisation, which the founders hope may develop into a huge world-wide scheme for financing the resettlement of Jewish refugees from Central Europe, has been started at The Hague by Dutch Jews.

Known as "The International Jewish Colonisation Society," this organisation proposes to establish a very large financial institution which will finance the settlement by Jews of suitable areas in the world. Palestine, of course, will figure prominently in the Society's work, but wherever a project for establishing settlements for Jewish refugees arises and is found upon examination to be sound, the Society will come forward with adequate funds.

The belief of the founders is that once a sufficiently large fund of money is available—and in this respect they have in mind very big figures—by its very existence it will encourage both Governments and private associations to come forward with practical colonisation schemes which will be undertaken in collaboration with the Society.

An appeal is being made in the first place to wealthy Jews throughout the world to devote very large sums to the fund, for it is realised that only a capital of really impressive dimensions will activate practical work. Although the Society has only been founded a few days, £170,000 has been assembled. The appeal for support has been signed by the following gentlemen in Holland: Messrs. A. Asscher, S. Van den Bergh, E. Belinfante, H. B. Van Leeuwen, Dr. E. Moresco, and Messrs. D. Wolf and S. Van Zwanenberg..

The address of the offices of the Society, to which all communications should be addressed, is 47, Buitenhof, The Hague, Holland.

Mr. Daniel Wolf, who is the originator of this scheme, is a well-known banker and industrialist of The Hague. He is forty years old, and has spent several years in the Dutch Colonies. He has had first-hand experience of colonial problems and is in close touch with prominent colonial experts.

In the course of an interview with a JEWISH CHRONICLE representative, Mr. Wolf said that for the past fortnight he had been busy in collaboration with Mr. A. Asscher and Professor D. Cohen, of Amsterdam, in collecting funds to assist German refugees arriving in Holland from Germany.

"People coming into the country with no other possessions than the clothes they stand up in, children not knowing where their parents were, had to be cared for. All this was organised in Holland," said Mr. Wolf, "and in addition it has been necessary to raise a sum of one million guilders (about £116,000) to hand over to the Government against the latter's promise to build two large settlements for providing temporary shelter.

"This sum was handed over to the Dutch Government on Friday evening, the 18th inst.

"After these arrangements had been completed," Mr. Wolf continued, "I was pleased to have the opportunity to come to London to open a campaign in favour of the International Jewish Colonisation Society, and I think I may say that if England does in proportion in so short a time as much as Holland has done, the success of this scheme will be assured. In Holland we have opened what we have called an S O S Fund, and contributions have already been received, not only from Holland but also from France and Switzerland, totalling nearly £200,000. It is interesting to note that some of this has been subscribed by non-Jews. The interest which non-Jews are taking in the scheme is shown by the fact that we have received requests from a number of prominent persons in Holland asking if we could find places for them on the Board of the organisation.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Wolf, "that we shall only succeed if we have at the head of the organisation not only prominent Jews from the British Empire, America, France, Holland, and other countries, but also prominent Gentiles. In this way the whole world will work in one organisation with the object of finding a solution of the Jewish problem."

We understand that when Dr. Weizmann met the promoters of the scheme in London this week, he expressed his complete sympathy with their proposal, and promised his full support. It is hoped that further meetings will take place between Dr. Weizmann and representatives of the Society early next month.

LONDON COMMITTEE TO MEET

It is learned that on the arrival in London next Thursday of Mr. Myron C. Taylor, the United States representative on the London Refugees Committee, a meeting of the officers of the Committee will be held. Lord Winterton will represent England, and there will be present representatives of France, Holland, the Argentine, and Brazil, and Mr. G. Rublee, the American Director of the Committee's bureau.

At this meeting, a report will be received from Mr. Rublee, who has been endeavouring to get into touch with the Nazi authorities.

PALESTINE THE IMMEDIATE HOPE

Dr. Weizmann Opposes Colonies Plan

The Jewish Agency for Palestine has issued a statement welcoming the contribution made by the British Government towards the solution of the refugees problem, but urging that the rescue of the victims must be immediate, and that there was one country—Palestine—which could take in a large number of German Jews without delay. The Jews in Palestine, assisted by Jews in other countries, are, the Agency declares, prepared to undertake the financial responsibility and organisation involved in the immediate absorption into Palestine of a hundred thousand German Jews, which would include practically the whole of the young generation of German Jewry able to migrate and to adapt themselves to a new life.

This would be a "first instalment of what is necessary." Bigger schemes could be realised if friendly Governments would help by guaranteeing a loan for this purpose. The first hundred thousand would be composed of agricultural workers; young people of eighteen years and upwards who would be trained for agriculture; boys and girls between the ages of fifteen and seventeen to complete their education and training; children to be brought up by Jewish families in Palestine; skilled artisans; relatives of German Jews already living in Palestine; and persons with independent means.

The Rev. M. L. Perlzweig, member of the Executive of the World Jewish Congress and head of the British section of the movement, in a statement on the Prime Minister's House of Commons declaration, praised the spirit of understanding shown, but thought that what was put forward was a long-term policy and was no answer to the urgency of the immediate need. "From the point of view of expenditure and of time there can be no doubt that one effective and immediate way of rendering aid to the refugees is to open wide the doors of Palestine," Mr. Perlzweig said. "That, with an international agreement to provide at least temporary shelter in the democratic countries, would break the back of the problem."

A regional conference of the United Palestine Appeal held in Washington has adopted a resolution warning against the mirages of colonisation and urging that Palestine should become the focus of Anglo-American efforts to solve the refugee problem. Senator King, who addressed the conference, urged Anglo-American action for mass settlement in Palestine.

Our Lobby Correspondent writes:

About eighty M.P.s attended a meeting called by the Parliamentary Palestine Committee at the House of Commons on Monday, at which Mr. J. C. Wedgwood presided. The speaker was Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who indicated that he had no confidence whatever in any Jewish refugee colonies in the Empire for three reasons: because it would take too long to start them; because the capital would not be available; and because if the Jews were set down amidst an alien population they would gradually vanish from the land and go into the towns, and again become an unpopular minority. The obvious thing was for the Jews to go to Palestine, which could take in 50,000 at once. Palestine plus Transjordan would solve the whole problem, so far as the Jews of Germany were concerned.

"SELF-DENIAL GROUP" IN BRIXTON

Homes for Fifty Refugee Children

ASSISTANCE FROM NON-JEWS

Following the Intercession Service at the Brixton Synagogue last Sunday morning, at which Rabbi M. Swift gave an address the half-yearly meeting of the congregation was held in the Synagogue Hall. Mr. A. Landy, Senior Warden, presided. There were several items on the agenda, but only one was discussed. It was the following resolution, proposed by Mr. S. Binderman:

"That the members of the Brixton Synagogue be urged to constitute themselves into a Self-Denial Group for the relief of suffering Jewry."

Mr. Edgar Israel, Financial Representative, seconded the resolution. They must be prepared to make real sacrifices, he said. Every penny was needed for their persecuted brethren. He suggested that the members of the

Congregation should try to accommodate German-Jewish refugee children in their homes.

Mrs. Stern, of the Jewish Ladies' Guild, said that there was not a Jewish home in Brixton that could not take a refugee child.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Rabbi M. Swift said that last week twenty members of the Ladies' Guild had promised to take refugee children into their homes. Many who were present then gave donations, and others promised to subscribe weekly to the fund. It was announced that doctors and dentists had promised to give the refugees free medical and dental treatment. Several children said they would contribute weekly from their money-boxes, and the non-Jewish caretaker of the Synagogue pledged himself to pay one shilling per week out of his wages.

Rabbi Swift said he had received a letter from a Christian institution in Herne Hill saying that they were prepared to accommodate ten refugee children. The Synagogue would provide kasher meat. In all, about fifty children would be cared for in a home in Brixton.

A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Further information regarding the home can be had from Miss F. Storr, 208, Herne Hill Road, S.E.24.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR REFUGEES

From Mrs. BETTY SCHIFF

(Joint Chairman, "British Homes for Refugees" Committee)

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—In the present tragic plight of our coreligionists in Germany and Austria, I feel that some of your readers may be able to help us in a new scheme which has just been started.

At the request of the German Jewish Aid Committee, a special "Housing" Committee has been started, of which I am Joint Chairman. This Committee is investigating and taking advantage of all the splendid offers which are submitted from people who have houses which they do not use and which they are prepared to lend us for accommodating German and Austrian refugees during their sojourn in this country.

We have had offers from all parts of the country and from many non-Jewish sources, as well as from Jewish ones. In every case, the houses are lent to us rent and rates free, and, in several instances, the owners are paying for heating, lighting, and other overheads.

We are desperately anxious to get as many houses as possible on the above basis and would welcome offers from any of your readers. The one stipulation we have to make is that the houses should not be a liability instead of an asset, i.e., that we should not be called upon to pay the outgoings.

In connection with this same scheme, beds, bedding, furniture, curtains, etc., are needed and all offers will be gratefully received by me at the above address.

If your readers could see the pathetic joy of many of our refugees when they are shown their new homes I feel sure they would help. Each house is inspected by our Committee, but, in very outlying districts, we would be grateful for information as to the nearest Jewish organisation or Congregation, who could be responsible for looking after the house once the refugees arrive.

I am, &c.,

18, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3. BETTY SCHIFF.

PROF. MURRAY ON "NAZI BLACKMAIL"

Professor Gilbert Murray, President of the League of Nations Union, devoted part of an address on "The League of Nations and World Peace" that he delivered at Maccabi House, West Hampstead, last week, to the German-Jewish situation.

Professor Murray expressed his admiration for the endurance and constancy of the Jewish people shown throughout history in face of persecution.

One of the objects of the German persecution, asserted the speaker, was the extortion of money. Enormous sums were asked of Jews, and it was demanded that if German Jews could not pay them—and they certainly could not—then Jews outside Germany must. That was pure blackmail, and to submit to it would be to encourage the Hitler Government to go on doing the same thing.

The League of Nations idea, admitted the Professor, had so far failed; but it was Governments that had failed, not the League. And to-day the spirit of war seemed triumphant and the area of persecution was spreading. Yet the League had on its side the conscience of mankind. A regenerated League was the only hope of peace.

Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., who presided, spoke eloquently of Jewish accomplishments in Palestine.

Rabbi Dr. S. Goldman, President of the Zionist Federation of America, reviewed the position of the Jews, which, he said, was inevitably tied up with the League of Nations and peace. There would be no peace if the plight of the Jews remained what it was, for he doubted whether the world could have peace without meeting first the preliminary condition, the condition of justice.

A WARNING TO EUROPE

Jewish Suffering Brings Plague Danger

IMMEDIATE RELIEF NEEDED

Grave news not only to Jews but also to the whole of Europe was coming from Germany and the adjacent countries, where the ill-treatment of great numbers of Jews had already resulted in the undermining of their physical powers of resistance, with the consequence that outbreaks of typhus and other infectious diseases had started in the no-man's-lands where the refugees were camping. There were also disquieting reports from Berlin and other cities that the refusal of the authorities to release from prison Jewish doctors to care for the Jewish sick, and the prohibition of non-Jewish doctors from attending Jewish patients, were creating a dangerous health situation. Should serious epidemics follow, no Nuremberg laws, such as the German Government has enacted to segregate Jews from non-Jews, would be able to stop the spread of disease from Jews to non-Jews, and into other parts of Europe. Pestilence did not respect races or frontiers.

This ominous warning was uttered by Dr. M. Schwartzman, of the Jewish Health Organisation Oze, the initiator of the Jewish Health Inquiry and Planning Institute, of which Professor Sigmund Freud is Honorary President, in an address which he delivered on Thursday of last week at the Anglo-Palestinian Club. Professor Samson Wright presided.

The plight of the Jews in Germany and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe was, therefore, Dr. Schwartzman said, not only a question of sympathy on the part of the rest of the world, but of self-preservation. The epidemics which had already started would inevitably spread unless immediate action could be taken to deal with them effectively. In Poland and other East European countries, millions of Jews had for years been exposed to severe economic distress of a kind that had brought about a complete deterioration of their physique and health. About four or five million souls were affected, and the ravages of disease among such a vast mass of human beings could not be arrested by anti-Semitic legislation. Investigations recently conducted in Poland showed that eighty-seven per cent. of the children examined were under-nourished and eighty-three per cent. under-developed. That was almost the whole of the coming generation. These health conditions among the Jews were not hereditary. Investigations carried on before the War and since had shown that they were individually acquired as the result of their environment, of the sufferings imposed on them, and of the political and social disabilities to which they were subjected. The secret of Jewish survival, notwithstanding all that, was due to the very high power of resistance which they had acquired in the course of their hard struggle for existence. But that power of resistance was not inexhaustible, and now there was a real danger that it might break down.

The world conference of the Oze, held in Paris in August of last year, fully recognising the danger, accepted Dr. Schwartzman's proposal to establish the Jewish Health Inquiry and Planning Institute, of which Dr. Schwartzman is the Chairman, to carry out the investigations necessary for preparing the ground for an effective rescue work. Dr. Schwartzman appealed not only to the Jewish but also to the Christian world to help in what was essentially a great humanitarian task. The work could not be effectively carried on if it remained an internal Jewish charitable enterprise.

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While there is a great deal of satisfaction at the high level of the debate, some disappointment is felt that the Government did not make a definite proposal to receive a fixed number of refugees into this country as a place of safety—with a view to their dispersal later when employment was found for them—and thus give a lead to the other nations.

The Home Secretary made it clear, however, that he is doing everything within his power to admit as many individual refugees as possible, and that he hopes to admit many more for training as emigrants to British colonies. The Prime Minister had stated earlier in the day that he was hopeful that colonising facilities could be found for a certain number of refugees in Tanganyika and British Guiana.

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Investigating Future Settlement in the Colonies

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His Majesty's Government have been greatly impressed by the urgency of the problem created by the anxiety to migrate overseas of sections of the population in Germany and of individuals who, in consequence of recent events in that country, have found temporary asylum in countries of first refuge.

With regard to the United Kingdom, the number of refugees which Great Britain can agree to admit, either for a temporary stay or for permanent settlement, is limited by the capacity of the voluntary organisations dealing with the refugee problem to undertake the responsibility for selecting, receiving, and maintaining a further number of refugees. His Majesty's Government are keeping in close touch with the Committee which has been set up to co-ordinate the activities of the voluntary organisations engaged upon this task. The United Kingdom has, since 1933, permitted about 11,000 men, women, and children to land in this country, in addition to some 4,000 or 5,000 others who have since emigrated overseas.

As regards the Colonial Empire, it must be remembered that, although covering a great extent of territory, it is not necessarily capable of the immediate absorption of large numbers of refugees. Many of our Colonies and Protectorates and our Mandated Territories in East and West Africa contain native populations of many millions, for whom we are the trustees, and whose interests must not be prejudiced. Many large areas, which at present are sparsely populated, are unsuitable either climatically or economically for European settlement. The Colonial Governments could only co-operate in any schemes of large or small-scale settlement provided the schemes were formulated and carried out by responsible organisations.

His Majesty's Government consider that there is no territory in the Colonial Empire where suitable land is available for the immediate settlement of refugees in large numbers, although in certain territories small-scale settlement might be practicable. The Governors of Tanganyika and British Guiana have, however, been asked to state whether, without detriment to native interests, land could be made available for leasing on generous terms for the purpose of large-scale settlement to the voluntary organisations concerned with refugees, provided they undertake full responsibility for the cost of preparing the land and of settling refugees of suitable types as the land is made available.

50,000 Acres in Tanganyika

The Governor of Tanganyika has replied expressing his readiness to co-operate in any schemes of settlement of the refugees so far as existing obligations will permit. While he has not yet had an opportunity of consulting the Legislative Council, the Governor has expressed the view that the only suitable areas for large-scale settlement are likely to be found in the Southern Highlands and in a part of the Western Province, but a thorough investigation will be required before a definite indication of the available areas can be given. He would welcome a mission from the refugee organisations, and would readily give them all facilities for inspecting the areas and forming an opinion of the possibilities. The area that might be available comprises about 50,000 acres of land.

In addition, a scheme of small-scale settlement up to a total of 200 settlers is being considered.

A small experimental private scheme in Kenya, devised by one of the Jewish organisations in London, has been approved by the Governor after consultation with the Legislative Council, and young men who have undergone a course of training at one of the agricultural training centres established by Jewish organisations in Germany have already been selected for this scheme. These men will be settled on farms purchased by the Jewish organisations, after a further period of training in the Colony, and, if the scheme proves successful, they will be joined by other members of their families.

Inquiries have been made of the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as to the possibility of small-scale settlement in those territories also, and I am glad to say that the replies received from both Governors indicate that this may be possible.

10,000 Square Miles in British Guiana

I turn now to British Guiana. In the interior of this Colony there are extensive tracts of sparsely occupied land, consisting mainly of forest and savannah. These areas include certain Indian reservations, but the Governor states that ample space is available to provide fully for all possible needs of the Indian tribes and still leave large areas worthy of examination as to their suitability for refugee settlement. Agricultural development of these areas has hitherto been prevented by unfavourable conditions and lack of communications. It would, therefore, be essential that careful surveys by experts should be made before any definite scheme can be formulated, and His Majesty's Government propose to invite the voluntary organisations to send out their own representatives as early as possible to conduct such surveys on the spot. They will be given all facilities for this purpose by the Colonial Government, and His Majesty's Government would also be ready to send out some experienced official to advise and co-operate with them. Provided that the results of the surveys are satisfactory, His Majesty's Government contemplate the lease of large areas of land on generous terms under conditions to be settled hereafter. It is not possible at this stage to give exact figures of the total area which could be made available to be leased for this purpose, but it would certainly not be less than 10,000 square miles, and possibly more.

Finally, I must mention Palestine. It is generally recognised that that small country could not in any case provide a solution of the Jewish refugee problem; but Palestine has been making its contribution. No less than 40 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants entering the country during the last twelve months have come from Germany.

The Jewish Chronicle

SUPPLEMENT

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THE BRITISH TRADITION

ART for art's sake has never expressed the Hebraic attitude on life. Neither does words for words' sake represent a British conception. Englishmen and Jews resemble each other in their appreciation of the practical connections which should unite literature with history, religion with ethics, and rhetoric with citizenship. One instance of this similarity of thought was indicated in our study, last month, of John Milton. Another striking example of it is afforded by a remarkable "documentary anthology" just published—WRITING AND ACTION, compiled and edited by Mary Palmer (Allen and Unwin, 8s. 6d.). This gives prose extracts from the works of those who have written to persuade their fellow-citizens and to bring about reforms in the national life. Here are collected notable passages reflecting the struggle, during the last four centuries, for democracy, toleration, and reason in this country.

It is noteworthy that the anthology opens with passages from Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," one of those visions of an ideal commonwealth which are inspired by an unquenchable faith in human brotherhood similar to the Messianic teachings of the Hebrew prophets. Another such vision of a model commonwealth is found in James Harrington's "Oceana." The quotations given here show that Harrington appealed to the Biblical history of the Israelites in support of personal freedom and equality against the "Leviathan" of the State. Nearer our own day, we find William Morris in the same succession. Like the poet-prophets of ancient Israel, he denounces a false civilisation, and pictures a fairer and happier future.

The idea of the English Bible as an open book had a profound influence on general social life from the time of Wycliff onwards. "When poor tinkers could read the Bible and speak its language, popular education had begun." Authoritarian methods began to yield to democratic discussion. Thus, Richard Hooker, the upholder of ecclesiastical discipline against Puritanism, argued that theological differences need not engender bitterness. "Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at

LORD MACAULAY.
A champion of Jewry who is included in Mrs. Palmer's anthology.

their highest float, and that the day will come (for what cause of despair is there?) when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of our unfeignedly reconciled love, show ourselves each towards other the same which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt. Our comfortable expectation and most thirsty desire whereof, what man soever amongst you shall any way help to satisfy (as we truly hope there is no one amongst you but some way or other will) the blessings of the God of peace, both in this world and in the world to come, be upon him more than the stars of the firmament in number." These grand words, written as long ago as 1593, are certainly not without their application to-day.

With Francis Bacon, we see how the rise of science aided the spread of toleration in England. In his "Novum Organum," Bacon wrote: "It was from the lust of power that the angels fell; from lust of knowledge that man fell; but of charity there can be no excess, neither did angel or man ever come in danger by it." Another remark of his graphically illustrates the same truth: "As Alexander Borgia was wont to say of the expedition of the French for Naples, that they came with chalk in their hands to mark up their lodgings, and not with weapons to fight; so I like better that entry of truth which cometh peaceably, with chalk to mark up those minds which are capable to lodge and harbour it, than that which cometh with pugnacity and contention."

In conformity with this spirit is the following extract from "The History of the Royal Society (1667)": "As for what belongs to the members themselves that are to constitute the Society: It is to be noted that they have freely admitted men of different religions, countries, and professions of life. This they were obliged to do, or else they would come far short of the largeness of their own declarations. For they openly profess, not to lay the foundation of an English, Scotch, Irish, Popish, or Protestant philosophy; but a philosophy of man-

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"The Jews have not confined themselves to helping Jews. It is probably true to say that more Jewish money than Christian money has gone to help Christian refugees."

to use his powers as Dr. Nansen used his.

Thirdly, he continued, there must be money, ready money for urgent needs, and long-term loans for settlement plans. Millions of pounds

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His Majesty's Government consider that there is no territory in the Colonial Empire where suitable land is available for the immediate settlement of refugees in large numbers, although in certain territories small-scale settlement might be practicable. The Governors of Tanganyika and British Guiana have, however, been asked to state whether, without detriment to native interests, land could be made available for leasing on generous terms for the purpose of large-scale settlement to the voluntary organisations concerned with refugees, provided they undertake full responsibility for the cost of preparing the land and of settling refugees of suitable types as the land is made available.

50,000 Acres in Tanganyika

The Governor of Tanganyika has replied expressing his readiness to co-operate in any schemes of settlement of the refugees so far as existing obligations will permit. While he has not yet had an opportunity of consulting the Legislative Council, the Governor has expressed the view that the only suitable areas for large-scale settlement are likely to be found in the Southern Highlands and in a part of the Western Province, but a thorough investigation will be required before a definite indication of the available areas can be given. He would welcome a mission from the refugee organisations, and would readily give them all facilities for inspecting the areas and forming an opinion of the possibilities. The area that might be available comprises about 50,000 acres of land.

In addition, a scheme of small-scale settlement up to a total of 200 settlers is being considered.

A small experimental private scheme in Kenya, devised by one of the Jewish organisations in London, has been approved by the Governor after consultation with the Legislative Council, and young men who have undergone a course of training at one of the agricultural training centres established by Jewish organisations in Germany have already been selected for this scheme. These men will be settled on farms purchased by the Jewish organisations, after a further period of training in the Colony, and, if the scheme proves successful, they will be joined by other members of their families.

Inquiries have been made of the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as to the possibility of small-scale settlement in those territories also, and I am glad to say that the replies received from both Governors indicate that this may be possible.

10,000 Square Miles in British Guiana

I turn now to British Guiana. In the interior of this Colony there are extensive tracts of sparsely occupied land, consisting mainly of forest and savannah. These areas include certain Indian reservations, but the Governor states that ample space is available to provide fully for all possible needs of the Indian tribes and still leave large areas worthy of examination as to their suitability for refugee settlement. Agricultural development of these areas has hitherto been prevented by unfavourable conditions and lack of communications. It would, therefore, be essential that careful surveys by experts should be made before any definite scheme can be formulated, and His Majesty's Government propose to invite the voluntary organisations to send out their own representatives as early as possible to conduct such surveys on the spot. They will be given all facilities for this purpose by the Colonial Government, and His Majesty's Government would also be ready to send out some experienced official to advise and co-operate with them. Provided that the results of the surveys are satisfactory, His Majesty's Government contemplate the lease of large areas of land on generous terms under conditions to be settled hereafter. It is not possible at this stage to give exact figures of the total area which could be made available to be leased for this purpose, but it would certainly not be less than 10,000 square miles, and possibly more.

Finally, I must mention Palestine. It is generally recognised that that small country could not in any case provide a solution of the Jewish refugee problem; but Palestine has been making its contribution. No less than 40 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants entering the country during the last twelve months have come from Germany.

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THE BRITISH TRADITION

ART for art's sake has never expressed the Hebraic attitude on life. Neither does words for words' sake represent a British conception. Englishmen and Jews resemble each other in their appreciation of the practical connections which should unite literature with history, religion with ethics, and rhetoric with citizenship. One instance of this similarity of thought was indicated in our study, last month, of John Milton. Another striking example of it is afforded by a remarkable "documentary anthology" just published—WRITING AND ACTION, compiled and edited by Mary Palmer (Allen and Unwin, 8s. 6d.). This gives prose extracts from the works of those who have written to persuade their fellow-citizens and to bring about reforms in the national life. Here are collected notable passages reflecting the struggle, during the last four centuries, for democracy, toleration, and reason in this country.

It is noteworthy that the anthology opens with passages from Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," one of those visions of an ideal commonwealth which are inspired by an unquenchable faith in human brotherhood similar to the Messianic teachings of the Hebrew prophets. Another such vision of a model commonwealth is found in James Harrington's "Oceana." The quotations given here show that Harrington appealed to the Biblical history of the Israelites in support of personal freedom and equality against the "Leviathan" of the State. Nearer our own day, we find William Morris in the same succession. Like the poet-prophets of ancient Israel, he denounces a false civilisation, and pictures a fairer and happier future.

The idea of the English Bible as an open book had a profound influence on general social life from the time of Wycliff onwards. "When poor tinkers could read the Bible and speak its language, popular education had begun." Authoritarian methods began to yield to democratic discussion. Thus, Richard Hooker, the upholder of ecclesiastical discipline against Puritanism, argued that theological differences need not engender bitterness. "Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at

LORD MACAULAY.
A champion of Jewry who is included in Mrs. Palmer's anthology.

their highest float, and that the day will come (for what cause of despair is there?) when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of our unfeignedly reconciled love, show ourselves each towards other the same which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt. Our comfortable expectation and most thirsty desire whereof, what man soever amongst you shall any way help to satisfy (as we truly hope there is no one amongst you but some way or other will) the blessings of the God of peace, both in this world and in the world to come, be upon him more than the stars of the firmament in number." These grand words, written as long ago as 1593, are certainly not without their application to-day.

With Francis Bacon, we see how the rise of science aided the spread of toleration in England. In his "Novum Organum," Bacon wrote: "It was from the lust of power that the angels fell; from lust of knowledge that man fell; but of charity there can be no excess, neither did angel or man ever come in danger by it." Another remark of his graphically illustrates the same truth: "As Alexander Borgia was wont to say of the expedition of the French for Naples, that they came with chalk in their hands to mark up their lodgings, and not with weapons to fight; so I like better that entry of truth which cometh peaceably, with chalk to mark up those minds which are capable to lodge and harbour it, than that which cometh with pugnacity and contention."

In conformity with this spirit is the following extract from "The History of the Royal Society (1667)": "As for what belongs to the members themselves that are to constitute the Society: It is to be noted that they have freely admitted men of different religions, countries, and professions of life. This they were obliged to do, or else they would come far short of the largeness of their own declarations. For they openly profess, not to lay the foundation of an English, Scotch, Irish, Popish, or Protestant philosophy; but a philosophy of man-

kind." The recent honour shown by the Royal Society to the exiled Professor Freud gives proof of the continuance of this tradition.

Nor should the Jewish reader overlook the words of a seventeenth-century member of the Royal Society who wrote concerning the discovery of the telescope: "These excellent glasses bring the stars nearer to us, and acquaint us better with the immense territories of light. . . They enlarge our thoughts, and show us a more magnificent representation of the universe; so that by them the heavens are made more amply to declare the Glory of God, and we are helped to nobler and better-grounded theories."

Reference has already been made to Milton's "Areopagitica," with its magnificent plea—no less apposite now after the lapse of three centuries—for the liberty of the Press. But this anthology deservedly quotes also from other less-known contemporaries of Milton. Like him, they were deeply imbued with the Hebraic spirit. Mrs. Palmer writes thus concerning one of them, Gerald Winstanley: "Like a Hebrew prophet, he receives the Word of God, speaks forth his message, takes up his spade and digs upon George Hill in Surrey." Indeed, his "Apology for the Diggers" reads like the religious creed of a modern Chalutz in Eretz Yisrael.

Winstanley gives many illustrations from Scripture, "setting forth the benefit of freedom by well-ordered governments, as in Israel's commonwealth, and the troubles and bondage which hath always attended oppression and oppressors, as the state of Pharaoh and other tyrant kings, who said the earth and people were theirs, and only at their disposal." Amid a wealth of Old Testament imagery, he refers to freedom being "open to the best language that scoffing Ishmael can afford, or that railing Rabshakeh can speak, or furious Pharaoh can act against him; for Freedom is the man that will turn the world upside down, therefore no wonder he hath enemies." It is scarcely necessary to press the parallel with the modern dictatorships.

Oliver Cromwell's benevolence towards the Jews would seem to have been in keeping with the general attitude of his mind, if we may judge by the extracts from his Letters on "Toleration in Action." "Sir," he writes, "the State, in choosing men to serve it, takes no notice of their opinions; if they be willing faithfully to serve it—that satisfies." In the quotations from Jeremy Taylor's "Liberty of Prophesying" and John Locke's "Letter Concerning Toleration," we come upon old arguments against religious persecution which have by no means lost their force in this later generation.

The American Declaration of Independence is fittingly included, for it eloquently voices the innate British love of freedom. Significantly enough, in its appeal to "the laws of Nature and of Nature's God," it invokes "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." These pregnant words were recently quoted by Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S.A. Secretary of State, as an earnest of American co-operation with liberty-loving States against aggressors.

The editor's introduction to the nineteenth-century writers refers to the struggle against poverty and for Parliamentary reform, consequent on the unhappy cleavage of England into those "two nations"—the rich and the poor—of which Disraeli spoke. In the course of this struggle, one encounters some embittered references to financiers and bankers, both Jewish and non-Jewish. But a Jewish writer, Professor Harold Laski, is among those who analyse most lucidly the evils of social injustice. Another contributor to the discussion on poverty is the late General Booth, whose religious philanthropy was not improbably inspired by Jewish descent.

Jeremy Bentham, whose support of educational progress so benefited the Jewish Community, has some notable words on the right—indeed, the duty—of free criticism: "Under a government of Laws, what is the motto of a good citizen? To obey punctually; to censure freely." Remembering Lord Byron's championship of the Jews and other oppressed nationalities, one is the less surprised at reading a Parliamentary speech of his in chivalrous defence of distressed working men.

The place of the Bible in English education is seen to have been exercising the mind of T. H. Huxley seventy years ago, just as it still remains a matter of current public concern. Two living representatives of scientific humanism quoted here are Mr. Bertrand Russell and Professor Lancelot Hogben. Both expose the absurdities of Nazi anti-Semitism and "Aryanism" to the cold light of reason.

Two of Mrs. Palmer's selections are of more direct Jewish interest than any of the foregoing. She has included long passages from Lord Macaulay's "Civil Disabilities of the Jews" (1831) and from W. H. Lecky's "Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe" (1865). Although these may be more or less familiar to Jewish readers, yet their inclusion here is most timely and valuable. They will become available for many non-Jews who might not otherwise read them. In this particular setting, also, they will reveal to Jews and non-Jews alike the fact that justice for the Jew and human rights generally are inextricably related. Moreover, the arguments adduced by each writer will support this impression. Macaulay's eloquent plea for the emancipation of Jews, and Lecky's eulogy of their services to world civilisation—both of these indict not merely the anti-Semite but the whole spirit of oppression and intolerance. Their arguments are seen to be entirely in line with the noblest British traditions throughout the centuries.

SCHOLASTICUS.

HEBREW REBORN

Short Lectures on Modern Hebrew Literature. By Chief Rabbi J. L. LANDAU. *Edward Goldston.* 6s.

The revival of Hebrew as a living language is one of the miracles of modern times. To-day it is the ordinary speech of many thousands of Jews, especially in Palestine, and this "dead tongue" now possesses its University, its public schools, its newspapers, its theatre. The commencement of the re-birth of Hebrew outside of the Synagogue and the Beth Hamedrash dates from the early years of the eighteenth century, when Moses Hayyim Luzzato, of Italy, wrote a poetic play on "Samson." Moses Mendelssohn and his followers, especially Naphtali Hartwig Wessely—a brilliant literary genius—showed the way to the acquisition of modern knowledge through the medium of Hebrew. A group of earnest scholars established in 1783 the first Hebrew monthly magazine, known as "Ha-meassef" (The Gatherer), being, therefore, called the Measafim.

These writers were no longer content to tread the old paths of tradition by the study of the Bible, the Talmud, and the Codes to the exclusion of all other culture. They used their familiarity with Hebrew to reach the masses, as well as more learned circles, and to stimulate a love for "Haskalah," progress and enlightenment in the wider sphere of universal wisdom. The world was full of new ideas; the upheaval of the French Revolution had stirred men's intellect for research into fresh fields of study; and the Jewish mind was deeply affected, finding its literary expression in Hebrew poetry and prose and a scientific cultivation of modern thought.

The new use of Hebrew quickly developed in subsequent generations, and among the most famous of these writers were men of original talent like Ben-Zeeb, the author of the first modern Hebrew grammar, Shalom Cohen, Reggio and Samuel David Luzzato, of Italy, and the Galician school led by Nachman Krochmal, Solomon Judah Rapoport, Isaac Erter, and Nachman Fischmann, who died in 1878. It is by a knowledge of the works of these writers that we can estimate the growth of modern Hebrew literature that to-day has attained so high a degree of perfection.

This most interesting subject is exhaustively treated by Chief Rabbi Dr. J. L. Landau, of Johannesburg, in a series of popular lectures that have now been reprinted. This story of Jewish adaptability in its pursuit of world knowledge is most welcome, especially as it is written in a form that makes for easy reading and understanding.

MICHAEL ADLER.

NEW NOVELS: FIVE REALISTS

A Child of Our Time. By ODON VON HORVATH. *Methuen.* 7s. 6d.

Three Novels. By SHOLEM ASCH. *Routledge.* 8s. 6d.

Doctor of the Lost. By SIMON BLUMENFELD. *Cape.* 7s. 6d.

Mile End. By KATHLEEN NOTT. *Hogarth Press.* 8s. 6d.

Something Wrong. By JAMES STERN. *Secker and Warburg.* 7s. 6d.

"A Child of Our Time" is at once the most hopeful and the most tragic writing that has come out of Germany in the last five years. Tragic, because Stefan Zweig in a foreword tells us that the young author, Odön von Horvath, was killed accidentally in Paris in the summer of this year, "a tree falling in the Champs-Elysées cut short a career of boundless promise." Hopeful, because here for the first time, though written in subsequent exile, is portrayed the mind of the young man in its development under totalitarian rule; and Winston Churchill's "tiny mouse of thought" is shown at work, even amongst the schoolboys who tire of the constant repetition coming from the radio. The book consists of two long stories, "Youth Without God" and "A Child of Our Time." Both tales are set in a nameless country under nameless politicians, and nowhere is there any talk of persecutions or atrocities. They are everyday stories of everyday middle-class life; the one the story of a teacher and his pupils, the other the tale of a soldier who is made to "volunteer" and fight in a civil war in a foreign State.

The actual writing is in the tradition of all the great post-War German realists, amongst whom Von Horvath, had he lived, would undoubtedly have earned for himself a major place. To the Jew, reading about Germany, self-deception is easy; and the wish for rebellion amongst youth is naturally father to the thought. Here, however, we see in at least one "Aryan" mind the gradual growth of disillusion; and however much the sceptic may doubt these workings beneath the crust, the unstrained realism of these writings must carry the conviction that the young men whom Von Horvath pictures really do exist. A great Scottish writer, A. G. Macdonell, recently wrote, "The essential beginnings of all national uprisings is that the poets should believe." Here was a poet who did believe. Let every Jew, and every lover of freedom, read this book. He will feel the breath of hope.

Sholem Asch is now a writer of international reputation, but in this country he is known chiefly as the author of "Three Cities" and other books dealing with the Jew of Poland and Central Europe. His stories of American Jewish life have with one or two exceptions not been made available to the English public, but now, under the comprehensive title of "Three Novels," his publishers offer in one book "Uncle Moses," "Chaim Lederer's Return," and "Judge Not——." Of these, only the first (in an edition long out of print) has previously appeared in this country. All three have as central characters Jews of Polish and East Side origin who by industry and application have risen to rich commercial and financial positions. All three are touched with that relentlessness and that almost exhibitionist honesty about Jewish character which stamps all Sholem Asch's work.

The most sympathetic is "Chaim Lederer's Return," which tells of the one-time shirtmaker who builds up a huge business that he hands over to his son. But retirement brings no rest to the old man, and his search for God and happiness leads him back to the bench of his youth, where as a "hand" bending over the seams he believes he will find peace. "Judge Not——" is perhaps one of the most cruel stories ever written. The sordid chain of circumstances which brings Stone the financier to the electric chair is only relieved by the inner workings of the victim's mind in his quest for the meaning of eternal life. For many readers Sholem Asch must be an acquired taste.

Simon Blumenfeld is, in literary argot, an English offshoot of the school of Sholem Asch. His recent novel, "Phineas Kahn," which was certainly the most important document of Anglo-Jewish life of this generation, stood head and shoulders above any of the three stories just reviewed. All the more pity, therefore, that one feels that in his present book, "Doctor of the Lost," Mr. Blumenfeld has not taken advantage of the great opportunities offered him by the life of Dr. Barnardo. So far from "rising to the height of his great argument," he has written a book which sometimes falls almost to the commonplace. "This is a novel," Mr. Blumenfeld tells us, "and should be read as such. The portrait of Thomas J. Barnardo is based on fact, but the rest is fiction. I have attempted to give my own conception of the man and a rounded picture of those early years in East London."

Thomas Barnardo, partly of Jewish origin, was certainly a remarkable character. This medical student, who had not even time to become a doctor, because he was too busy collecting the waifs and strays from the London streets, had no time to rail impotently, as Mr. Blumenfeld does, at the state of society which threw up such scum on its fringes. Yet it must be admitted that Mr. Blumenfeld draws a very realistic picture of him, showing us how Barnardo saw a starving child and fed it, saw a piece of human wastage and salvaged it. So burning was his indignation, so tremendous his sincerity, that he could work miracles. As an obscure young medical student, he could move a party of socialites to leave their place of enjoyment, to don their coats at midnight and wander with him through the East End, while he called forth the human flotsam and jetsam from its hiding places, like a modern Pied Piper whistling forth the rats from their holes. Very soon Barnardo had no need to seek them out; they came to him like steel to the magnet, and the problem was to refuse none. His was a great life and a tale well worth the telling; but one feels that, if Mr. Blumenfeld had been more engrossed in this human drama and less in his own obsessions about the social order, the book would have gained in the writing.

Another work about the East End is "Mile End." It is a novel about Jews, written with great honesty by an English social worker who, however, has viewed these strange people from outside through alien spectacles. No tailors' hands talk as these do. The writing is conscientious, but the reading is heavy going.

"Something Wrong" is a series of twelve stories dealing with youth. The author has a great insight into the adolescent mind, which he can convey with a realism that becomes at times touching. The best stories are the title one, "Something Wrong," and "The Broken Leg."

CHARLES LANDSTONE.

GREAT THEORIES

Architects of Ideas. The Story of the Great Theories of Mankind. By ERNEST R. TRATTNER. *Harrap.* 10s. 6d.

Within the covers of one volume, Mr. Trattner here attempts to present the great basic ideas on which the entire structure of human knowledge is founded and the natural laws by which our world is governed, together with an account of the lives of the men who first discovered and propounded these theories. Out of fifteen names in his list, four are those of Jews—Marx (the theory of the economic interpretation of history), Freud (theory of the mind), Boas (theory of man), and Einstein (theory of relativity). The choice will not perhaps command universal agreement; the chapter on Franz Boas and his work, for example, is chiefly significant as a skilful redemolition of the racial monstrosity which bestrides Central Europe under the guise of a science.

On the other hand, Jews were responsible for something of the genesis or development of quite a number of the other theories which are expounded. Huygen's theory of light pointed the way for Heinrich Hertz's epoch-making experiments in electro-magnetic waves. Lazar Geiger nearly anticipated Darwin's Theory of Evolution. Pasteur's great work was made possible by the researches of Ferdinand Cohn, and was carried on by Metschnikoff and Haffkine.

REBIRTH IN PALESTINE

Fulfilment in the Promised Land, 1917-1937. By NORMAN BENTWICH. *Soncino Press.* 8s. 6d.

Mr. Bentwich has written an absorbingly interesting book on "Fulfilment in the Promised Land," a record of twenty years of constructive effort in the rebuilding of a State. The inspiration of the Zionist ideal, combined with the introduction of a modern administrative machine, have achieved an agrarian revolution, transformed urban life, and made possible the founding of industries and modern commerce. These have been the material foundations on which a new cultural and spiritual life has been established.

Since the publication of the Peel Commission's Report, the material achievements in Palestine have at last been officially recognised, though even when he discusses these Mr. Bentwich adds his own appreciation of their significance. His account of the ideals and practices of the Labour Party merits special attention, whilst his description of the methods employed for selecting and training immigrants ought to be carefully studied by our officials interested in overseas settlement. But when Mr. Bentwich deals with the educational, cultural, and religious developments, he emphasises aspects of Palestinian life which, although they generally escape attention, are the ultimate tests of the value of the work being done and the society that is being developed.

The vigorous intellectual and cultural life shown by the country, even during its early days, is an excellent augury for the future civilisation which is being built up with such energy and enthusiasm. The story of the Hebrew Revival, the Hebrew University, the Symphony Orchestra, the Habimah, and the Ohel make fascinating reading for those who still set store by things of the spirit. Mr. Bentwich's enthusiasm carries the reader into unfamiliar fields; he finds that archæology is not a remote and incomprehensible subject for men of learning, but a popular and present interest. It is so regarded in Palestine, and the reader discovers that the chapter on the "Romance of Palestine Archæology" is as enjoyable and exciting as an adventure story.

Mr. Bentwich has some excellent things to say on morality and religion; he shows that the Jews have created such a framework of life that it is as difficult not to be a religious Jew in Palestine as to be so in England or America. Religion has been reinvigorated by contact with the life of a free community. Judaism in Palestine is not being moulded by the forces of assimilation to the creed of the surrounding environment; rather it is an effort towards a more natural, as well as a national, expression of worship, an attempt to replace outworn forms by living observance.

One cannot help being attracted by the following incident: "A deputation of the Orthodox section of the Zionists came to the late Rabbi Kook, the revered Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi, to ask him to take action about the irreligion of the young men. He told them a story from the Tradition. The high priest could only enter the Holy of Holies in the Temple, on the Day of Atonement, after long and elaborate preparation and a period of abstinence. But the masons and workmen could enter it on any day without any special preparation for the purpose of carrying out repairs to the fabric. So the pioneers to-day, who are repairing the breaches of the House of Israel, may deal freely with the Sabbath and the Holy-days, and should not be treated as sinners."

Mr. Bentwich will be accused by some of not being sufficiently critical of the British Administration. But this is perhaps less important than his readiness to accept their view that they must hold the balance between two peoples, that they must implement a double trust and pursue the path of compromise. They ignore or repudiate the view that the speedy building of the Jewish National Home is not only a Jewish but also a British and an Arab interest. Other criticisms there may be on special subjects; for example, his treatment of the future of Jerusalem seems to lack the imagination which has been shown in clearing up classic Rome. These differences notwithstanding, this is the best book written on the Fulfilment. Its fine scholarship lightly worn, and its fine style rich in significant quotations, make it most enjoyable as well as instructive reading. HERBERT SIDEBOTHAM.

ADMINISTERING THE MANDATE

Palestine Diary. By Lieut.-Colonel F. H. KISCH. With a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE. *Gollancz.* 18s.

Colonel Kisch's diary covers the period of eight years, from 1923 to 1931, when he held the position of Chairman of the Palestine Zionist Executive. It does not therefore deal with the present or with the immediate past, but it contains a dispassionate and unimpeachably sincere account of the events and circumstances and tendencies out of which that past and present have originated. As Mr. Lloyd George expresses it, in a somewhat melancholy foreword: "If we find it a humbling exposure of the blunders which led to our failure, we may also gather from it some guidance as to the course that will rescue as much as possible from the wreckage."

The author is outspoken in his criticisms, both of men and of measures, though he leaves the impression that he wrote his diary with a consciousness that it would some day see the light. His criticism, if candid, is restrained. He regards the estimate of an Arab friend, "that 80 per cent. of the Government officials are anti-Zionist," as exaggerated, but finds among a minority an active hostility that far more than counterbalances the good intentions of the passively loyal majority. Fully realising that a co-operation of Jew and Arab is an essential condition of success in Palestine, he lays stress on examples of such co-operation, and condemns the practice of some extremists of bringing general charges against the Arabs which the evidence does not justify.

But he finds that Sir Herbert Samuel (who was probably always afraid of letting pro-Jewish sentiment bias his conduct) was too tender to Arab susceptibilities. "His first reaction was: 'What will the Arabs say to this?'" Of Lord Plumer's attitude we are given a statement in his own words: "I have no personal policy but am here to carry out the policy of His Majesty's Government. You know what that policy is. If I were not in sympathy with the policy, I would not have accepted the appointment. On the other hand, if I do not carry out the policy properly, I will expect H.M. Government to remove me from my appointment."

Palestine has been snowed under with white papers, black letters, statements of policy, and reports of commissions. Can the High Commissioner to-day say that he knows what the policy of His Majesty's Government is? Or will he subscribe to the ingenious anagram which the author quotes—Palestine = Anti-Sleep? ROLAND VERNON.

SINAI AND THE NEGEV

Desert and Delta. By Major C. S. JARVIS. *John Murray.* 10s. 6d.

Jarvis Bey—distinguished for his service during a decade and a half in the administration of the outlying desert provinces of Egypt—has, since his retirement two years ago, written a couple of books which show him no less eminent as a writer than as a ruler of Arab nomads. He has now delighted his ever-growing reading public with a third, which will receive and deserve an equally hearty welcome. Major Jarvis's pleasant gossipy style is familiar. His inherent sense of humour prevails in this volume also; and running through the narrative, obvious in almost every page, is his kindliness and affection for his Beduin charges. Reading this book, one can realise the success of his career as Governor of Sinai.

Once or twice Major Jarvis throws, as

it were, sidelights on the Palestine problem. "Ridicule," we are told, "is the most deadly weapon one can use in the East." If this truism were more widely known, Palestine would not have become so difficult a problem. In a comment on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, Major Jarvis remarks (once in a while speaking with bitterness): "The fact that we gave way on almost every point, after seventeen years of unrest and disturbance, provides another object lesson to the world that Great Britain—or the post-War Great Britain—will always surrender to the forces of disorder."

For Jewish readers, the references to the Negev and the possibilities of its colonisation will have most particular interest. He has spoken to Jewish audiences on the subject and repeats here more deliberately what he has already said. He starts from his own successful experiment at Gedeirat, where he created an oasis in which a few hundred Arabs find support. But there he had the advantage of a spring, very few, if any, of which are to be found in that part of the Negev where he considers colonisation possible. The whole of the region north of Auja and Beersheba he rules out of consideration, on the ground that it is already fully populated. The four thousand square miles to the south are at present practically empty, although they once held a population which he estimates at about 50,000. For the disappearance of this population he gives reasons.

He is not very enthusiastic regarding the possibility of supporting there so numerous a population again, but he says if the Jews want to do so let them try. No one else can make anything of the desert, and no one can have any reason to complain if the Jews succeed. He looks on the prospective settlers as asking for nothing more than the opportunity to keep alive. And a Jewish population there, reaching the sea at Akaba, might serve a British interest. "In time of war," he adds not very hopefully, "the inhabitants would be probably between the devil and deep sea, but the Jew has lived for two thousand years with the devil on one side and the sea on the other, (so) that this will not act as a deterrent, and he will survive."

A.M.H.

KEEP FIT! ("Chazak Ve-ematz!") is the title of an illustrated booklet of physical exercises for boys and men, published by "Assa'el," Jerusalem. It has been written by Dr. Ernst Simon, Headmaster of the Biram High School in Haifa, a well-known athlete and authority on sports and gymnastics. There is a commendatory foreword by M. Tomlinson, the Supervisor of Physical Education to the Palestine Government. This excellent manual has each page printed in Hebrew, English, and German triplicate. It deals with the basic exercises for individual use, a kind of Jewish daily dozen, which require no apparatus or expert instructor. The Maccabi World Union, London, will be glad to supply copies at a charge of about 1s.

HEBREW PROPHECY

Prophecy and Divination: Among the Hebrews and other Semites. By ALFRED GUILLAUME. *Hodder and Stoughton.* 20s.

The ancient Israelites, who were the progenitors of the race known afterwards as the Jews, were originally a humble, uninstructed tribe of shepherds. Moses was but a feeder of sheep, as we read in the early part of Exodus. But by the time we reach the second half of Exodus we find that they were already invested with a monotheistic religion. They possessed a systematised order of Divine Service. They knew the meaning and importance of public worship. They instituted the Sabbath and promulgated a number of laws regarding charity, philanthropy, good ethical behaviour between man and his neighbour, which form the basis of most of our religious and social conduct to-day.

Whatever views we may hold of the dates and authorships of the several parts of the Book of Exodus, there cannot possibly be any great number of years separating the composition of its early from its later chapters. How did this remarkable development of thought come to pass? How did the early Israelites come by the idea of monotheism with all its ethical implications? Where from did they derive the notion that a pantheon containing a multiplicity of gods and goddesses was a debasing one and therefore quite untenable?

Reading the Bampton Lectures of Dr. Alfred Guillaume, one is forced into such a train of thought. In this learned work—which has the distinguishing merit of being easily readable—the author deals with such subjects as the Sumerian religion, its ethical myths and magical conceptions. He also discusses Jewish views concerning visions, dreams, and prophecy. Although he makes great claims for the influence exerted by the Sumerians over the general civilisation of the time, he nevertheless shows how intensely polytheistic was their religion, being nothing more than a presentation of the infantile ideas concerning God, man, and the universe which were held by the people of early times. The teachings of the Bible, of Moses, and the Prophets are separated by unfathomed oceans of thought from the teachings of the Sumerians and their contemporaries, the Accadians. In this connection, Dr. Guillaume rightly says: "The more that archæology teaches us about the ways and thoughts of the ancients, the more mysterious does the higher religion of Israel become." He uses the word "mysterious" advisedly. The innate faculty possessed by the early Jews which made them rise to such heights of superiority in religious and ethical thought can only be correctly described as "mysterious."

Dr. Guillaume's book also deals with the main principles and teachings of Mohammedanism. His concluding chapters on Maimonides will give special satisfaction to Jewish students. It is rare to come across a Christian theologian who makes any mention of the Spanish-Jewish philosopher—great as was his influence on medieval scholasticism. To Maimonides, prophecy was a blend of intellectualism and imagination. Dr. Guillaume endorses this view emphatically, and shows its bearing on man's intercourse with the Divine. The author is thus led on to another theme which stands out prominently in Biblical and post-Biblical literature, viz., ecstasy, the attaining of a vision of God. He says: "The Hebrew prophets did not seek to attain union with God or to identify themselves with Him after the manner of the worshippers of Osiris, Attis, Adonis, and others." It is evident upon how incomparably higher a religious level the Jewish mystical sentiment stands.

J. ABELSON.

A PILGRIM'S TRAVELS

Through Lands of the Bible. By H. V. MORTON. *Methuen.* 7s. 6d.

Despite its title, less than one page (out of 400) in this book is concerned with Palestine, the Bible land *par excellence*. That page speaks aloofly of "the hatred of Arab for Jew and of the Jew's determination to make Palestine his own land." With a curt and unsympathetic allusion to the Jewish colonies, Mr. Morton travels by sea from Haifa to Alexandria, in order to escape "the blistering hatred of a country which should be the Holy Land." Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Sinai, and even Rome are the places of his latest pilgrimage. Nor is it primarily with the Bible period (either Old Testament or New Testament), but rather with the first centuries of the Christian Church that he is here concerned. Thus, in Egypt and Sinai, he is not so anxious to identify the sites mentioned in Exodus as to describe the monasteries and ecclesiastical relics.

Incidentally, however, there are several passages, written in Mr. Morton's very picturesque and readable style, which have reference to the Old Testament narrative. It is difficult to accept in its entirety his reconstruction (in terms of modern politics and sociology) of the Babylonian Exile. To describe Nebuchadnezzar as "a man of a kindly, patient nature" is to transform rather than to interpret the original text. Yet the general method of presentation is at least stimulating and suggestive. Among the archæological and scenic descriptions of particular value may be mentioned those which shed light on Belshazzar's banqueting hall; Daniel's "den of lions"; Ezekiel's home at Tel-Abib ("the Cornhill"); and Abraham's native city of Ur. Local information and observation have also enabled Mr. Morton to write interesting notes about such matters as the Flood, the Tower of Babel, Joseph in Egypt, and the Pharaonic oppression. His instructive comments on all these points are expressed in very arresting language.

A JEWISH MISCELLANY

Source Book of Jewish History and Literature. By JULIUS HOEXTER and MOSES JUNG. *Shapiro, Vallentine.* 6s. 6d.

Dr. Jung tells us in a brief preface that this work is based on a German one by Dr. Höxter, which is itself an abridgement of a larger work in five volumes. He describes it as "a selection of records, ancient, medieval, and modern, bearing on the political, social, and religious life of the Jewish people."

It runs to 330 pages (plus a Hebrew supplement of twenty-two pages), and it covers a period of well over two thousand years, beginning with Josephus's account of the entry of Alexander the Great into Jerusalem and ending with an extract from an address by Mr. Justice Brandeis on Zionism and patriotism. In between is a miscellany of historical documents, extracts from Talmud and Midrash, and fragments from the writings of Jewish philosophers, historians, commentators, publicists, novelists, and poets. Most of the great names in Jewish history and literature are represented in the selection, from Akiba to Herzl, from Maimonides to Ahad Ha'am, from Jehuda Halevi to Emma Lazarus and Bialik, from the Baal Shem to Martin Buber; though one notes the omission of the Russian Hebrew-writing *Maskilim*, whose battle for emancipation was an episode of some importance in Jewish history.

The authors of this compilation do not seem to have any clear idea of what is meant by "sources" and "records." Those terms are properly applied to documents which the historian uses as his raw material; and no doubt some part of what is printed in this volume comes within that category. For example, Constantine the Great's edict of 321 and the Balfour Declaration of 1917 are both historical records; and that term can be applied without too much stretching to passages from Hebrew (or other) literature describing important events or throwing light on the position of the Jews or their way of living. But it cannot be applied to a necessarily arbitrary collection of sayings from the Talmud and Midrash, or a *piyyut* by Kalir, or a poem by Abraham Ibn Ezra, or a scene from Stefan Zweig's "Jeremiah." The authors have, in fact, made a *sha'atnez* of a "source book" and an anthology, naturally with unsatisfactory results. Their collection of historical records is too meagre to be of much use to the student; their literary excerpts are too "snippety" to be attractive or educative to the general reader; and both the ingredients suffer from being mixed up together. The Hebrew supplement, containing the originals of a few passages and poems given in English in the body of the book, seems to serve no useful purpose. The best that can be said for the book is that it does bring together in one volume a number of things that are worth reading. The present reviewer may be allowed to protest against an arbitrary alteration (on p. 306) in the English version of a passage from Ahad Ha'am, whereby what was sense is turned into nonsense. This is fair neither to the author nor to his translator. LEON SIMON.

AMERICAN JEWRY

His Father's House: The Story of George Alexander Kohut. By REBECCA KOHUT. *Yale University Press (London, Humphrey Milford).* 14s.

"My Portion," by Rebecca Kohut (widow of the renowned Jewish scholar, Rabbi Alexander Kohut) is one of the great Jewish autobiographies of our—perhaps of any—time. A good part of that volume was devoted to the writer's relations with her stepson, only a year or so her junior, George Alexander Kohut. A great patron of Jewish learning, he died five years ago, and she stood to him in a unique relationship. Her biography of him, which is now published, has all those remarkable qualities of description and style which characterised the previous work, of which it forms almost a continuation.

This new work is aptly named; for George Kohut, a charming but very weak character, lived for little else than to perpetuate his father's memory and his father's tradition. While his own scholarly output was of minor importance, the literary foundations which he established in his father's name (not his own) have already played a part of no small significance in Jewish intellectual life. It goes without saying that considerable means were necessary in order to bring these into being; and Mrs. Kohut's description of the manner in which her stepson achieved his material success, as an owner and manager of schools and educational institutions, is fascinating. But interesting above all are her thumbnail sketches of the illustrious Jews and Jewesses — pre-eminently scholars—with whom the two came into contact. English readers will be particularly amused by glimpses of Solomon Schechter grumbling because his supply of "thrillers" had failed, and Israel Abrahams rising up from a dinner-party in righteous indignation because someone had spoken disparagingly of his beloved friend Claude G. Montefiore.

The American Jewish Year Book, Vol. 40 (5699). *Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia.* $3.

This volume worthily follows the example set by its precursors. Its most bulky section is a Review of the Year 5698, by the Editor, Harry Schneiderman, which extends over nearly 300 pages and is without a doubt the most important and valuable record of contemporary Jewish affairs published at the present time. It is inevitable, alas, that this presents a gloomy picture—though the picture would be gloomier still if the first month of the New Year were taken into account. The space devoted to this does not imply contraction of other special features. Room has been found for obituary notices of Felix M. Warburg by Dr. Cyrus Adler and of Dr. H. Pereira Mendes by Dr. D. de Sola Pool, as well as for an index to the special material contained in the forty volumes of the publication, exhaustive statistics, and the usual calendrical material and account of nation-wide Jewish organisations in the United States.

C.R.

SASSOON MEMOIRS

The Old Century and Seven More Years. By SIEGFRIED SASSOON. *Faber and Faber.* 8s. 6d.

If ever a new scientific study is made of the influence of heredity on genius, the record of the Sassoon family will have to be taken into particular account. The family first emerges to the blaze of fame with old David Sassoon, the Rothschild of the East, who achieved in Bombay a position similar to that of Nathan Mayer Rothschild in London. Six of his eight sons ultimately settled in London, and their families played in some cases a noteworthy part in English life. Sassoon Sassoon, the third son, a prominent City man of two generations ago, had a son, Alfred Ezra Sassoon, who found his wife out of the Jewish faith, in a sister of Hamo Thornycroft, the sculptor. It was of this marriage (by no means a happy one, incidentally) that Siegfried Sassoon was born.

In this autobiography of his first twenty-one years, he gives a picture of English childhood worthy to be set by the side of any other in literature. His father, living apart from his mother and destined to die in his middle thirties, makes his appearance in the earlier chapters, a wistful and pathetic figure, whose sons were unable to sympathise with his Jewish burial. Another kinsman, Frederick Beer (married to a Sassoon, and somewhat of a figure in English journalism), makes a fleeting appearance, too, in surroundings of superfluous luxury. But the dominating feature of the volume is the hauntingly beautiful description of the English countryside and of country life, even more charming than that in "The Memoirs of a Foxhunting Man." Perhaps the Jewish blood and external approach may have had some part in so exquisite an appreciation.

HEBREW LITERATURE

Interpretations of Great Writers

היסטוריה של הספרות העברית החדשה. שיעורים מאת ד"ר יוסף קלוזנר. ברך שני: ת"ל ע"י החברה להוצאת ספרים על יד האוניברסיטה העברית. ירושלים תרצ"ז.

יעקב פיכמן: אנשי בשורה. שבע: מת. הוצאת "מוסד ביאליק" ע"י "דביר". תל־אביב תרצ"ח.

י. ח. רבניצקי: דור וכופריו. רשימות ודברי זכרונות על סופרי דורי. בפר שני: הוצאת "דביר", תל־אביב תרצ"ח.

מסות ורשימות. מאת א. ר. מלבי. ענין על יד ההסתדרות העברית באמריקה. ניו יורק תרצ"ז.

Dr. Joseph Klausner devotes the second volume of his "History of Modern Hebrew Literature"—Lectures published by the Hebrew University Press, Jerusalem—to the years 1820-1860. This is, according to his classification, the period of "Romanticism and Jewish Learning." His system of classification forces him to place the lecture on Senior Sachs before those on his older contemporaries, Nachman Krochmal and Solomon Judah Rappaport. But such matters of classification are of more interest and importance to the specialist than to the general reader, and any system which helps to give an adequate picture of the topic must generally be welcomed. There are five principles which the author follows in his presentation. First, he is anxious to show the extent to which Hebrew literature has been influenced by outside currents. Secondly, to explain the work of Hebrew authors with reference to their life and time. Thirdly, to combine detailed research with more general literary surveys. Fourthly, to trace those new ideas which created a living literature that has so greatly influenced the national life of Jewry and the upbuilding of Palestine. Fifthly, to examine the development of the language in the period of Haskalah (Enlightenment), which may explain the resurrection of Hebrew, the language of the Book, into a living language. The author therefore does not confine himself to the writers of this particular period, but deals also with general literary and philosophical currents which may have affected them.

A very impressive picture is drawn of Samuel David Luzzatto (1800-1865). In the same comprehensive way, Dr. Klausner deals with Luzzatto's opposite in many respects, the outstanding leader of Galician Haskalah, Nachman Krochmal (1785-1840). He criticises my own thesis on Krochmal's philosophical concept, viz., that he was not the kind of a Hegelian he was generally considered. I have myself paid due attention to the traces of Hegel's Philosophy in Krochmal's "More Nebuche Ha-zeman," but, nevertheless, I cannot see in Krochmal the dialectical logician or "*Panlogist*" that he should have been were he an orthodox Hegelian. Other leading figures dealt with in Professor Klausner's Lectures are Senior Sachs, Solomon Judah Rappaport, Judah Leib Mises, Joseph Perl, Isaac Erter, Simson Bloch, and Meir Letteris. The author is almost exhaustive in his bibliography and in summing up the literature concerning the problems and persons discussed by him. There is, however, still more attention to be paid to various unpublished texts and correspondence connected with that period scattered in various libraries and private archives which should be collected and centralised for the benefit of students. Deserving of special mention is Dr. Klausner's philological examination of the Hebrew of the Haskalah period. The succeeding volumes of his work will be eagerly awaited.

Jacob Fichmann, a leading Hebrew poet and essayist, the editor of the Hebrew monthly MOZNAYIM, is the author of "Men of the Message," published by "Dvir." Fine literary connoisseur as he is, he endeavours to throw his poetical light on the pioneers of our modern literature. He succeeds in introducing the reader into the *Stimmung* of those men who brought Israel the message of a new poetry, of new life and redemption. He discusses Moses Hayyim Luzzatto as both poet and dramatist, stressing the new feeling for the Bible introduced by him. Fichmann is full of sympathetic understanding even for such a "rationalistic" poet as Adam Lebensohn, of whom Bialik once said that, because of his "Dikduk," it was difficult to decide whether he was a poet or not. The author's task is, of course, much easier in dealing with the life and great poetical achievements of Adam Lebensohn's son, Micha Joseph, a true and sincere artist who was prevented by his early death from full achievement. With much devotion, the author presents to us the world of dreams in which lived the Lithuanian author, Abraham Mapu. "In all modern Hebrew literature," he says, "it is difficult to find another book of the same lasting originality as 'Ahavat Zion.'" He considers Mapu's work to be complementary to some parts of the Bible's poetry. With much vigour, Fichmann draws the picture of that leading poet of the Haskalah and that great fighter, Judah Leib Gordon. Sometimes, however, his readers may be unable to follow him; as in his very high appreciation of Gordon the poet—which indicates a very interesting revaluation of the literature of the Haskalah; or in his comparing one aspect of Gordon's personality with that of Maimonides; or when he even tries to single him out as a prophet. Notwithstanding any doubts which might here arise, the "Gordon" portrayed by Fichmann will be considered as a very interesting literary work in itself.

Of quite another category is J. Ch. Ravnitzki's "A Generation and its Authors" (published by "Dvir"). Here the author, who might be described as the "Sandak" of many a great modern Hebrew author, the lifelong friend of Ahad Ha'am and Bialik, Mendele Mocher Seforim, Dubnow, and others, relates many personal reminiscences about them. Thus, we are again reminded of Ahad Ha'am's complaints about his London period, his dissatisfaction with Jewish life in England. He felt in London, even among the Zionists, as a foreigner and stranger, an "uprooted tree." The City life was too hard for him. While in London, he once wrote in great despair: "Here there is nothing: a cemetery with beautiful tombstones, this is all Anglo-Jewry." But after a year's severe bodily suffering in Palestine, he felt so miserable that he longed for his past years in London. It is of interest that Ahad Ha'am greatly enjoyed, during his last months, Sholem Aleichem's writings, which Ravnitzki used to read to him. "Ahad Ha'am," said Sholem Aleichem after their meeting in 1912, "is on principle opposed to 'Jargon,' but as a matter of fact, secretly, he terribly loves a Yiddish word."

Of still greater importance are Ravnitzki's notes on Bialik, whom he introduced into Hebrew literature and with whom he collaborated for many decades, both in the field of literature and in Hebrew publishing work. Here we learn many details about Bialik's literary beginnings and his early struggle for existence. Many of his famous light and sun poems were written by Bialik not in the "bosom of Nature" but in the very narrow and almost dark room in Odessa which was sub-let to him by the tenant, the office of the "Hovevi Zion." Ravnitzki describes also with what devotion Bialik worked on the "Sefer Ha-aggadah," jointly edited by them, which has become as popular with the modern reader as the "En Yaakov" was with the previous generations, and which succeeded in introducing the Hebrew reading youth into the realm of our ancient Aggadah. During the pogrom of 1905 in Odessa, Ravnitzki relates, Bialik, who dwelt in the same house, came up to him with a Midrash in his hands and told him to forget about all the terror that was going on in the streets and concentrate on the study necessary for the "Sefer Ha-aggadah." His famous poem, "The Scroll of Fire," Bialik wrote at the time of the revolt of the "Potemkin," when all Odessa was in great anxiety and terror. Are perhaps some of the pictures in this poem coloured by that revolutionary outbreak? It is worth repeating Bialik's contrast of the attitude to modern literature with that to the Aggadah: "There are people who drink from our modern literature as if it were gasos (the popular mineral water in Palestine). But the Jew used to drink from the Aggadah like the baby imbibes his milk from his mother's breasts."

S. RAWIDOWICZ.

BIBLICAL STUDIES

Record and Revelation. Essays on the Old Testament by members of the Society for Old Testament Study. Edited by H. WHEELER ROBINSON. *Oxford.* 10s. 6d.

On the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of its foundation, the Society for Old Testament Study has published a volume of essays contributed by a number of scholars from this country and abroad. The essays, which have been most skilfully edited, cover practically all aspects of Biblical research. Each contributor has approached the problem from an independent angle, and yet all their work has been so arranged as to form an internal unity. The essays are like so many signposts, showing the road which the authors have taken to reach the same goal, namely, the elucidation of the many problems connected with the religion, literature, history, theology, language, exegesis, and even the archæology of the Old Testament.

During the last twenty-five years a great change has taken place. Archæological discoveries, especially those made at Ras Shamra, have greatly contributed to weaken the results of the higher criticism of the Bible. Writing, for example, which had been supposed not to have existed in the time of Moses, is now found to have been fully used in these documents, which are at least contemporary with the time of Moses, while their language is closely akin to Hebrew.

It would be invidious to single out one essay above another. All are the work of men distinguished for their Biblical scholarship, being professors and teachers at universities and similar institutions. The introductory essay, written by Professor Montgomery, gives a clear picture of the new sources which have now been made available. That on "The Old Testament and Judaism" is an essay much lighter in tone, but important from our point of view. It is, as far as I remember, the address which Dr. Montefiore gave when elected President of the Society in 1930, written in his own beautiful style, and evincing his warmth of feeling for the Bible. Textual criticism has been omitted from among the essays. The editor rightly remarks that a whole volume ought to be dedicated to such a study.

Though many of the results of higher Biblical criticism are tacitly abandoned, other theories are now upheld, most of which have the same tendency of giving to the prophets anteriority and superiority over the teachings of Moses. It is now being assumed that, in the course of time, alleged cruder ideas prevalent in Israel have slowly been refined and have reached a very high spiritual character under the influence of the prophets. From a tribal God, it is suggested, the idea of a universal God has been slowly evolved. This theory rests on the strength of texts quoted in an eclectic manner from the pages of the Bible. Such a selection can only be arbitrary; it rests on subjective belief without co-ordination of time and circumstances; and passages culled at random from Psalms and Prophets cannot be valuable proofs. It is to be hoped that, as the study of the Bible continues to advance, many of the theories enunciated in these essays will be superseded by other and better ones. Yet many of these essays will retain their value, and we must be grateful to these scholars who with great devotion are searching for the truth.

Professor T. H. Robinson sketches in an appendix the history of the Society. He shows how from small beginnings it has grown to become the important body which it is to-day, and how in the course of the twenty-one years of its existence it has been fostering and stimulating the study and love of the Hebrew Bible. It has continually stressed the importance for human progress and civilisation of that Book which is the living Word of God.

M. GASTER.

BIBLE VARIATIONS

The Song of Songs. Newly interpreted and rendered as a masque. By LOUIS GOLDING. *Rich and Cowan.* 5s.

A translation of a great classic should either re-create the poem or give us a new, urgent, contemporary meaning. It is as an English poem, challenging the familiar Bible translation and putting over against it a new vitality and a new meaning, that Mr. Golding's work must therefore be judged.

He has interposed in the translated text a series of original lyrics, in which, say his publishers, "he disentangles the personality and clarifies the action as it develops." But stage-directions like the following read strangely in this setting:

"She turns into her bed-chamber,
Where her rich rugs are spread.
All night long like sheep on snow
Her thoughts go and come and go
Unquietly through her head."

One appreciates Mr. Golding's very successful imitation of medieval quaintness and simplicity, even if the literary *naïveté* seems somewhat forced here. Nor does the prologue, again a series of original verses, at all suggest the Hebraic atmosphere of the world's greatest love-poem.

As for the translation itself, the English Biblical version and this one are very different. The strong, terse, impassioned, Biblical prose-poem has been exchanged for rhymed verses reminiscent of Tennyson, of Swinburne, and of the pre-Raphaelite school. For example, the English Bible has:

"My beloved is mine, and I am his: he feedeth among the lilies. Until the day break and the shadows flee away. . ."

Mr. Golding's version reads as follows:

"My well-beloved is mine and I am his,
He feeds his flock among the fair lilies
Until the wind blow cool at end of day
And the shadows lengthen away."

While Mr. Golding's skill and versatility are very evident, one may doubt whether this venturous literary exercise was really worth the undertaking.

Jonah and the Voice. By HARALD TANDRUP. *Peter Davies.* 8s. 6d.

It is claimed on the dust-cover that in this retelling of the Biblical story "a traditional figure warms into reality." But to most readers this novel will probably seem more like a parody than an exposition. Here is the author's idea of prophetic inspiration: "Suddenly the Voice announced itself, like somebody cutting in on the line during a telephone conversation. It always began with a set call, like a radio announcer: 'I am the Lord thy God!' it said."

Jonah's mission to Nineveh is thus described: "The people sitting round about looked up, and many of them came nearer. These possessed ones, so common in Semitic countries, were an unfailing entertainment in the life of the streets, like the speakers who get up on a soap-box in Hyde Park to revolutionise society." How different in literary quality is this kind of modern improvisation from a creative interpretation such as Robert Nathan's "Son of Amittai!"

THEN AND NOW

Changing Opinions. By GEORGE BILAINKIN. *Methuen.* 7s. 6d.

Improving on the admirable idea which he developed in "Front Page News—Once," Mr. Bilainkin, in his new volume, presents a number of outstanding scenes of the last two centuries as seen through contemporary eyes and heard by contemporary ears. In each case, however, he subtly emphasises curious parallels and the change of conceptions for better or for worse. The result is both highly amusing and highly instructive; and the Jewish scene gets its full share of attention.

In 1850, Palmerston made his celebrated "Civis Romanus Sum" oration in the House of Commons, triumphantly vindicating the title of a British subject to Britain's protection abroad, even though he was a Gibraltar-born Jew who probably had never seen England. And to-day . . .? In 1858, Jewish emancipation in England was completed by the entry of Baron Lionel de Rothschild to the House of Commons, not without last-minute opposition—but sheerly on religious, and not in the vaguest manner on "racial," grounds. In 1917, the Balfour Declaration promised Palestine to the Jews: Mr. Bilainkin's quotations recall the fact that there was no question of Zionism-and-water, and that two Arab representatives were among the speakers at the great demonstration at the London Opera House.

RELIGION'S REPLY TO PERSECUTION

Pity the Persecutor. By JULIUS GORDON. *Richard R. Smith, New York.* $2.00.

By the publication of this courageous and far-sighted book, "Pity the Persecutor," Rabbi Julius Gordon, of St. Louis, U.S.A., has made both Jews and Christians his debtors. It is most stimulating in these days, when the sheer tragedy of current events makes it extremely difficult to preserve a true sense of perspective, to find a writer who, in the true succession of the great Hebrew prophets, is able to interpret for his own day and generation that philosophy of history which has always characterised Judaism and Christianity, and which affirms its unalterable faith in the ultimate victory of righteousness, truth, and love.

Rabbi Gordon is very far from being insensitive to the sufferings of Jews and Christians alike under the present regime in Germany, but his main purpose in writing this book is to prove his assertion that "hatred hurts those who hate more than those who are hated," and that the effects of a policy of persecution have an uncanny way of recoiling on the persecutor.

In a series of well-written chapters, he exposes the underlying fallacies of the Nazi attacks on Jews, Christians, and democrats. But he does much more than this. Time and time again he challenges the reader with the question: "What will be the effect of this on the Germans themselves?" and his answers leave no doubt as to the inevitable fate of those in whose minds the fountains of truth and justice are rapidly drying up.

But there is no suggestion in this book of gloating over the ultimate discomfiture of those who, in their turn, will become the victims of their own devices. "We Jews," the Rabbi affirms, "do not cherish vengeance"; and in substantiation of this he quotes a saying of Grotius, the father of international law, that "the primitive idea of rejoicing over the fall of an enemy is ethically alien to the Hebraic spirit."

On the contrary, the whole spirit of the book is to give expression, for both Jews and Christians, to a truth enshrined in some lines from a modern Hebrew poet which form a heading to the last chapter:

"Let the time be dark with hatred,
I believe in years beyond
Love at last shall bind all peoples
In an everlasting bond."

Fools may scoff and the world condemn this as the sentimental dream of an unpractical idealist, but we know that it is the dream that is the reality; and though, to quote Rabbi Gordon once more, "in fear we repeat the prophetic question: 'Watchman, what of the night?' in faith we answer: 'Dawn breaketh, though it is still night.'"

I have read few books on anti-Semitism for which I have felt more grateful to the author than I do for this particular one.

WILLIAM W. SIMPSON.

NAZI KULTUR

What Hitler Did to Us. By EVA LIPS. *Michael Joseph.* 10s. 6d.

Professor Einstein has warmly commended this personal record of life under the Third Reich. A scholar of international renown, Professor Julius Lips was the Director of the famous Museum of Ethnology in Cologne. He and his wife are Christians of "Aryan" descent, who were in no way active in politics, but devoted entirely to science and culture. Yet they were humiliated and forced into exile because the Professor refused to turn a scientific institution into a propaganda organisation; because he refused to distort his anthropological knowledge to support anthropological nonsense. The ostracism and persecution to which they were subjected show the measure of Germany's intellectual and spiritual degradation under the Nazi regime. Mrs. Lips has written a straightforward narrative of events which is more telling than any rhetorical indictment.

Incidentally, this book reveals how anti-Semitism has formed a natural and integral element in Nazism. "The composers, the painters, the distinguished men of law and literature who had been so sought after socially were examined with an eye to the colour of their hair and the shape of their noses. A study of their 'racial features' determined their desirability as guests. One's complexion and one's profile became the subjects of frantic interest. Such were the standards and the values imposed on Germany by Adolf Hitler." After a poignant description of the anti-Jewish boycott, the author asks: "Can atonement ever be made for such barbarism? We were sick with disgust." She particularises outstanding Jewish contributions to German civilisation, and shows the barbaric folly of the Nazis in rejecting them. There are moving accounts of the literary autos-da-fé, and such happenings as the destruction of the lovely monument in Leipzig to Mendelssohn the composer.

We are reminded in this book of the fellowship of non-Jewish exiles from Germany. "Their crime was that they wanted to be free, that they felt that they had in themselves some of the old culture of Germany and were determined to preserve it. Their crime was that they loved freedom and scorned a man who presumed to erect barriers between Germans, barriers of race, barriers of narrowness, barriers of intolerance. More than a thousand such men, who had once contributed to the fame of our country throughout the world, in operating rooms or on lecture platforms, by their books and on their travels, were now homeless." In Professor and Mrs. Lips we salute two of their most gallant representatives.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The New History of the C.W.S. By PERCY REDFERN. *Dent.* 7s. 6d.

The present volume is a notable contribution to the record of economic and social change associated with the efforts and achievements of organised Co-operation in England and Wales. From the early pioneering efforts of Robert Owen right down to the gigantic advances made in our own time, the phenomenal expansion is authenticated with facts and figures which cannot fail to impress even the most prejudiced opponent of Co-operation. Not the least striking development within recent times has been the rapid growth of the social and democratic spirit in every field of Co-operative activity.

But side by side with Co-operative progress there has emerged, almost inevitably, a movement whose avowed aim was to cripple the activities not only of the C.W.S. but also of the numerous associated retail societies, and some of whose spokesmen did not hesitate to misrepresent the real aims and objects of Co-operation. That there is here and there a clashing of interests between the small trader and the Co-operative movement cannot be gainsaid; but no service is rendered to the small trader by distorting the facts.

The State owes a great deal to organised Co-operative enterprise, and the constructive nature of the movement's activities is almost universally acknowledged. In particular, the educational developments within the organisation are an important step towards the creation of a well-directed, educated democracy. In these days, when humanity's hope resides in unity without uniformity, the masses who are shaping the policy of the Co-operative movement and paying passionate homage to the ideal of economic freedom are a force to be reckoned with in any realistic interpretation of recent tendencies in social evolution. Those who wish to understand the meaning of one of the most daring economic and social experiments of modern times should not fail to read and study this history. The author has ably discharged a formidable task.

MICHAEL MARCUS.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

A History of Science, Technology and Philosophy in the Eighteenth Century. By A. WOLF. *Allen and Unwin.* 25s.

This is a second instalment of Professor Wolf's "History of Science," the first volume having depicted the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The story of the eighteenth century, as the author says, is particularly opportune today. "At a time when large sections of the civilised world are reverting to barbarism, it is especially stimulating to study the age in which Europe was struggling, and successfully struggling, towards a state of enlightenment." It was, in short, an age in which science was being applied more and more to the improvement of human life, and in which the remains of medieval darkness and superstition were being gradually dissolved by the light of reason.

The early chapters of the book deal with science proper, and proceed from the abstract theories of mathematics, physics, and chemistry to the more concrete problems of biology and medicine. Then comes a section on technology, in which are described the inventions of the period in such fields as transport, mining, agriculture, building, textiles, etc. In the final chapters there is an account of psychology, philosophy, and the social sciences. This logical plan of the book is one of its most attractive features, giving to the work a unity seldom attained in histories or encyclopedias.

In so vast a range of topics it is arbitrary to select. But to mention the story of Jenner's work on smallpox and his struggle to introduce vaccination, or the record of Watt's contributions to the development of the steam engine, is to illustrate something of the fascination of the period even for the layman.

In the section on the social sciences, there is a fine summary of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and in that on philosophy there is a very clear exposition of the difficult doctrines of Kant. To Jewish readers it is pleasant to find justice done to Moses Mendelssohn, whose "Phädon," the author says, "was the first literary masterpiece in the history of German philosophy."

The scope of the work, which is to illumine only the history and background of science, compels Professor Wolf to omit one or two famous figures in eighteenth-century thought, e.g., Rousseau. Perhaps it is ungracious to wish that the scope of the work had been even larger, but it is the quality of what there is that makes one greedy for more!

The eminent authorities who reviewed Professor Wolf's previous volume bore witness to his judgment, perspective, and literary gifts. This second volume is sure to win equally high tributes. To students it will be invaluable. But for the general reader, too, it has its appeal. For here is something of an encyclopedia, yet as readable as a novel, and with hundreds of delightful illustrations. This is indeed a great work, bearing on every page the stamp of its author's patient research, scholarship, and genius.

I. LEVINE.

LITERATURE AND THE MASSES

New Writing (New Series, I, Autumn 1938). Edited by JOHN LEHMANN, with the assistance of Christopher Isherwood and Stephen Spender. *Hogarth Press.* 6s.

During the last three years, five numbers of this lively periodical have been published, and now it appears in a still more vigorous form. The prose and verse contributions come from some thirty young and gifted writers in many different lands. They interpret from personal experience certain present-day intellectual and artistic tendencies among the working masses. All these stories, studies, essays, and poems are significant in both form and content. Their vitality and realism denote an unusually intimate connection between literature and workaday life.

Wogan Phillips's "An Ambulance Man in Spain" pays moving tribute to a fellow-volunteer in the Spanish Medical Aid, a young Jewish driver killed on service. H. T. Hopkinson's sketch of London life includes a discussion in a public-house bar on the Mosaic dietary laws. In "Street Corner," Tom Burns—a native of Bethnal Green—gives a poignant description of gangster outrages committed by anti-Jewish bullies in the East End. Tom Harrison's study of the contemporary dance hall concludes: "Jazz has become or is becoming the religious ritual of post-War youth, and these songs of hope and happiness in a dream world every moon night are the hymns of young England." He notes that words like "heaven," "angel," "miracle," "divine," "eternity" are now being popularised by the crooner instead of by the preacher.

Of very special significance is the article by Willy Goldman—a native of Stepney—on "Literature and the East End" (illustrated by photographs of street scenes in Whitechapel). This essay gives a sympathetic account of the new Jewish "proletarian literature" now being produced in the East End of London. Mr. Goldman traces its origin to "the two-fold subjection suffered by the Jews—racial and economic—a soil exceptionally fertile for the production of a rebellious art." He thinks that it will quickly develop and establish itself as a fully representative "people's" literature. The virtues and failings of writers like Gerald Kersh and Simon Blumenfeld are analysed with reference to their peculiar *local* and environment. They are contrasted with former writers of the London Ghetto like Israel Zangwill and Isaac Rosenberg. A great mental gulf is said to separate the writings of "natives" of the East End from the books produced by social and religious workers who are only "naturalised" there. Mr. Goldman indicts "those publishers who are not so much interested in a new realism as in exploiting a public taste for 'slum' sensationalism." His remarks may often be bitter and unpalatable, but their penetrating sincerity cannot be questioned by even the most complacent traditionalist.

H. H.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

A HISTORY OF JEWISH LIFE IN MODERN TIMES, by Dorothy F. Zeligs (Bloch Publishing Co., New York, $2), concludes a most successful series of textbooks for Jewish children of about nine to thirteen years of age. This third volume, covering the period from the sixteenth century to the present day, contains many expressive maps and diagrams by a Palestinian artist, Reuben Leaf. The author's method of presentation, being in accordance with modern educational principles, marks a tremendous advance in religious pedagogics. Teachers here will find the book highly stimulating and suggestive, although the great amount of space devoted to the American scene must limit its usefulness in this country. Also, such designations as "Sir Oliver Cromwell" and "Lord of Reading," and references like that to "Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, an American Rabbi," ring strangely on our ears.

Illustrated Hebrew books for children recently published by the Dvir Publishing Co., Tel-Aviv, include: MIN HA-TORAH, by Levin Kipnis, simple Bible stories from the Creation to the Tower of Babel; AT HA'ARNEBETH, by Ch. N. Bialik, animal stories in the tradition of Brer Rabbit; YAREACH PIKEACH, by Ella Vilenski, rhymed nursery songs like those of A. A. Milne; SIMEON LOCHEM BA'ARBEH, by Eber Ha-Dani, a story of a fight against a plague of locusts.

STORIES FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT, comprising four volumes, Joseph, Moses, Ruth, and David, have been written and illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham (Dent, 2s. 6d. each) for very young readers. The simple and dignified wording is based on the actual text of the English Bible, while the many fine illustrations (both colour-work and tone drawings) have an Eastern atmosphere derived from the author-artists' travels in Palestine.

LONDON TELLS HER STORY, by Walter G. Bell (Routledge, 6s.), admirably succeeds in its purpose of inspiring young Londoners with a civic pride. Its pages contain several happily worded references to Jewish associations with the City, while the illustrations include the old Sefardi cemetery at 253, Mile End Road.

JEWS AND FRENCH POLITICS

News of the French. By MONTGOMERY BELGION. *Faber.* 10s. 6d.

Affairs in France are in the melting pot. The laws introduced by the Popular Front Government in 1936 have not, for a variety of reasons, produced national harmony. Will the Popular Front fall and will the Fascists, led by Colonel de la Rocque or Jacques Doriot, seize power? Will civil war come? What are the grievances of Alsace, and what is the extent of colonial unrest? Mr. Belgion answers these, and many other, questions.

What of the Jews? How are they faring in what is one of the last bulwarks of democracy in Europe? Unfortunately, hostility towards them is increasing. The author shows that although they are legally recognised as French citizens, from the early years of the Republic they have constantly been attacked by unofficial groups and individuals. The charge has been made, time and time again, that Jews can never be French. It was the Roman Catholic, Edouard Drumont, who maintained at the close of last century what the Nazis to-day maintain for Germany, that the French can only be great when they are homogeneous and have cast the "alien" from their midst. Anti-Semitism was identified with extreme nationalism; and that is why, as Mr. Belgion points out, anti-Jewish feeling comes mainly, if not entirely, from the political Right.

As France was one of the victorious Allies, anti-Semitism was stifled following the last war—but only for the moment. "It was only waiting for a fresh pretext to burst out anew," says the author. "In recent years there have been a series of such pretexts. The rise of Communism, the National-Socialist contention that Jews exercise a hidden power, an influx of Jewish refugees, the fact that the encroachments of 1936 upon the hitherto undisputed authority of the French employer were given legal status by a Government of which the head, M. Blum, was a Jew—all that has served to excite a revival of hostility."

The author wisely calls these "pretexts" and goes on to show that there is no evidence that Jews in France have been and are an evil and subversive influence. But although he makes clear how concerned the French are about the intentions of their neighbour, Germany, he does not analyse the activities of Nazism in the work of disrupting France in preparation for German aggression—evidence of which the Cagoulards conspiracy, among other events, has clearly provided.

This book, written by an Englishman who has spent twenty-two years in France, is certainly to be recommended to those who want to know how England's closest ally is faring politically.

M.J.G.

THE PROTOCOLS OF NUREMBERG

Adolf Hitler et les Protocoles des Sages de Sion. By RUBEN BLANK. *L. Beresniak, Paris.*

Professor Milyukov, the former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and an authority on the sinister history of the notorious "Protocols of Zion" forgery, points out, in his introduction to this book, the following fact: that the "Protocols," while completely incompatible with Jewish aims and principles, accurately reflect the reactionary aims both of the Tsarist regime and of its Nazi successor.

Nazi lust for domination, hatred of democracy, savagery, and unscrupulousness—all find their expression in the "Protocols." Substitute the word "Nazi" for "Jew," and the reader can see the machinations of the Nazis unfolded before him. The use of the "Protocols" is, indeed, a perfect example of the method of the wolf in implying to the lamb the most sinister motives.

Mr. Blank outlines the history of the "Protocols," from their original form as a polemic against Napoleon III of France to a pogrom-weapon of the Tsarist police and, finally, the handbook of Jew-baiters throughout the world. In each country, being "enlightened," the "Elders" assume a different aspect. In France, for instance, the "Elders" are pro-German, in Poland and Rumania they are pro-French, and so on. No amount of proof of their falsity seems to disconcert the anti-Semites, and this alone is evidence of the unscrupulousness of their methods. No fewer than four versions by anti-Semites of the "discovery" of the "Protocols" are given by Mr. Blank, and they all rule each other out. The 1935 Berne trial of Swiss Fascists who disseminated the "Protocols" (which is reported by the author at length) resulted in a clear statement of the falsity of the "Protocols." But that does not deter the Jew-baiters from continuing to spread the forgery. The only method of replying to this often-exploded slander is to hammer the facts home to the anti-Semites' potential dupes. And to this task Mr. Blank effectively contributes.

R.S.

A MEDICAL THRILLER

The Influenza Mystery. By SUTHERLAND SCOTT. *Stanley Paul.* 7s. 6d.

There is a belief current that many outstanding world personalities find some temporary escape from their harassing preoccupations with political perplexities by the perusal of detective fiction. If lesser individuals may seek a similar refuge for their lesser embarrassments, an excellent method is at hand in Mr. Sutherland Scott's new thriller.

An outbreak of fatal influenza occurs in the very district wherein a Research Institute has been established for the pathological investigation of the disease. The director of the institute is the first victim, and he is followed by three members of the committee of management. They were all attended by the same practitioner, and the deceased were duly buried on his death certificates. But on reflection, his suspicions were aroused and serious doubts of the accuracy of his diagnosis disturbed his mind. We may, however, venture to suggest that in real life the doctor would earlier have come to the conclusion that his patients were not suffering from any known type of real influenza. The doctor then unburdened himself to a private detective who had qualified in medicine but had left the profession to become an expert criminologist. The story skilfully unfolds the evolution of events which elucidate the mystery.

However practised the reader may be in the solution of detective problems, he will hardly succeed in tracking down the criminal within the first few chapters. The mystery remains baffling until the unexpected dénouement, for there are so many trails which do not lead to the finishing post. It would be manifestly unfair to give the story away, but it will suffice to indicate that the ingenious method of murder devised by the author is to kill the victims by injecting a fatal dose of influenza toxin, under the pretence of administering a prophylactic inoculation. Apart from the exciting interest of this tragic story, the reader will learn something of the modern theory of the virus origin of influenza, and also of the inside workings of a medical research laboratory—subjects skilfully woven into the texture of this excellent example of the detective novel.

J. SNOWMAN.

BOOKS ON ART

Nicola Pisano and the Revival of Sculpture in Italy. By G. H. and E. R. CRICHTON. *Cambridge University Press.* 15s.

Mr. and Mrs. Crichton show how the elder Pisano delved into classical art and freed himself from prevailing influences, thus laying the path for the subsequent Renaissance. Rodin performed a similar task later, and the modern sculptors in reaching farther back may lead us farther on. Over seventy photographs of Pisano's work, including many details of his exciting pulpits at Pisa and Siena, remind us of his personal importance as a sculptor, besides recalling happy holidays in a country that was once the most cultured of all.

Spanish Painting. By E. HARRIS. *John Gifford, Ltd.* £2 2s.

Miss Harris has selected ninety-six extraordinarily interesting reproductions. The three giants of the past—El Greco, Velazquez, and Goya—occupy only twenty-seven of them, and these mainly with details chosen for a particular purpose. The remainder show the very best work of the lesser men, a good deal of it work one is unfamiliar with. One is consequently like

a traveller finding new landmarks in a familiar country. The book would have been even more interesting if Miss Harris had brought it up to date by adding Spain's fourth giant—Picasso. His inclusion would have been doubly significant, for the collection starts with a wall-painting from San Clemente de Tahull, which was done by an unknown artist about 1123, but might easily have been done by Picasso in his stained-glass period of 1937. S.

TREASURES OF ART: No. 3 of this series (which is published by The Studio at 7s. 6d.) is devoted to paintings by J. M. Whistler. The recent advance in colour painting is exemplified by these eight entirely satisfactory reproductions of Whistler's exquisitely delicate art. There is a straightforward little biography and notes on each of the pictures, written by James Laver.

A DIARY OF OUR TIMES

Ego 3, By JAMES AGATE. *Harrap.* 18s.

Mr. Agate, having in his two previous "Egos" brought his autobiography up to as recent a date as 1936, is able in "Ego 3" to proceed in diary form, dating his entries from August 9th, 1936, to July 19th, 1938. Perhaps the most depressing reflection this produces is that we may have to wait until somewhere in 1940 for another dose of "egosity"—at any rate in convenient book form.

A principal attraction in this book is the natural and unashamed belief of the author in his own intrinsic interestingness. Mr. Agate is so genuinely interested in Mr. Agate that he quickly infects us with his feelings on this very important subject—and this is high praise indeed for an autobiography.

As a skilled journalist, the author knows how to flavour his book with trivialities. Some are piquant; some of little more apparent significance than those frequent entries in the schoolboy's diary, many pages of which were inscribed: "Got up. Washed. Went to Bed." But they are deftly arranged and are as much part of the personality as are the trifles in Boswell's picture of Johnson. There is any amount of honest common sense to be found in these entertaining pages, and some of the best things are reflections on matters upon which the author would be the last to claim to be an authority.

Possibly the profoundest picture of the writer is unwittingly contained in a reference to Brahms' Fourth Symphony, the E Minor, which he describes as "permanently too dry for me. I think I can get something out of the first three movements, but confess to finding the Passacaglia a bore." Just because Mr. Agate is a man of musical understanding, this confession reveals so much.

Altogether a real pleasure-book, provocative, sane, witty, restless, and, like the times we live in, reeking of the disturbing atmosphere of uncomfortable instability. G.J.

SYNAGOGUE MUSIC

Sjire Kodesj: New Compositions of Syn gogue Music for the Sabbath Service. By SIM GOKKES. *Broekmans and Van Poppel*, Amsterdam.

This collection of the Dutch composer contains songs of the Sefardic rite in a new style. They are chanted by the Chazan, and in many songs a male choir joins the solo voice. The songs are interesting and proof of the composer's craftsmanship. In his preface, Gokkes says that he wants to break with the old routine of Synagogue music and to give the Synagogue song a modern form and a new harmonic foundation. He wishes to get away from the old traditional Jewish melodies and harmonies, and at the same time to avoid bringing in secular elements. But he uses occasionally some old melody phrases or motifs, and also modes of the Gregorian chants. The result is therefore a mixture. It may also be difficult for the congregation to join in these new tunes through the intended alteration. The familiarity of the old melodies is, in my opinion, one of the great values of our old traditional service. It is easy to be modern by intellect if we eliminate our feelings. A complete break with tradition is always a danger. If one has to alter or to change, one should either give the old melodies a new harmonic basis or bring them into new forms. But both together will have the effect of bringing into the Service a completely strange factor. It would be quite enough to enrich the Jewish Service with new compositions of the Psalms only. Gokkes uses a new way of indicating songs in minor keys; the sharp, or natural, of the augmented seventh, is marked always at the start of the line with the main key.

L. PRINZ.

Scientific Investment

SCIENTIFIC INVESTMENT, by Hargreaves Parkinson (Pitman, 10s. 6d.), now appears in a third edition, and includes new matter dealing with investment and unit trusts, taxation and N.D.C., etc. The author's study of ordinary shares and the technique he offers for judging them from an investment point of view is particularly valuable. His conception of "effective" capital as the basis on which the trend of a company's earnings should be studied is undoubtedly logical, and provides a far better yardstick than the balance-sheet figures of paid-up capital normally employed.

Vladimir Grossman has done a service to the Jewish cause by summarising in a book of 128 pages, entitled THE SOIL'S CALLING (Eagle Publishing Company, Montreal, $1), the agricultural successes and failures of the Jewish people in Poland, Russia, Palestine, the United States, and South America, with special emphasis on the agricultural conditions in Canada. The Jewish people have shown that they can win success in agriculture under discouraging conditions, provided they are free from persecution and are allowed to call their souls their own. The author is already known for other works, for one of which, "Paris," he was awarded the French Government's International Literary Prize.

BOOK NEWS

The very informative article on "The Nazi International," to which attention was recently directed in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, has been reprinted from the current QUARTERLY REVIEW and published by John Murray, price threepence.

The Journal of Jewish Bibliography for October, 1938 (edited by Dr. Joshua Bloch, New York: $1.50 per annum), inaugurates a new quarterly publication. It aims at filling the gap caused by the discontinuance of German-Jewish publications. There are contributions of technical interest in English, Hebrew, and German, the opening one being by Cecil Roth on "The Origin of Hebrew Typography in England."

Messrs. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, have issued a useful catalogue of Orientalia (including Hebraica and Judaica).

The first catalogue of Messrs. A. Rosenthal, antiquarian booksellers, of London, consists of medieval and renaissance items. Among their manuscripts are a Latin poem on the exploits of Alexander, with Jewish and Biblical references of great interest; a codex of Hegesippus's version of "The Jewish War"; and a profusely illustrated German translation of Mandeville's "Travels" in Palestine and the Orient.

Messrs. Secker and Warburg announce the forthcoming publication of a new series of German books by famous writers, chosen by a selection committee consisting of Thomas Mann, Rene Schickele, Stefan Zweig, and Franz Werfel.

Reviews of the following will be included in next month's supplement:

Two volumes from the Cambridge University Press on a famous scholar, Solomon Schechter—"A Biography," by Norman Bentwich (12s. 6d.); and "A Bibliography," by A. S. Oko (7s. 6d.).

Three notable novels—"Caspar Hauser," by Jacob Wassermann (Allen and Unwin, 10s.); "Noah Pandre's Village," by Salman Schneour (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.), and "Roots in the Sky," by Sidney Meller (Macmillan, 8s. 6d.); an Englishwoman's autobiography during the Nazi Terror: "I Married a German," by Madeleine Kent (Allen and Unwin, 12s. 6d.).

WHERE YOU COME IN, by the Rev. W. H. Elliott (Hodder and Stoughton, 6d.), has the sub-title of "Men, Women, and Peace." It is a call to action from a distinguished representative of the Church of England, which is now voicing its protest against violence and oppression. This straightforward plea for the everyday practice of real Christian ethics (including succour for the refugees) will be welcomed by all religionists who believe in the efficacy of moral and spiritual forces.

THE JEW AND HIS NEIGHBOUR, by the Rev. Dr. James Parkes (S.C.M. Press, 3s. 6d.), is a revised and cheaper edition of a book that was originally published eight years ago. It has become recognised by Jews and Christians alike as an authoritative and unprejudiced study of the causes of anti-Semitism. Dr. Parkes gives all the essential facts for framing a programme of action against anti-Semitism in which citizens of both creeds might effectively collaborate.

Printed in Great Britain for the Proprietors by the FLEETWAY PRESS (1930), LTD., 11/21, Emerald Street, London, W.C.1, and Published at 17/49, Moor Lane, E.C.2. Sole Agents for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND: Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., and for SOUTH AFRICA: Central News Agency, Ltd. November 25th, 1938.

DELIBERATE NAZI POLICY

Mr. Noel-Baker's Exposure

INHUMAN TORTURE OF THE AGED, THE SICK, AND THE CHILDREN

Later on Monday, the House debated "Racial, Religious, and Political Minorities." MR. NOEL-BAKER (Lab., Derby) initiated the debate by moving

> **"That this House notes with profound concern the deplorable treatment suffered by certain racial, religious, and political minorities in Europe, and, in view of the growing gravity of the refugee problem, would welcome an immediate concerted effort amongst the nations, including the United States of America, to secure a common policy."**

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Noel-Baker gave the House some details of the recent pogrom in Germany, which he guaranteed as facts.

As part of the general destruction of Jewish institutions, he said, a boarding school at Caputh, near Potsdam, was invaded and utterly demolished at 2 a.m. The young children were driven, without adult guidance or protection, into the night. At Bad Soden, the only Jewish home for consumptives in Germany was destroyed and sacked. The patients were driven away, wearing nothing but the shirts in which they slept. At Nuremberg, the inmates of the Jewish hospital were forced to line up on parade. Some had just had serious operations, and one of them, my informant says, dropped down dead. At Ems, an asylum for aged Jews was raided, and the old people were driven out. A paralysed old man was driven from his bed, and his wife refused to leave his side. She was assaulted with an axe and her crippled husband was dragged away; at Bernsdorf, in Silesia, the boys in a Jewish camp were summoned to parade, and some were missing. A Storm Trooper, so says my informant, at the point of the pistol, asked a young Jew if he knew the whereabouts of the others. The young Jew was either afraid to answer or really did not know anything about it, and he was shot dead immediately. As he was lying on the ground the Storm Trooper kicked him with his heels.

In a concentration camp at Buchenwald, near Weimar, seventy Jews were killed during the night of November 8th-9th. That is to say, before it was known that Vom Rath was dead. Dr. Goebbels tells us that these acts were the spontaneous outbursts of national anger. In our view there would be no justification if that were true, but there is too much evidence not to think that the attacks were organised, and that they were organised in advance. In all the raids on Jewish institutions a common plan was followed, such as the cutting of the telephones, the disconnecting of the electric current, and the smashing of the central heating system before the actual assaults on the buildings were begun. British journalists are unanimous in their testimony that the attacks were not spontaneous, but, as THE TIMES said, all the indications point to centralised direction. Everywhere the police allowed them to go on. In the Fredrichstrasse district of Berlin, traffic was diverted half an hour before the looting actually began.

After referring to the German Government's action in fining the Jews £84,000,000, confiscating their insurance money, and denying them all economic activity, Mr. Baker proceeded:

Most sinister of all, the Government began to arrest all the Jewish men. All Jews of the male sex, from the age of sixteen to sixty, have been driven off to concentration camps, and in 80 per cent. of the cases I understand their families do not even know where they are. Every Jewish charitable and social organisation has been broken up.

Mr. Baker gave reasons for his belief that the real character of events in Germany in the last few weeks was not the spontaneous vengeance of the people for a Jewish crime but the consummation or, more correctly, the penultimate stage of a long-term plan, the spirit and purpose of which were all too plain.

To-day's Concentration Camp Murders

Mr. Baker reminded the House that in order to get a true picture of the Germany which they were trying to understand they must not forget the concentration camps, the horrors of which are as great as ever.

I have with me, he said, an account written by a victim who in June of this year was in the camp at Buchenwald, where conditions were worse, I believe, than in Dachau. He tells of their ghastly convict work on the road, seventeen and a half hours a day upon their feet with not enough food to keep a child in health. He describes the nameless tortures given as punishment for the most trivial offence. He says that of his batch of 2,000, 105 died on their feet in the first five weeks.

He was careful to dissociate the German people from the persecution. The Jews, he said, are the first to say that it is un-German. There is widespread testimony—I had it from an Englishman who returned here to-day—that the German people now are helping the Jews whenever they dare to do so. He tells me that even the police confessed to him their shame and their disgust.

After detailing the War records of German and British Jewry, which Mr. Baker described as "an amazing record for so small a section of the population," he referred to "the almost super-human" restraint of the Jews under persecution. He continued:

They have met their affliction with an international effort of co-operation of which the greatest living authority on refugee assistance, Sir John Hope Simpson, says:

> "I do not think in the history of the world there has ever been such well-organised, co-ordinated effort for humanitarian purpose as has been shown by the Jewish organisations in this crisis."

And he went on to say:

> "The Jews have not confined themselves to helping Jews. It is probably true to say that more Jewish money than Christian money has gone to help Christian refugees."

I stress these facts because I think they make it plain that this martyrdom of the Jews in Germany is not a national vengeance on a disloyal race. However it started, it has become a part of the Nazi party's plan to disrupt and dominate the world. I think it is now quite plain what Dr. Goebbels means to do. He is not condemning the Jews to death; he is making it impossible for them to live. He means to rob them of all their worldly possessions, first, for his party funds, and, secondly, for the bankrupt budget of the State. For years he has been stirring up anti-Semitism in other countries in order to increase the forces of disorder in the world, and now he is planning to drive out the Jews, in his own picturesque phrase, with one suit and a handbag, and leave them on the charity of the democratic world. And he is preparing to send them all.

If he successfully executes his threats against the Jews in Germany, can we hope that only Germany will be affected? Before 1933, anti-Semitism caused a certain amount of social discomfort in Germany at times of economic slump, but in Poland and Rumania it was an endemic malady, breaking out in violent pogroms from time to time. At the present time, to the honour of Poland and Rumania, their Governments are holding their anti-Semites in check, but if the Dr. Goebbels' plan succeeds, if he drives half a million penniless Jews upon the world, will not Poland, will not Rumania, say perhaps now is our chance to send away our 4,500,000 Jews and rid ourselves of this problem for good and all?

Britain Should Act to Check the Persecution

If Dr. Goebbels completes his programme, and if Poland and Rumania join in, what are we going to do? The outside world must have a programme also and it must have it now. I venture to suggest that that programme must comprise two parts. In the first place, it must comprise action of some kind designed to check the persecution and the expulsion of penniless new hordes of refugees.

Mr. Baker suggested that the British Government should protest in Berlin, as they did in St. Petersburg in 1906. They should make it clear that there can be no cordial relations between the German Government and the British people while the persecution goes on. He continued:

Dr. Goebbels maintains what is called a "Foreign Organisation," and in a recent remarkable and well-documented article in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, the author says that this foreign organisation is carrying on an insidious and provocative agitation by tens of thousands of agents. Every Government, even our own—perhaps most of all our own—is disturbed by the activities of Dr. Goebbels' agents. May the time not come when the number who receive our hospitality will have to be reduced? It was by threatening such action that Poland, two weeks ago, stopped the mass expulsion of Polish Jews; and there is another Government, which I will not name—a smaller country—which has successfully taken similar action by threatening the expulsion of German subjects. Dr. Goebbels' plan also creates a grave financial problem. Private and public money is now being poured out, and the time may come when we shall have to think of economic measures—taxes on German products, the control of German assets here—by which this grave financial problem which Dr. Goebbels is forcing on us can be solved.

INFILTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

Goodwill and Energy are all that are Needed

Turning to the settlement of the refugees, Mr. Baker referred, as one intimately concerned, to the successful settlement of 100,000 Russians and of 1,000,000 Greeks after the War.

Broadly speaking, he said, what can be done falls under two headings—infiltration and large-scale settlement. Infiltration means dealing with people by individual cases or by smaller groups. There are great possibilities in infiltration, provided you have a strong and authoritative international machine to carry it through. It was by infiltration that the 100,000 Russians in Constantinople were dealt with. There are many ways, of which I will mention only one—the use, perhaps, of Jewish doctors in building up our health services in the Colonies, where the health standard is far too low.

More important is settlement, both in agriculture and in industry. It was by settlement that more than 1,500,000 people were given new means of livelihood in Greece, Bulgaria, and other places in the ten years that followed the War. There is the problem of land; but I am convinced that if the Governments bring good will to the matter, land can be found. Of all the countries that the Prime Minister mentioned this afternoon, I thought Palestine by far the most hopeful, and I hope that the Government are not excluding the principle of large-scale settlement in Palestine, where there is work ready to be done. I hope at least they will give permits now for the 10,000 children whom the Jews are eager to welcome. I hope Canada will take in, perhaps in British Columbia, on virgin soil, the Sudeten Germans. The land is a big question, but it can be solved if other elements of a constructive programme are there. I was not quite sure this afternoon, as I listened to the Prime Minister, that they were.

Practical Conditions to be Fulfilled

I am sure that there are four conditions which must be fulfilled. First, there must be a real identity of purpose and co-ordination of policy between the different Governments. Let me give one example. A refugee—this is an actual case—was impounded as a vagrant, because he had no permit, in a certain European country. He was tried and put in gaol. Then he was expelled to another country, where the process was repeated, and again he was re-expelled. In a year, £200 were spent upon the trials and imprisonment, while his family was a charge on the public funds. For half the money, the Nansen Office could have settled him for life. That is what happens—it is happening now—when you do not have a co-ordinated Government plan. There is misery and waste to all concerned.

But a co-ordinated plan meant a strong international administration to carry it through. Dr. Nansen had this. He hoped the new High Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations would be encouraged to use his powers as Dr. Nansen used his.

Thirdly, he continued, there must be money, ready money for urgent needs, and long-term loans for settlement plans. Millions of pounds

are needed. What disappointed me in the Prime Minister's statement this afternoon, as I understood it—I hope I am wrong—was that he is still relying on private charity alone. Private charity cannot solve the problem now. The Government need not be alarmed at the prospect of guaranteeing loans. They will not lose their money. These refugees are not like the Greeks and Bulgarians who were settled; they are very able, resourceful, educated people—one of the best investments in the world. If the Government can guarantee a loan for arms to Turkey, I think they ought to guarantee a loan to save these unhappy people. If they do, I think they will do quite as much, pound for pound, to make the British Empire strong and safe as they did by giving the loan to Turkey.

The Government Can Obtain Results

Lastly, there will be little hope of practical results without the regular, pitiless publicity of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations. I know the difficulties to be overcome, the obstructions that will be made, and the vested interests that will interfere. Only the power of vigilant and instructed opinion will break those obstructions down. If our Government will rely upon that power, if they will use the High Commissioner of the League, if they will guarantee the loans he will require—in common, of course, with other Governments—if they will give to this matter the drive that was given to it fifteen years ago by the late Lord Balfour, Lord Cecil, and those who worked with them on the British Delegation, then I am very certain they can obtain the same results.

I think they might in some measure stay the tyrant's hand in Germany by the means I have suggested. Dr. Goebbels said the other day that he hoped the outside world would soon forget the German Jews. He hopes in vain. His campaign against them will go down in history with St. Bartholomew's Eve as a lasting memory of human shame. Let there go with it another memory, the memory of what the other nations did to wipe the shame away.

NEED FOR COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

How the Jews Can Help

MR. S. S. HAMMERSLEY (Con., Willesden, E.) referred to the rehabilitation of 1,000,000 Greeks in 1922 as proof that the resources of civilisation are not exhausted.

The most obvious way, he said, in which immediate help can come is from Palestine. There should be an immediate increase of the available immigration. Palestine could, according to those who are qualified to express an opinion, take some 50,000 additional immigrants.

He recalled the statement of Lord Passfield when he was Colonial Secretary to the effect that the immigration of 3,000 Jews would upset the economic balance of Palestine. Yet since then, 200,000 Jews had gone in without the economic balance collapsing. He quoted the Woodhead Report (p. 31):

> "So far as concerns the non-agricultural settlement, it would seem that economic conditions in Palestine are by now so closely bound up with Jewish immigration, both actual and prospective, that the Arabs in Palestine would be faced with the prospect of greater economic hardship if Jewish immigration should be completely closed down, than they would be even if it should be allowed to continue."

The argument that I am rejecting, he said, is that various parts of the Empire have reached the limit of their absorptive capacity. Surely there is an urgent necessity for a greater development of our Colonial Empire. If the Government base their views on what can be done on the conservative estimates of Colonial Governors-General, swayed by councils of settlers, then the estimate that the Government will give will be a long way from the real absorptive capacity of the British Empire.

The financial assistance which organised Jewry can give, he added, is great. What it cannot provide, the great British people will endeavour to assist in providing. It is much better to lend to the Jews to build up our Empire than to lend to the new Czech Government to help to destroy it. Inevitably, when one thinks of these problems, one's mind turns to the United States of America, with its large Jewish population. What opportunities for co-operation lie here. Is it a dream to think that this German refugee problem and the American debt problem might find a simultaneous settlement?

BRITAIN MUST SHOW INITIATIVE

Pressure Can Be Brought To Bear On Germany

MR. GEOFFREY MANDER (Lib., Wolverhampton, E.) referred to the serious problem of 5,000,000 potential Jewish refugees from Poland, Rumania, and neighbouring countries.

He went on: Since the Evian Conference, there has been some rigidity among certain non-European countries, particularly in South America, where they have got the impression that there may be an attempt on the part of European countries to unload on them a large number of persons who are unwanted here. It is essential, therefore, that in any action that is taken in Europe it should be made clear to these other countries that we are prepared to play our part to the full. If we were willing to undertake to find places in the Empire for, say, one-quarter of the numbers, and the United States another quarter, it might well be that South America and other countries would be prepared to absorb the other half.

He hoped that, in considering the possibilities of Palestine, the great area of the Negev would not be overlooked; and he described the idea of Tanganyika as "a first-class suggestion for reasons which, I think, are obvious to us all."

Certain pressure, he continued, might be applied to Germany. I do not want to use the word "sanctions," because that is not popular in these days, but certain pressure might be applied. There is pressure, first, of a diplomatic kind. The United States Government have withdrawn their Ambassador, temporarily at any rate. If all the principal nations were together to withdraw their diplomatic representatives as a demonstration against this kind of thing, I should think that it might possibly make some impression. Then there is the financial pressure that might be applied, such as refusal of financial support. Then there is economic pressure, for which there is an analogy in connection with a country not far from here. I should have thought that there was a case for imposing a pretty high tariff upon German goods exported to this and other countries, the proceeds to be used for looking after the refugees who are being expelled.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of sending back to Germany a considerable number of Nazi Germans who, I am sure, could be identified and isolated if it were necessary. They should be sent back to the Reich, where they would be so much happier than being engaged on propaganda and agitation here and taking the place of refugees who could otherwise come to this country and be very much happier here. We ought not to rule out altogether the possibility of making a register of the property of all Germans in this country with a view to seeing whether, if Germany is going to rob the Jews of all their property in Germany and send them out, we should not appropriate some of their possessions here and use them for the help of the refugees.

If we cannot do any of these things, we must go in for an international loan guaranteed by the central banks of issue. I hope that something will be done by making use of the machinery of the League of Nations. Here is an opportunity, through that magnificent sounding board the Council and the Assembly of the League, of focusing and expressing the public opinion of the world in a way that would be entirely appropriate and effective.

He asked for the Aliens Act to be amended, on the ground that it was never intended to exclude political exiles; he spoke appreciatively of the Home Secretary's human sympathy, and he reminded the House that more people are being employed by refugees at the present time than the total number of refugees that have come in.

Tax the Nazis in England!

MR. H. W. BUTCHER (Lib., Nat., Holland with Boston) reminded the House that each refugee had a value, both as producer and as consumer, and cited the United States of America as a great country built from nothing by refugees. He felt that the burden which the refugee organisations may be called upon to shoulder may prove to be too heavy for them, and hoped that the Government would see to it that those organisations received all possible assistance in the way of skilled personnel and advice. He favoured a scheme for training camps before ultimate colonisation, and asked that 10,000 refugees should be trained in England.

He suggested an annual impost on the earnings of German citizens while in this country. I cannot imagine, he said, anything more likely to check this persecution than letters arriving home from ordinary Nazis in this country saying that incomes earned here are liable to increased taxation because of the increased demands made upon refugee organisations. Such a thing would probably penetrate right into the minds of those who are able to check this persecution.

Another suggestion of Mr. Butcher's was that a loan be guaranteed, both as to principal and as to interest, by such countries as are represented on the Inter-Governmental Committee dealing with the refugees. He hoped the British Government would set an example.

THE FAITH OF A CATHOLIC

"From the Gloom of Jewry a Regeneration for Mankind is about to come"

MR. D. G. LOGAN (Lab., Liverpool, Scotland) rose to support the motion, although he had not spoken on foreign affairs since he entered the House nine years ago. He spoke as a Catholic, and as one who has lived among Jews for twelve years. I know them well, he said, and because I know them well, and what we owe to them, I ask this Government to take its courage in its hands.

I feel that from the gloom of Jewry a regeneration for mankind is about to come. I feel that some of the incidents of the past three weeks have brought about a different point of view in the whole English-speaking race, and that we people will be able to recognise and bring about in this House a common unity which we could never achieve under any conditions of political partisanship. Common humanity appeals to the British House of Commons to play its part. I am not unaware of the strategic value that may come about through the dispossession of the Jews in Germany, of the various vulnerable points in the British Empire that can be made secure, of the wonderful power of these people giving expression, in prayer to God, of their thankfulness at having been saved from their terrible plight.

We are spending millions of pounds upon armaments for war; here is the opportunity for peace; here is the power to blend nations together; here is the chance of a revival of the Covenant of the League of Nations, of bringing about a forum where matters of this kind can be redressed, where an appeal to the best of mankind can be made. For these reasons, I make my humble appeal in this tribunal of the British race. We could never set our hands to a better thing. To-morrow may be a hard day for us, but I feel that, by doing the things that are morally right, we shall achieve something which is worthy of the name of the British nation.

A REASONABLE FEAR

Unemployed and Taxpayers must be Safeguarded

COMMANDER SIR ARCHIBALD SOUTHBY (Con., Epsom) said: There is no Member of this House or person in this nation that is not filled with shocked horror at the treatment of the Jews in Germany. I do not believe that the vast majority of the German people are a consenting party to that treatment; I do not believe that the rulers of Germany themselves are unanimous in their support of that policy. I think the saddest thing which has emerged from the events of the last few days in Germany is that they tend to make an understanding between the peoples of the two countries more difficult to arrive at.

We in this country have always offered asylum to the afflicted and the distressed. I venture to say that we have always gained by offering that asylum.

But, in our desire to help this stream of refugees, we must not lose sight of the fact that there exists in the minds of many of our own people a very real fear lest there should be a tremendous influx into this country of refugees who are unable to maintain themselves and who would have to compete with our own citizens for a livelihood. The question of those refugees who are self-supporting and of good character—because that is important—is an administrative problem with which the Home Secretary can deal quite simply. The real

problem is concerned with those who are not self-supporting, for whom some means of livelihood must be found, or for whom some possibility of advancement must be found elsewhere.

World Jewry has always been generous and mindful of its duties, not only to its own afflicted but to the afflicted of other creeds. I suggest not only that Jewry throughout the world will help in this matter but that it must help.

The strongest possible representations should be made, in collaboration with other Governments, to see whether something may not be done to ameliorate the existing conditions, so that these people may bring something upon which they can live. We cannot allow any nation to rid itself of its liabilities at the expense of our taxpayers. If help to refugees is to be successful, it must be planned in such a way that it cannot merit adverse criticism.

Days—Not Weeks, or Months

MR. JAMES MAXTON (I.L.P., Bridgeton) said: There are, I think, three aspects of the subject. One is an immediate one—it seems to me to be a matter of handling in days, and not in weeks or months—that is, the getting of the people away from the danger point where they are now. I think that should be done at once, and it is angersome to me to have case after case brought to me concerning people who have got all the qualifications for getting away, but who are delayed in getting a visa.

The Home Office in their approach to this question of granting visas should not allow trivial little things to determine their decision. The getting of these people away from the danger point is a matter of urgency, and the merit of the individuals can be looked into after their bodies are safe.

Putting the Socialist point of view, he continued: I believe that any one of the great countries of Europe could accommodate all the 500,000. I believe that Scotland could accommodate 500,000. I believe the Highlands of Scotland could accommodate 500,000. I believe that 500,000 Jews could make a better job of the Highlands of Scotland than the Highlanders ever did. But I know perfectly well that our industrial system cannot fit them in just now. I know that you have 2,000,000 people of your own that you cannot find work for, and I am not so foolish as to suggest that we should attempt to push a new group of that magnitude into the middle of an industrial economy that cannot utilise their services. But I say that there is a great vast territory over the control of which we have the last word, and that it is possible to place all the people involved in this immediate problem at some point in those territories, for a temporary period at least, without putting undue burdens on the district in which they are placed, and without causing additional suffering to the population that is already there.

I hope that the Government, in conjunction with other Governments, are looking for a more long-term solution. The Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies in his forthcoming conference on the Palestine situation has to give very earnest consideration as to whether the failures up to now in that country have been due to the fact that the problem has been looked at in too small a way. I protested against the idea of his holding the two positions of Dominions Secretary and Colonial Secretary at the same time. I still protest. I think it is bad. But I think the fact that he holds both offices throws on to his shoulders on this particular issue a bigger responsibility than rests on the shoulders of anybody else, and I shall watch with very great interest to see whether he is worthy of the responsibility that is involved. I expect from him through the offices that he holds the immediate solution of this particular problem, and I expect from the offices which he holds a big proportion of the long-term solution as well. I and my friends are anxious that in the kindest and best and speediest way everything shall be done to give these people a chance to live, in the same way as the rest of us.

SIR S. HOARE'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY

Temporary Shelter for as Many as Possible

ASSURANCES OF ENERGETIC ACTION

SIR SAMUEL HOARE (Home Secretary) rose to explain the policy of the Government and to make it clear that the Government accepted the motion. He spoke with some feeling of the men of intellectual eminence who felt that their life's training had been wasted, and recalled that he had been instrumental in placing 45,000 post-War refugees in Eastern Europe through the Nansen Office.

We all condemn the senseless crime, he said, that led to the death of the German diplomat in Paris. We should not, however, be honest with ourselves or with the world if we concealed the depth of our feelings at the suffering inflicted upon thousands of men and women as the result of a crime with which they had no connection whatever.

I speak as a convinced believer in the possibility of Anglo-German friendship. I speak as a staunch supporter of the Munich Agreement. Indeed, it is because I am so anxious to see a complete and permanent settlement of the questions that divide our two countries that I frankly and unreservedly state my views this evening. I am opposed to all attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries, but the issue that has been raised in these last few days by the measures against the Jews in Germany, and the way in which it has been raised, forces it upon the attention of other countries. How can a question remain exclusively domestic when it involves scores of thousands of men, women, and children, destitute and penniless, seeking admission into other countries?

After referring to the international nature of the problem and the forthcoming meeting in London of the Rublee Committee, Sir Samuel said: I do not think that this problem is insoluble, but I do take the view that it is insoluble unless there is the kind of international effort to which the hon. Member for Derby referred, in which all the Governments concerned will co-operate actively, with an effective organisation. We are prepared to play our full part and to take our full share with the other nations of the world. We accept the responsibility that is on our shoulders, from the fact that we possess a great part of the surface of the world and that, owing to our wealth and other resources, we can play an important part in any attempt to deal with this tragic problem.

Referring to the possibility of settlement in British Guiana, he admitted that the territory envisaged included that which had proved unsuitable for the settlement of 5,000 Assyrians a few years ago. He continued:

There is, however, another block of territory that we contemplate. In any case, there were special features connected with the Assyrians that made it difficult for them to settle in British Guiana. For instance, it was necessary to settle them all at once. I am told that many of them, owing to years of exile, had got out of touch with agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

I want to suggest to the House, without exaggerating the possibilities, that the problem of the Jews is somewhat different. It is not necessary to settle them all at once. We might find temporary homes for them whilst they were being trained. Moreover, we are given to understand that if territory, either in British Guiana or some other Colonial Dependencies, can be placed at their disposal, it is quite possible that large sums of capital would be provided by their coreligionists to support them for a considerable time. I would, therefore, ask hon. Members not to set aside the possibility of an experiment of this kind upon the ground that a particular territory in the past was found unsuitable for a particular type of emigration. What we wish to do is to test out all these possibilities, and test them with the definite intention of trying to find territory where immigration on a large scale is likely to succeed.

The Danger of Anti-Semitism at Home

Coming to the United Kingdom, Sir Samuel outlined some of the difficulties. In this country, he said, we are a thickly populated industrial community with at the present moment a very large number of unemployed. Competition is very keen with foreign countries, and it is difficult for many of our fellow-countrymen to make a livelihood at all and keep their industries and businesses going. It is quite obvious that there is an underlying current of suspicion and anxiety, rightly or wrongly, about alien immigration on any big scale. It is a fact, and we had better face the fact quite frankly, that below the surface—I know it from my own daily experience at the Home Office—there is the making of a definite anti-Jewish movement. I do my best as Home Secretary to stamp upon an evil of that kind. That is the reason why I have prohibited demonstrations in certain parts of London where inevitably they would stimulate this evil movement. Faced with a fact of that kind, while I think very few hon. Members look upon this problem with greater sympathy than I do, I have to be careful to avoid anything in the nature of mass immigration, which, in my view, would inevitably lead to the growth of a movement which we all wish to see

Continued on next page

There are no pigs in Park Lane

but ★ ★ ★

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AND 'XO' LIQUEUR BRANDY—OVER 45 YEARS OLD

Dorland

COMMONS DEBATE REFUGEES.—*Continued from previous page*

suppressed. That means that we must keep a check upon individual cases of immigrants. I agree with the hon. Member for Bridgeton (Mr. Maxton) that we must have as little red tape about it as possible and as little delay as possible, but, none the less, it is essential, if we are to avoid an influx of the undesirable behind the cloak of refugee immigration, that we should keep a check upon individual cases, and inevitably a check of that kind must involve a certain measure of delay.

Invaluable Assistance of Co-ordinating Committee

We try at the Home Office to work in the closest co-operation with the various organisations that are directly engaged on the refugee problem. We have, for instance, the invaluable assistance of what is called the Co-ordinating Committee, a committee upon which are represented the principal Jewish organisations, the Quakers, and organisations of the Christian Churches. The procedure we adopt is to refer cases to these organisations and almost invariably we accept their recommendation. With our help they make the necessary inquiries, and when they tell us that an immigrant has either a friend who will keep him in England or can keep himself, almost invariably—I think I may say invariably—we see that the refugee gets a visa and is allowed to enter this country.

We work in the closest co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, and where we see a chance of settling a refugee without damage to British employment or British industry we do everything we can to facilitate the settling of the refugee, and it is interesting to note that while during the period in which large numbers of refugees from Austria and Germany have been arriving 11,000 German refugees have been settled in this country, the information at my disposal goes to show that they have been instrumental in employing 15,000 British workmen in the industries which they have set up, without, so far as I can gather, any damage to British employment or to British labour. Let the House remember that this is due to the very careful selection that has been made by the Co-ordinating Committee, the Home Office, and the Ministry of Labour. If there had been anything in the nature of mass immigration I think the story might have been very different.

The Foreign Office has in Germany two passport control offices which deal with the issue of visas to the applicants, in Berlin and Vienna. I admit that during the last ten days the machinery has been strained to breaking point. I admit also that my organisation at the Home Office has been strained to the breaking point. What else could you expect, with an organisation that hitherto was based upon a limited number of immigrants that could easily be controlled and now is faced with applications running into thousands a day? I can tell the House that we have already made considerable extensions to the machinery in Germany, at the ports here, and in London. We admit it is still inadequate to deal with this great mass of applicants, and accordingly we are in the act of making a much greater expansion of the machinery, and I hope that by this means we shall avoid some of the delays that have inevitably taken place in the past.

The Visa System

After explaining many difficulties of administration, Sir Samuel said: The object of the visa system is to make inquiries on the spot, where they can be adequately made, so that when a man has a visa he is not turned back from a British port. We are attempting to improve the machinery. For instance, I was told to-day that where there have been long queues outside the consulate, we are attempting now to communicate with the people who have been turned away on a particular day and giving them priority the next day. The House will see the gigantic scope of the problem with which we are faced. Those consulates which hitherto dealt with perhaps half a dozen visas are now faced with hundreds and perhaps thousands of people outside their doors. All I can say to the House is that we are most anxious to deal with these cases, both as expeditiously and as sympathetically as we can.

I am opposed to anything in the nature of a quota. I think a quota is bound to have one of two bad effects, and possibly two bad effects. Many people might think it was too big and many people might think it was too small. I think it is much safer for the Home Secretary, working in the closest possible touch with the Co-ordinating Committee, to treat individual cases on their merits and not to be bound down by a numerical figure.

He then came to the cases of transmigrants, that is to say, men, women, and children for whom we might provide a temporary home here, upon the understanding that, at some time in the future, they will go elsewhere for their permanent home. We are prepared to look sympathetically and favourably upon proposals of this kind, he said. While the absorptive powers of this country might be limited as far as permanent residents are concerned, we certainly could take in a larger number of refugees for a temporary period, provided they were eventually to be settled in some other part of the world.

If we take as an example settlement in various parts of the Colonial Empire we shall undoubtedly find that the refugees, if they are to make good in those undeveloped parts of the Empire, will need an intensive course of training. We shall look most favourably upon proposals for keeping refugees in this country during their period of training. An interesting experiment has already been started under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Committee for the training of Jewish boys for agriculture and Jewish girls for domestic service. The experiment is still in its early days, but so far it has succeeded satisfactorily. A number of boys and girls, running into some hundreds, have already been trained. A number of older men have also been trained here under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Committee, I believe to the number of several thousands, and have left this country after their training and are already beginning to make good in other parts of the world. We shall encourage and facilitate other experiments of this kind.

Saving the Children: A Wartime Analogy

I come next to the very important question of the "non-Aryan" children. I think here again we can deal with a problem of that kind very differently from the way in which we have to check in detail the individual positions of the older refugees. I think there will be children with whom we could deal in large numbers, provided they were sponsored by responsible bodies and responsible individuals.

I had, only this morning, a very valuable discussion with Lord Samuel and a number of other Jewish and other religious workers who were co-operating together in attempting to mitigate the sufferings of their coreligionists. They pointed back to the experience during the War, in which we gave homes here to many thousands of Belgian children, in which they were educated, and in which we played an invaluable part in maintaining the life of the Belgian nation. So also with these Jewish and "non-Aryan" children, I believe that we could find homes in this country for a very large number without any harm to our own population. The Co-ordinating Committee and the other organisations told me that they would be prepared to bring over here all the children whose maintenance could be guaranteed, either by their funds or by generous individuals, and that all that will probably be necessary will be for the Home Office to give the necessary visas and facilitate their entry into this country. I told Lord Samuel, without a moment's hesitation, that the Home Office would certainly be prepared to provide facilities of that kind, and I venture to-night to take the opportunity of commending this effort to my fellow-countrymen in general. Here is a chance of taking the young generation of a great people, here is a chance of mitigating to some extent the terrible sufferings of their parents and their friends.

I could not help thinking what a terrible dilemma it was to the Jewish parents in Germany to have to choose between sending their children to a foreign country, into the unknown, and continuing to live in the terrible conditions to which they are now reduced in Germany. I saw this morning one of the representatives of the Quaker organisations, who told me that he had only arrived in England this morning from a visit to Germany and a visit to Holland. He inquired of the Jewish organisations in Germany what would be the attitude of the Jewish parents to a proposal of this kind, and he told me that the Jewish parents were almost unanimously in favour of facing this parting with their children and taking the risks of their children going to a foreign country, rather than keeping them with them to face the unknown dangers with which they are faced in Germany. He went on to Holland, and found that Dr. Colijn, the Prime Minister of Holland, was prepared to give a temporary refuge to children and transmigrants of this kind, provided there was a hope of our receiving them into this country. I can give Dr. Colijn the assurance to-night that we shall put no obstacle in the way of children coming here and living in the conditions that were described to me by Lord Samuel and his colleagues on the Co-ordinating Committee this morning.

Praise for Representatives of Jewry

As to the question of a still greater effort, of some international loan, these are essentially questions than can only be dealt with internationally. I can imagine that they are questions that will have to be considered by the representatives of the Evian Conference. All I will say to-night is that we are prepared to take our full part with other nations of the world. I hope that the House will see from the figures that I have given and from the attitude that I have adopted towards the future that there will be no Government among all these Governments more sympathetic than the Government of the United Kingdom, no Government more anxious to solve this problem.

Let my last word be a tribute to the representatives of the Jewish Community in this country and of other religious bodies which have co-operated with them. Already they have done an immense amount of valuable work in helping their coreligionists. They have provided large sums of money, sums running into many thousands of pounds. Let us wish them every success in their mission of mercy. Let me assure them as Home Secretary that I will do my utmost to facilitate their work, to extend its scope and to show that we will be in the forefront among the nations of the world in giving relief to these suffering people.

MR. GRENFELL'S TRIBUTE

"Respect and Veneration for the Jewish People"

Winding up for the Opposition, MR. DAVID GRENFELL (Lab., Gower) referred to the wonderful unanimity of the House on this issue. I must also pay a tribute, he said, to those hon. Members who are of the Jewish race and religion for the restraint they have displayed in refraining from taking up the rôle of special pleaders and, instead, reposing their confidence in a House of Commons where we are all free to speak without regard to race or religion.

I want to pay a tribute also, he went on, to the description given by the Home Secretary of the machinery and the procedure for granting permits. I have had the privilege of seeing his staff at work in this country. I have seen two passport control stations abroad within the last few months. I have seen the passport control officers discharging their duty and I have never witnessed a single sign of discourtesy or impatience on their part. They have talked with courtesy to every applicant who came along and who, because of sheer nervousness, might not be able to make the best of his case. The passport officers have helped such people to make their case. I have been thrilled by it, and filled with very deep gratitude indeed to the men who were thus serving the cause of humanity.

I may be pardoned if I choose to pay tribute to the Jewish people, the race which we know better than we know any other race. We have known of this race from the beginning of our days when we have heard Scriptural lessons and have read the texts and the stories of this race in olden times. We have learned very much about the names and characters of the great leaders of the Jewish people, and subconsciously we have learned to cherish in our hearts great respect and veneration for many of the people who have been the object of persecution. In most nations and lands, century after century, has the Jew been singled out for persecution. Nobody has suffered as much.

They have survived, and what a tremendous thing it is that they have survived! After centuries of suffering the Jews have never failed, when the opportunity has been given to them, to make a handsome and generous contribution to the life of the community in which they have been allowed to participate. We are glad to know that in recent decades in the last century, and during the last sixty years in particular, a new attitude towards the Jew has grown up in all the countries of the world. The process of enlightenment has been gradual and slow and subject to reservations and disturbances from time to time, but the Jew was improving his status by merit and by the common recognition of those with whom he lived.

Turning to the persecution in Germany, Mr. Grenfell continued: The Jews have done much to enrich that country, and not merely by money. Money is not all to the Jews. The Jew is sometimes charged with being a very acquisitive person, but nobody gives more readily of the fruits of his genius that the Jew does when he gets the opportunity. He has given much to Germany and has given much to the world in the arts, in literature, and in science.

Palestine Could Take 50,000 a Year

He referred to Palestine, and said: I would urge the Home Secretary and the Government, if they need urging, to lend the weight of their influence in the conference which is to be held in about a week's time in London, and so to arrange affairs in Palestine as to allow of a free flow of emigration to that country at the maximum rate of absorption of which it is capable. I feel quite sure, from what I know of Palestine, that there will be no difficulty, given peace, in settling 50,000 emigrants per year. If that were done over a period of five years, tremendous relief would be given.

Someone has said to-night that if Herr Hitler will cast out the Jews, does it not occur to him that there might be an exchange in this transaction? There are 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 Germans in other parts of the world, and if the soil of any one part of the world is peculiarly destined for the use of one people and the Jews have no right of domicile in Germany, Herr Hitler might find a transaction, where people are driven out on his terms, in which fifty Germans may have to go back to Germany for every Jew driven out. That is a fundamental of civilisation—a principle of give-and-take which is the very basis of civilisation itself.

Mr. Grenfell then referred to the murder of Rathenau, and how, at the funeral, "great processions of workmen, hundreds of thousands strong, and four abreast, marched solemnly and silently in mourning through the streets of Berlin, mourning for a Jew." He quoted the letter which Rathenau's mother wrote to the mother of Ernest Techow, one of the accused:

> "In my unspeakable grief I stretch out my hand to you most suffering of women. Tell your son that I forgive him in the name and spirit of the murdered man as may God forgive him if before an earthly justice he makes a full and open confession and repents before the justice of Heaven. Had he known my son, the most noble that the earth has borne, he would sooner have turned the murderous weapon on himself than on him. May these words give your soul peace.—Mathilde Rathenau."

That is the spirit, said Mr. Grenfell, of the Jew mother who has lost her dear son at the hands of a Nationalist in Germany, an "Aryan," a member of the German race. Would that these words and the spirit of these words be brought into play in Europe, suffering Europe, perplexed Europe, distressed Europe. Should not these words of forgiveness, toleration, and understanding be spoken once again, loud and clear enough for the whole of the world to notice? If these were given response to in some countries in Europe to-morrow this problem of dealing with the refugees would be taken from our hands.

The question was put and agreed to.

NO REPLY

MR. R. A. BUTLER (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) informed LT.-COM. FLETCHER (Lab., Nuneaton) on Monday that no reply had yet been received to the British Note concerning damage to the property of Jewish-British subjects in Germany.

THE PALESTINE TALKS

Representation of Palestinian Arabs

MR. MACDONALD'S STATEMENT

On Wednesday night, Mr. MALCOLM MACDONALD (Colonial Secretary) informed the House that formal invitations to send representatives to the proposed discussions on Palestine have now been issued to Egypt, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, and Transjordan, and to the Jewish Agency. We are still in communication with the Yemen, he said, and continued: As regards the Palestinian Arab delegation, I have informed the High Commissioner that His Majesty's Government desire that all the important leading groups should be represented, and have asked him to endeavour to arrange for this in consultation with the groups or individuals concerned, and to report to me as soon as possible. I have already informed the House of His Majesty's Government's attitude towards the present Mufti of Jerusalem. But as regards individuals who are at present deported or are the subject of an exclusion order, if, as a result of the High Commissioner's consultations, it is proposed that any of these shall be among the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs, His Majesty's Government will give facilities to these individuals to proceed to London for the purpose of the discussions.

He hoped the discussions would start within the next few weeks and he did not intend they should last more than what was a reasonable period to allow of some understanding or agreement being reached. If some such understanding was not reached then the Government in the light of their examination and of the discussions would announce the policy they proposed to pursue. The decision about the Mufti was final.

A deputation representative of Manchester Jewry travelled up to the House of Commons on Wednesday to meet South-East Lancashire Members of Parliament, and presented to them views on the Palestine situation and the refugee problem.

ENGLISH CULTURAL COURSE FOR FOREIGNERS

A course of English studies for foreign (refugee) students (under eighteen) is being started at the Oldfield Road Evening Institute, Stoke Newington, N.16, under the auspices of the London County Council. The course will include English, language and literature, history, geography, etc., and the classes will meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30. Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. W. Wolfson, the Head of the Institute.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS FOR THE AGED

Open to Aliens Resident for Ten Years

By HENRY ISAAC

One of the most difficult problems that confronts not only the Jewish Community but all sections of society is provision for the aged. It does not seem to be generally known that under the Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937, many classes of persons previously debarred can now make provision for their old age under a Government Scheme.

An important point is the fact that applicants for admission into the new Scheme need not be British subjects, provided they have been resident here for the past ten years. This is a very valuable consideration, as those who are not British subjects are ineligible for the Old Age Pension when they reach seventy, and the present Scheme may be their only hope of securing a Government pension in their old age.

The new Act applies to all persons up to the age of fifty-five, whose income is below £400 per annum for men, and £250 per annum for women, and who are not insured or insurable under the National Health Insurance Act. This would include, for example, small shopkeepers, master tailors and other master craftsmen, street traders, and the like. The contribution asked for is 1s. 3d. a week for men, and 6d. for women, and in return contributors receive the same pensions as under the National Health Insurance Acts, viz., £1 a week for a married couple at sixty-five years of age, or 10s. a week for one person, in addition to provision for widows' and orphans' pensions. It is estimated that by contributing this 1s. 3d. a week, a married man of fifty-four would get pension rights which would otherwise cost him 15s. a week.

The present offer only remains open until January 2nd next, and it is to be feared that many of the persons eligible are not aware of the exceptional opportunity which is open to them, and which they are likely to miss if not brought to their notice without delay. If this should be so, it would be indeed a misfortune, for it is quite obvious that this beneficent Government measure is of great advantage to the individuals concerned and also of benefit to the Community, as it should be the means whereby persons can avoid having to apply for assistance in their old age.

Only a few weeks remain in which eligible persons can avail themselves of the Government's generous offer. It is, therefore, hoped that all officers of communal institutions and others will make a point of bringing this matter to the notice of those persons concerned with whom they come into contact, with a view to action being taken without delay.

Only brief particulars are set out above, but fuller details can be obtained at any Post Office, in the form of a booklet issued by the Ministry of Health dealing with the new pensions scheme. Application forms can also be obtained at any Post Office.

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Provincial News

MANCHESTER SOUP KITCHEN

Helping Applicants Irrespective of Creed

[*From our Correspondent*]

The official opening of the Manchester Jewish Soup Kitchen for the winter session was held last week. Mr. L. M. Glancy, who performed the ceremony, was presented with a silver soup-spoon.

Mr. R. H. Lisbona, President, outlined the work of the Kitchen and explained that during the last session there had been an increase of over 50 per cent. on the previous record of applicants relieved. Mr. J. Goldstone, Treasurer, and Mrs. Rachel Blond referred to the fact that the Kitchen gave help to all applicants, irrespective of race or creed. Regret was expressed at the absence, through illness, of Mrs. M. S. Cohen, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee.

Mr. Glancy said that it was necessary that the Manchester Jewish Community should be fully acquainted with the great work of relief which was being carried out so efficiently at the Kitchen.

Sir J. Mathewson Watson paid a tribute to the altruism of the Jewish people as illustrated by their work at the Soup Kitchen and contrasted it with the inhumanity and selfishness practised in Germany and Italy.

Mr. Sydney Needoff, Hon. Secretary, said that every day they helped 1,000 Jewish and 300 non-Jewish people. Over 90 per cent. of the financial support for the Kitchen came from Jewish people. They were indebted to THE JEWISH CHRONICLE and the general Press for publicity given to the work of the Kitchen. Mr. Maurice Bernstein proposed the health of "The Visitors," for whom Councillor A. Levy responded. Mrs. Weintraub and Mr. Sol. Moss thanked the Chairman.

FORMATION OF JEWISH DRAMA LEAGUE

Appeal for Co-operation

There was a good attendance at the Higher Crumpsall Synagogue Hall last week to hear Mr. F. E. Doran, adjudicator for many years at the Manchester Jewish Drama Festival, give his blessing to the formation of a local Jewish Drama League. He said that the various Festivals had shown that the drama was a most suitable vehicle for the expression of Jewish ideas and culture, and he thought that it should be the duty of the League to hammer away at specifically Jewish problems and to learn how to present them on the stage. They should aim at taking their productions outside the confines of the Jewish Communities. It would be a fine thing if the Manchester Jewish Drama League could send a company on tour throughout the British Isles with Jewish plays. Mr. Doran said that, technically, the local Jewish players had still much to learn, and he recommended the organisers to pay special attention to this in framing their syllabus.

Mr. David Freeman, whose plays won the shield at the last two Drama Festivals in Manchester, said that, when the Jewish people were harassed on all fronts, a great responsibility lay upon Anglo-Jewry and on all Jewries living in freedom, to explain the Jewish people to the world. What better medium was there for that purpose than the drama?

Mr. Cecil Reese, the Chairman, appealed to the members of the various Jewish dramatic societies in Manchester and Salford to co-operate in order to make the League a success.

Arrangements were made during the evening for group visits to theatres, play-readings, and the formation of an elocution class. The Executive of the Drama League are: Messrs. Cecil Reese, Chairman; David Freeman, Vice-Chairman; Miss B. Kintish (84, Bury Old Road, Manchester, 8), Treasurer; and Miss E. Carlson (222, Bury New Road, Salford, 8), Hon. Secretary.

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In commemoration of his 70th birthday, Mr. Morris Lande, late of Singleton Road, Kersal, and now resident in Palestine, endowed a Bed in the names of himself and his wife and a Window in memory of his daughter, the late Mrs. Emie Myers. The former was unveiled in his absence by his son Leon H. Lande, and the latter by his son Jack Lande, of which grateful acknowledgment is made herewith.

JEWISH DEFENCE POLICY

From Mr. WALTER WOLFSON

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—I am writing to you in the hope of getting the Manchester Community clear as to certain matters connected with Jewish defence.

It should be realised that policy is at least as important as the collection of moneys, and there seems to be uncertainty at the moment as to whether the Community should merely reply to attacks upon it, which it is doing well with the limited means at its disposal, and which is presumably the present official policy, or should take the initiative and try to influence public opinion even where no attacks have been made. This could be done in many ways. For example, we could have a kind of Ministry of Jewish Enlightenment, which could show how anti-Semites receive their supplies of falsehoods and of money from abroad, how these very same anti-Semites are attempting to damage this country, and how their supporters here are traitors to England. We could show the general public that any antagonism to Jews is always a forerunner of an attack upon liberty itself and upon the very freedom and institutions which have made this country great.

The best method of defence is to take the offensive. After all, if Jews are patriotic and anti-Semites are often traitors and criminals, why shouldn't we say so?

It is most important to educate the man in the street. In Germany the Nazis have risen to power largely on their tremendous anti-Jewish lies; and we must remember that there has been a German anti-Semitic movement for the last thirty or forty years, without any adequate reply from the German-Jewish Community itself.

I am, &c.,

64, Cross Street, Manchester, 2. WALTER WOLFSON.

The Rev. Joseph Sircio Lodge of the Grand Order Sons of Jacob has decided to cancel its annual banquet and ball and devote the money thus saved to the German and Austrian Relief Funds. The Whitefield Golf Club has also cancelled its annual ball arranged for December 8th at the Midland Hotel.

At a meeting of the Board of the Polish Jews' Burial Society last week, with Mr. Israel Davis, President, in the Chair, a presentation was made to Mr. H. Goodman, on the occasion of his Golden Wedding. The Chairman eulogised the good work done by Mr. Goodman for the Society as a member of the Board and Trustee for many years, and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, on behalf of the Society, on their happy anniversary. Tributes were paid by every member of the Board, and a special prayer was recited by the Secretary, Mr. A. L. Carliph. Mr. Goodman thanked all his colleagues for their handsome gift.

A Siyum Mishnayoth was held at the Shomrei Shabbos Synagogue last week. Rabbi Hirshowitch delivered a Talmudic discourse. Rabbi Dr. A. Altmann, in the course of an address, said that Israel's only hope was to cling to the Torah, which had given and would give them strength to overcome all difficulties. Rabbis I. and Z. Dubov, and Messrs. Silverstone and Davidson also spoke.

On the occasion of the marriage of their daughter Rita to Mr. Bernard Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sandler have sent donations to the Manchester Talmud Torah, Jewish Board of Guardians, Jewish Hospital, Home for Aged and Needy Jews, Yeshiva, Delamere Fresh-Air Home, and the Jewish National Fund.

Manchester Entertainments

At the Prince's Theatre for next week the original London Company will present Dorothy Sayers' "The Zeal of Thy House," with Harcourt Williams as William of Sens. Though the story is of the Middle Ages, the play is in modern language. The piece was the subject of wide discussion and great admiration when presented in the West End of London.

At the Gaiety Theatre next week there will be a new revue, featuring Bertie Starmer, the artist who as a Manchester schoolboy played in this theatre with great success in "Get Hot." A pupil of the Hodgson School of Dancing, he has carried off more than forty medals, cups, and trophies for dancing. The new show is marked by bright music, plenty of humour, and some delightful spectacles..

LIVERPOOL

HELPING TALMUD TORAH SCHOOLS

Ladies' Committee Formed

[*From our Correspondent*]

Mr. H. Beacon, President of the Schools, was in the Chair at a special meeting recently when the question of forming a Ladies' Committee to help in the work of the Schools was discussed. The Chairman said that it was the earnest desire of the Council that such a Committee should be formed, and that there were many ways in which it could be of the greatest assistance. Mr. Bertram B. Benas, J.P., Chairman of the Education Committee, said that the forming of the Committee would fill a long-felt want in the machinery of the Schools. One of the purposes of the Committee should be to enlarge the interest of the Jewish Community in the Talmud Torah. Other speakers included Mr. David Cantor and Mr. S. Beilin. After a resolution had been adopted, the following were elected: Mesdames S. M. Lehrman, Chairman; I. L. Hinden, Vice-Chairman; R. N. Davidson, Hon. Secretary; D. Cantor, Treasurer; and a Committee.

A House Committee of the Talmud Torah Schools has been appointed to supervise the property of the School buildings. The Chairman is Mr. B. Graff, and Mr. M. Rayner is the Treasurer. Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman has been elected a member of the Education Committee of the Schools.

The speaker at the Oneg Shabbat Circle of the Greenbank Drive Synagogue last week was Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman. The service was conducted by Masters L. Rosenblatt and L. Rubin, and the hosts were Mr. and Mrs. S. Mandelson and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolfman.

The Sewing Guild of the Ceceilia Spiro Lodge of the Grand Order of Israel and Shield of David opened its session recently. Mr. M. Rosenstein

presided. A letter was read from the Jewish Board of Guardians expressing thanks for the valuable work the Guild had performed and for the gifts of clothing received. In responding, Sister Greenfield, Chairman of the Guild, thanked all those who had helped in the work of the Guild, and said that last year the members had made 385 garments, which had been handed to the Board of Guardians for distribution.

Mr. Louis Hyman was elected Junior Vice-President of the Association of Old Boys of the Hebrew Schools, at its recent annual meeting.

The Executive of the Great Synagogue, Grove Street, has invited Mr. S. Cashdan to conduct a series of lectures in English on Friday evenings on the Sidra of the week.

LEEDS

PROTEST MEETING REPLACES DANCE

Lady Allendale's Sympathy

[*From our Correspondent*]

A dance, in aid of the funds of the Judean Club, was arranged to be held at the Queen's Hotel last week. In view of the wave of terrorism in Germany, Mr. D. I. Sandelson, in consultation with the leaders of the Judean Club, recommended that the dance should be abandoned as it was impossible to continue such a function whilst perhaps at that moment thousands of Jews in Germany were being subjected to violence and suffering. This resolve met with general approval from the large gathering which assembled.

Viscountess Allendale, who was the guest of honour at the function, said that she shared the feeling of sorrow of the guests, and deplored the barbarities of which the Jews in Germany were the innocent victims.

The Rev. A. S. Super said that they had decided to abandon the dance, not in a spirit of defeatism, but because they felt it impossible to continue such a function. "I would ask everyone here to see to it, in the days ahead, that the lessons of to-day are not forgotten, and that the Jewish people will respond to acts of violence with dignity, a deepening of Jewish spirituality, and with a determination that civilisation will ultimately conquer."

Speaking at an Executive meeting of the United Hebrew Congregation, the President, Mr. D. I. Sandelson, said that he desired to pay public tribute to the officers of the Judean Club, and to the hundreds of Jews who assembled at the annual dance, for accepting his lead to abandon the function. The demonstration thus shown of the deep Jewish emotions at the sorrows of their brethren in Germany was of immense value. He hoped that every Jew would double his contribution to the Judean Club so that that cause should not suffer through the abandonment of the function.

B'NAI B'RITH INSTALLATION

Appeal for More Members

Professor S. Brodetsky acted as Installing Officer at the annual installation dinner of the Men's and Women's Lodges of the Leeds B'nai B'rith, held at the Jubilee Hall. The following were elected:

Men's Lodge: Dr. Samuel Samuel, President; Messrs. A. Friedman, Vice-President; A. Conway, Treasurer; I. Bartfield, Hon. Secretary; the Rev. A. S. Super, Warden; and Mr. P. S. Ellis, Guardian.

Women's Lodge: Mesdames I. Shulman, President; A. Share, Vice-President; I. Graham, Treasurer; J. Dolberg, Hon. Secretary; B. Harris and Miss R. Sugare, Wardens; and Mrs. M. Silman, Monitor.

The dinner was attended by representatives of all the communal organisations of Leeds and also by visiting Brethren, including Mr. A. LeVay-Lawrence, President of the First Lodge of England, and Mr. L. King, Treasurer of the Liverpool Lodge.

Bro. D. I. Sandelson proposed "The Leeds Lodge and its New Officers," and urged unification of the Community. Professor Brodetsky spoke on the Palestine question, and stressed that everyone should stand together in the hour of trial. The President, Dr. Samuel Samuel, said that the Community should take more interest in communal matters. It would be his aim during his year of office to bring about an influx of new blood into the Lodge and to attract the youth of the Community to undertake their share of communal responsibility.

Bro. A. LeVay-Lawrence urged the Lodge to do all it could in connection with the B'nai B'rith scheme for saving refugee children. Bro. A. Conway proposed the toast of "The Clergy," to which the Rev. A. S. Super replied.

An appreciative audience assembled at the Jubilee Hall last week to welcome Rina Nikova's Palestinian Singing Ballet, with the Yemenite ensemble. The visit had been arraged by a special Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Gertrude Rosenthall. The Rev. A. S. Super welcomed the troupe and expressed appreciation for their presentation of ancient melodies in Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian. Following the performance, Madame Nikova and the troupe were entertained at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthall at their residence.

Members of the Central Leeds Division Labour Party, representing 10,000 workers, at a meeting last week unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the barbarous treatment of the Jews in Germany.

The Salem Church Brotherhood, through its Secretary, Mr. C. Wardman, has sent a letter to the Rev. A. S. Super expressing the Brotherhood's deepest sympathy with the Jewish Community at the outrages against Jews in Germany. "We want you to feel," continues the letter, "that in these days of trial to your race, the Christian Church is taking its stand with you, for the sake of humanity and justice."

GLASGOW

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL AND JEWISH DEFENCE

[*From our Correspondent*]

Sir Maurice Bloch, J.P., the President, was in the Chair at a meeting of the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council, held in the Board of Guardians' Rooms, Thistle Street, last week. The Chairman welcomed Mr. S. Salomon, the Press Officer and Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies. Mr. Salomon gave details of the work of the Board, paying special attention to Jewish defence activities. "The best method of defence," he said, "is to be prepared for war."

In the discussion, Messrs. B. Strump, J.F., H. J. Coutts, E. Levitus, A. Rose, M. Black, P. Filling, and I. Levy participated. Mr. Salomon was thanked for his address on the motion of the Rev. Dr. I. K. Cosgrove, seconded by Mr. Jack Morrison.

Later, the Council discussed what should be done in connection with protesting against the outrages perpetrated upon German Jewry. A resolution, expressing the feelings of the Glasgow Community on the situation, was adopted, and is to be sent to all local M.P.s. The Council referred to the possibility of housing refugees, and one scheme under consideration is a mass protest meeting of Glasgow Jewry to be held shortly.

Under the auspices of the Glasgow Jewish Institute Literary Section, Mr. John McGovern, M.P., addressed a public meeting in the large hall of the Institute last Sunday evening. Mr. M. W. Bloom was in the Chair. Mr. McGovern spoke at length on the persecution of the Jews in Germany and Austria, and said that it was difficult to believe that such happenings could have been carried out in the twentieth century. "The unlimited return of the Jewish people to Palestine must be allowed to continue in that country," he said in conclusion.

A one-act play, "The Jews of Hodos," was staged last week in the Jewish Institute Little Theatre by the Institute Dramatic Club. This play, which is by Sandor Martinescu, was being staged in Scotland for the first time, and has been chosen by a non-Jewish team as their entry in the forthcoming Scottish Community drama festival. The cast included Maurice Khan, Ida Bernstein, Leah Mellick, Jack Brill, David Lewis, Louis Cina, and Max. Zigman. The Club also produced "The Dreamer," by Joe Corrie, and "Heaven on Earth," by Philip Johnson.

Protests against the terrible atrocities perpetrated on German Jewry were made at a representative gathering of members of the Community in the Zionist Centre last week. Mr. N. Louvish presided. Several suggestions were put forward in the discussion, and the speakers included Rabbis C. Zirkel and B. B. Atlas, and Messrs. A. Links, A. E. Barnett, H. J. Coutts, E. Goldberg, B. Adler, N. Jackson, M. Fremerman, H. Furst, C. Black, L. Flacks, S. Benjamin, C. Edelman, T. Lucatz, and I. Levinson.

The Noble Master, Bro. M. Conn, presided at the half-yearly meeting of the Judean Memorial Lodge of the Grand Order of Israel and Shield of David, held in the Cumberland Street Rooms. Bro. C. Trager, the Secretary, submitted the financial statement, which showed a surplus for the half year. A decision was taken to make a reduction on sick benefit payments in order to strengthen the funds of the Society.

The Rev. M. S. Simmons has been elected Hon. President of the Jewish Institute Male Voice Choir.

PROVINCIAL NEWS—Continued on next page

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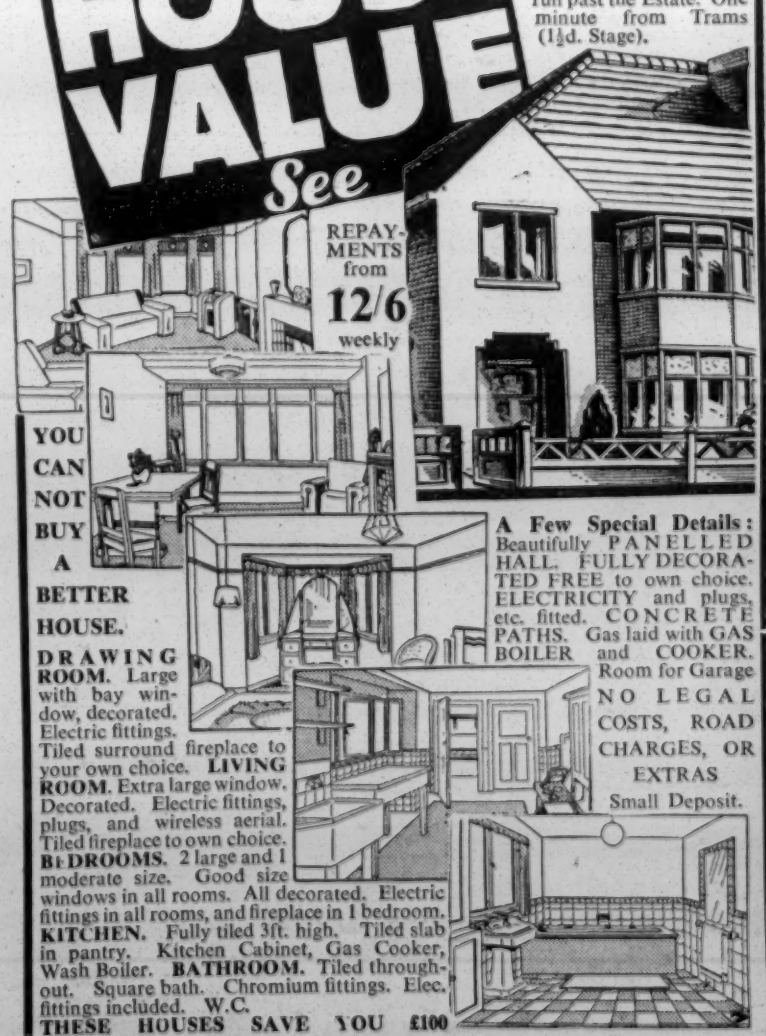

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HULL

BOARD OF GUARDIANS DINNER

The Lord Mayor's Tribute

[From our Correspondent]

The annual dinner of the local Jewish Board of Guardians was held last week at Hammond's New Ballroom. The function, which was a social and financial success, was attended by, among others, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs.

Mr. L. Rapstone, who presided, proposed the loyal toast, and Alderman J. L. Schultz submitted the toast of "The Lord Mayor."

In responding, the Lord Mayor paid a tribute to the fine work of the Board and complimented the members on the admirable manner in which they cared for their own poor, thus preventing them from becoming a charge upon the rates. He said: "You have a record to be proud of, that in your race there is found the hand of fellowship and brotherhood." He expressed deep sympathy with German Jewry in the dire tragedy that had befallen them.

The Rev. D. Hirsch proposed the toast of "The Sheriff and his lady."

The Sheriff, Mr. Wallace Rockett, in responding, remarked: "No wonder your hearts are sore, as English hearts should be sore to-night. Because a boy's heart was bursting with sorrow, the punishment meted out to those of your race and religion in Germany, and the burning of your holy buildings, is the worst thing that has ever happened in the history of the world. Don't let this trouble of yours get you down," said the Sheriff. "The world would be a sorry place, indeed, bereft of Jewish culture, and attainments in the realms of art, literature, medicine, and science."

Mr. A. Myers, Hon. Organising Secretary, assisted by Messrs. H. Levy, A. Bott, and a Committee, were responsible for the successful dance which followed the dinner. Mr. L. Harris was M.C.

Mr. H. S. Schildkraut, of London, addressed the members of the Hull and District Friendly Societies Council at the Foresters' Hall last week. Bro. A. Bransky presided.

Councillor Benno Pearlman has been unanimously elected to the Aldermanic Bench for six years, and to the Chairmanship of the Hull Electricity Committee. Alderman Pearlman has been elected Chairman of the Grammar School Committee.

The Forthcoming Events column of "The Jewish Chronicle" (see page 10) will help you to notify members and their friends of your Club and Society meetings. Write for particulars of insertion to The Manager, 47/49, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

BELFAST

At a meeting of the Press Charity Gala and Children's Hospital Committees, cheques of £236 each were handed over to the Newspaper Press Fund. Tribute was paid to the work of Mr. S. M. Goldstein, the Honorary Organiser of the Gala Committee. In recognition of her valuable assistance with the secretarial work, Mrs. S. M. Goldstein was presented with a clock. As a result of four galas of which Mr. Goldstein has been Organiser, over £1,600 has been raised for charity.

BIRMINGHAM

Professor J. G. Emanuel addressed the Jewish Literary and Art Society last Sunday in the Communal Hall on "Medicine in the Bible and the Talmud." Miss Julie Cassell presided. Among those who took part in the discussion were Mrs. J. Cohen, Messrs. H. Silverstone, I. Cohen, S. Jacobs, G. Starr, J. Lebens, T. Harris, Dr. Simons, and Dr. Ackerman. A vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the motion of Mr. E. P. Hollander, J.P., seconded by Dr. I. Henry, and supported by Mr. Samson Marks. The Chairman announced that all refugees in the city would be welcomed as hon. members of the Society. A programme of activities will be sent on application to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Gwen Leek, 187, Bristol Road, Edgbaston.

At the annual meeting of the Jewish Friendly Society Institute, held at 20, Bristol Road, on Sunday, Mr. A. L. Ostrov, who presided, presented a report which amply justified the founding of the Institute. He appealed for new members. Reports of the General Purposes Committee and the Entertainments Committee were presented by Mr. A. Rubens and Mr. F. Johnson respectively. The members of the Entertainments Committee have given a wireless set to the Club. Mr. L. Abrahams, Treasurer, presented the balance-sheet, which showed a profit of £33. Votes of thanks were accorded to Messrs. A. L. Ostrov, A. Rubens, L. Abrahams, F. Johnson, and Louis Abrahams, Musical Director of the concerts. A Committee was elected.

BLACKPOOL

Among the principal artists at the Blackpool Full-length Play Festival, when the Preston Drama Club gave a performance of "See Naples and Die" (by Elmer Rice), were Flossie Goldberg, of Blackpool, and M. H. Benoliel and Rose Benoliel, of Preston. The adjudicator, Mr. Jack Carlton, paid tribute to the above-named artists for their good performances.

BRADFORD

The Rev. J. Israelstam has received from the Rev. A. C. Brewer, President of the Yorkshire District of the Moravian Churches, a letter expressing their deepest sympathy with the Jewish people at the treatment meted out to their coreligionists in Germany. Mr. Israelstam recently addressed the Y.M.C.A. Forum and the Bowling Baptist Adult Class on "Germany and the Jews."

The Jewish Institute has postponed indefinitely the celebration week in connection with the tenth anniversary of its present habitation, on account of the plight of Central European Jewry.

A sale in aid of the Jewish Institute's funds was held recently. Mrs. M. Levi and Mrs. O. M. Stroud were the hostesses.

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BRITAIN'S INDEBTEDNESS
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BRIGHTON AND HOVE

The Rev. F. Brummer, of the Hove Congregation, took part in the Armistice Service at the Brighton Cenotaph at which the Mayor and Mayoress were present. Mr. Brummer sang for the Brighton and Hove Musical Society at the Grand Hotel recently, and was thanked by the President of the Society.

Under the auspices of the Montefiore Society, Mr. J. Pole, Secretary of the Labour Spain Committee, delivered an address on the subject "Is Fascism Inevitable in England?" Messrs. A. Feldman, G. Cohen, J. De Lange, M. Wade, C. Lyon-Maris, A. Schaverein, G. Barton, M. Rosen, C. Wallfish, Dr. J. Morris, Mrs. Da Costa, and Miss B. M. Cohen participated in the discussion. Mr. Lewis Cohen presided.

BRISTOL

The Rev. L. M. Sanker preached at a special service at the Oakfield Road Church, Clifton. Recent lectures by Mr. Sanker include "Palestine and the Jews" to the Weston-super-Mare Y.M.C.A.; "The Jewish Situation in Central Europe" to the Contact Club of Lyndale Baptist Church; and "Palestine—and Now" to the Brookland Methodist Church Men's Fellowship. The meeting at the Lyndale Church expressed its deep sympathy with the Jewish people in the sad plight of their coreligionists.

CARDIFF

A successful concert, in aid of the local Jewish Board of Guardians and the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society, was held last week at the Empire Theatre. Among those present was the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Those responsible for the success of the function were: Mr. Reuben Robinson, Chairman; Mrs. M. L. Fligelstone, Treasurer; Mr. R. Simmonds, Hon. Secretary; Mrs. S. M. Cohen, Mr. L. B. Fagot, Mr. Isador Rapport, and Mrs. E. Reuben.

The Bethel Baptist Chapel, Whitchurch, Glamorgan, was crowded last week when the Rev. H. Jerevitch spoke on "What is a Jew?" The Pastor, the Rev. Colenso Jones, who presided, expressed his abhorrence of the treatment of the Jews in Germany, and offered up a prayer for the sufferers.

EDINBURGH

Mr. Benno Schotz, R.S.A., addressed the members of the Jewish Literary Society in the Synagogue Hall, Salisbury Road, on Sunday, on the subject of "Jewish Art." Dr. S. Lipetz presided. Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches, Mrs. I. Caplan, and Dr. J. Lipetz took part in the discussion. Mr. M. Nathan moved a vote of thanks to the speaker.

HARROGATE

Under the auspices of the Literary and Social Union, a lantern lecture was given by Mr. W. E. C. Jalland, Director of Education in Harrogate, on "London." Mr. M. Cohen presided. Messrs. H. Crook, S. Morris, H. Myers, M. Angel, and S. Burton spoke in the discussion. Mr. B. Pomerance, of Sheffield, lectured to the Union on "The Magic of the Theatre." Mr. L. Rose presided. The Rev. E. Kahan and Messrs. J. Winter, C. Angel, and D. Angel also spoke.

MERTHYR TYDFIL

The following were elected at the annual meeting of the Jewish Board of Guardians: Messrs. B. Shelower, President; A. Moscovitch, Treasurer; I. Hamilton, Secretary; B. Hamilton and H. Schwartz, Auditors; and a Committee.

MIDDLESBROUGH

Rabbi L. Miller recently delivered addresses to the Middlesbrough Settlement and the Women's Free Church Council on "The Jew and Palestine."

The general meeting of the Synagogue Building Committee was held last Sunday, with Mr. P. Simon in the Chair. Mr. M. Marks, the Treasurer, presented the balance-sheet, which was adopted.

Mrs. L. Miller addressed the Stockton Girls' Club on "Jewish Youth in Palestine."

NORTHAMPTON

Mr. Saul Doffman addressed the Doddridge Memorial Men's Fireside Society last week on "The Jew in the World To-day." The meeting expressed its indignation at the treatment meted out to German and Austrian Jewry.

PRESTON

Mr. Bertram B. Benas, J.P., addressed the members of the Hebrew Congregation on "Local Patriotism." A discussion followed, in which Mrs. Goodman and Dr. Silveston (of Lancaster) took part. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Lewis and seconded by Dr. Denman. The President, Dr. Carl Myers, was in the Chair.

SHEFFIELD

The Sewing Guild held its annual meeting last week in the Wilson Road Synagogue with Mrs. Joseph Newman in the Chair. The Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Redstone, submitted the balance-sheet, which showed an income of £186, which had been devoted to the purchase of boots and clothing. The Chairman appealed for more workers, and announced that future sewing meetings would be held between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Mondays. The report and balance-sheet were adopted. It was resolved that in future clothing be presented not only to the local Jewish poor and the Sheffield hospitals but also to refugees from Germany, Austria, and Poland. The following were elected: Mesdames Levi Brown, Hon. President; Leon Swycher, President; Harry Morris, Vice-President; Joseph Redstone, Treasurer; and Joseph Newman, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Harry Benson has been re-elected President of the Attercliffe and District Branch of the British Legion. Last week, on behalf of the Branch, Mr. Benson laid a wreath at the local War Memorial.

Rabbi Dr. Solomon Fisch lectured to a large audience of the Toc H Branch at Walkley, on "Some Jewish Aspects." The Chairman made sympathetic references to the sufferings of the German Jews, and Dr. Fisch was asked to convey the expression of the Branch's sympathy to his Community.

SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF

The Rev. A. Plaskow has received a letter from Mr. Arthur G. Forward, of the Society of Friends in Southend-on-Sea, expressing sympathy with the Jewish Community of the Borough because of the terrible sufferings of the Jews in Germany.

A meeting of the Congregation is to be called to discuss several schemes of practical assistance to German Jewry, such as the adoption of a number of refugee children. In the meantime, all donations to the German Jewry Fund should be sent to Mr. M. A. Webber, "Mont-Dore," 6, Second Avenue, Westcliff.

Resolutions of sympathy with the Jewish people in the sad plight of their coreligionists in Eastern Europe were adopted at meetings of the Southend and District Free Church Council and the Crowstone (Westcliff) Senior Men's Forum.

SOUTHPORT

The Ladies' Social Committee of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society has decided to cancel its annual dance, arranged for December 3rd, in consequence of the sufferings of German Jewry.

STOKE-ON-TRENT

Councillor Dr. Barnett Stross addressed the members of the Jewish Literary Society last week on "The present situation of the Jews throughout the world." Mr. Ephraim Bloom presided. The following took part in the discussion: Messrs. I. Simon, H. Miller, D. Cohen, R. Myers, Mrs. Cope, Miss M. Sumberg, and the Rev. M. Isaacs.

SUNDERLAND

An invitation to lunch was extended to the Rev. S. P. Toperoff by the Bishop of Durham, Dr. Henson, at Auckland Castle on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. Mr. Toperoff recently spoke at the Teachers' Training Centre of the Sunderland and District Sunday School Union. There was a very large gathering. His subject was "What Jew and Christian owe each other." The Rev. James McKee, the Minister of the church, who presided, offered a special prayer for the Jewish people in their plight under Nazi rule.

The North-Eastern Jewish Literary Societies held their annual meeting recently at the Communal Hall of the Ryhope Road Synagogue. Rabbi Dr. I. Epstein, of London, spoke on "A Task for North-Eastern Jewry." Alderman Bloom, of West Hartlepool, presided. The following took part in the discussion: Messrs. J. Goldberg, L. Levine, R. Freedman, I. Levine, and A. Graham. The Rev. S. P. Toperoff proposed, and Mr. R. Freedman seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

WEST HARTLEPOOL

At the annual meeting of members of the Hebrew Congregation, held in the Synagogue Chambers on Sunday, with Mr. Bernard Halson in the Chair, Councillor Marcus Bloom, the Treasurer, presented the financial statement, which was adopted. The following were elected: Messrs. Bernard Halson, President; A. N. Levinson, Vice-President and Treasurer; Ernest Goodman, Collector; L. Broady and L. Barnett, Auditors; Alderman Ernest Bloom ("Castlewood," Elm Grove), Hon. Secretary; and a Committee of seven. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers for their services.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Mr. P. Rosenshine presided at the half-yearly meeting of the Hebrew Congregation held at the Synagogue Chambers, Fryer Street. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Harris, submitted the balance-sheet, which was adopted. The Minister, the Rev. Ephraim Shine, appealed to the members to support the Committee in their efforts towards the renovation of the Synagogue. The members immediately responded by raising their weekly contributions. A special collection for the purpose of purchasing a casting-pen was also made. Messrs. Aubrey, S. Simon, J. Wernick, and S. Wernick were co-opted on to the Committee. A gas fire and asbestos sheeting were presented for use in the classroom by Messrs. S. Wernick and J. Hall respectively.

EIRE

Cork

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Refugee Committee, a social evening was given on Sunday by Mr. Laurence Cohen. Mr. G. Y. Goldberg addressed those present on the pressing need of the refugees. Mrs. M. Nathan, Treasurer of the Ladies' Committee, thanked Mr. Cohen for his hospitality.

JEWISH ORPHANAGE AID CONCERT

A notable feature of the gala concert at the Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., on Sunday, was the absence of appeal, auction, collecting boxes, and speeches. That, of course, added considerably to the enjoyment of the audience. Of the eighteen artists advertised to appear, seventeen gave their services, as did one whose name did not appear on the programme. The function was organised by the Cricklewood and Brondesbury Orphan Aid Society in aid of the Jewish Orphanage, Norwood, a percentage going to the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund and Institution. The organisers are to be congratulated on an efficiently run function which can serve as a model to others holding similar affairs. It was announced that approximately £1,000 was raised as the result of the function. Mr. S. Harbour, Manager of the Coliseum, is an old pupil of the Orphanage and he informed the representative of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE that he was proud to have received his early training at the Institution and would always be willing to assist it. Acknowledgment of their services was made to Sir Oswald Stoll, for placing the theatre at the disposal of the Committee, Mr. S. Harbour, Mr. Gerald Heath, for obtaining the services of the artists, Major M. H. Swears, Mr. J. Fraser, the President of the Aid Society, and many others.

This Aid Society raises £2,000 annually for the parent institution and if it is to maintain its record, needs the services of those in the locality interested in the work of the Orphanage. Residents wishing to become subscribers should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. F. Baker, at 40, Heber Road, N.W.2. An annual sum of £25,000 is required to run the Institution, of which £15,000 must be obtained from voluntary contributions and it is only by the energetic efforts of Orphan Aid Societies all over the country that that sum can be raised.

JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN'S LEGION

North-West Section Formed

At a meeting of Jewish ex-Servicemen, held at 26, The Vale, N.W.11, and addressed by Messrs. Joseph Weber, Philip Jacobs, and Ivor Amswych, it was decided to form a North-West Section of the Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Legion. Membership includes that of the Monash Branch of the British Legion. Members also agreed to join the local British Legion branches. The following were elected: Messrs. Philip Jacobs, Chairman; Charles Friend, Vice-Chairman: and R. Grenfell, Hon. Secretary.

A general meeting, to which ex-Servicemen residing in the district are invited, will be held at the Cricklewood Synagogue, Walm Lane, N.W.2, on Monday, December 5th.

MONASH BRANCH—BRITISH LEGION

Mr. Joseph Weber presided at the annual meeting of the Branch held recently. He reported that the Branch had maintained progress, and now had over 480 ordinary and honorary members. It was decided to send a letter and resolution to the President of the British Legion asking him to use his kind offices to intercede on behalf of German Jewry.

The retiring Committee were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Philip Jacobs as Trustee. The Monash Branch is open to all ex-Servicemen, irrespective of race or creed. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. A. Gordon, 102, Holmleigh Road, N.16.

Incidentally . . .

The latest definition current in Jerusalem for the term "non-intervention" is "The Palestine Government."

* * *

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

The friendly discussion circles of Jews and non-Jews are, I am pleased to see, spreading. There are two flourishing ones in London—in Stamford Hill and Golders Green, and one has just been formed in Glasgow. Steps are also afoot, I am told, to form circles in Hendon and Hampstead.

* * *

THE HALL-MARK OF ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE

A well-known Rabbi from abroad, resident in London for nearly eight years, was asked how he was progressing with the English language. He replied that his knowledge had now reached such a stage that he was able to send a letter to the editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

* * *

FASHION NOTE

A contemporary recently, in the course of a leading article, headed "Meet and Kiss," on the Government's statement of policy for Palestine, said: "It will be enlivening to see Whitehall brightened by the flowing robes of stalwart Arabs and by indignant Jews in Zionist gaberdines."

* * *

"ACTION"

The November edition of WORLD SERVICE, the Nazi anti-Jewish propaganda organ published in Erfurt, contains an advertisement for ACTION, which is described as having the "largest circulation of any British political weekly." No circulation figures are given, but I wonder how they compare, for instance, with the NEW STATESMAN?

* * *

OI!

EMANUEL, a San Francisco Jewish paper, recently published the following advertisement: "Miss Marion B. White has returned from Europe and the East, and will teach the latest dance combinations in all the classes and privately." Instead of the exotic dances of the Orient, however, which the terms of the advertisement conjure up, the reader finds that Miss White's aim is to teach Young America the Lambeth Walk!

* * *

THE NORDIC BEE

"By the importation of foreign races, the German bee swarms had become bastardised. It was necessary, therefore, to re-breed the German bee. To achieve this, success is only possible if German bee-keepers are aware of the fact that bee swarms which carry in themselves the heirloom of different races can never be as efficient as a high-bred bee of pure race. Owing to the work of enlightenment of the Reich's department for bee-keepers, this knowledge is now widespread."—NEUE AUGSBURGER ZEITUNG.

"In many parts of our great Fatherland the honey output has been very poor."—Agricultural supplement of the same number.

* * *

NON-JEWISH KASHRUT

A literary miscellany which has appeared in Rumania under the the title of "Convorbiri Literare" contains a story of Haham Dr. Gaster. He was appointed a member of the Rumanian Academy on the proposal of Professor Jorga, the former Prime Minister; and he once spent a day in Valenii de Munte as the guest of Professor Jorga and his wife. At dinner, Mme. Jorga said to him: "Dr. Gaster, I want to tell you that you may eat in my house quite safely. I have made arrangements for separate crockery and food for you. The chicken has been killed by a Shochet, and the food is absolutely Kasher. I hope you will eat it with a quiet conscience." "I only wish," rejoined Dr. Gaster, "that every Rumanian Jewish house was as Kasher as yours."

CHRONICLER.

ORGANISING COUNCIL FOR JEWISH EDUCATION

[COMMUNICATED]

A meeting of the Executive of the Organising Council for Jewish Education was held at Woburn House last week. Miss Nettie Adler, C.B.E., presided. The new canvasser appointed on behalf of Talmud Torahs gave a satisfactory report of his initial efforts. It was reported that a social function had been held to canvass a long list of secondary school girls in North London who were receiving no Jewish education. The response of both girls and parents had been very poor. The girls would now be visited on behalf of the classes of the district.

The meeting considered the possibility of a Children's Synagogue for East London, where pupils of the surrounding Hebrew Classes could take part in a combined Sabbath morning service, using the prayers and the traditional melodies learnt at their classes. In connection with the forthcoming extra school year, it was agreed to attempt to extend continuation classes, if possible at the clubs. The Stepney Jewish Girls' Club had already led the way.

It was reported that Mr. B. M. Woolf had undertaken the temporary Treasurership of the Council in the absence abroad of Mrs. A. J. Jacobs.

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Jewish Defence

LOUIS GOLDING ON ANTI-SEMITISM

Manual of Jewish Defence

A TRUE SERVICE TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC

[*From a Correspondent*]

"The Jewish Problem," by Mr. Louis Golding, is published to-day as a "Penguin Special." This first issue of an entirely new work, comprising over 200 pages (together with many pages of telling illustrations), may be purchased at any bookstall for sixpence. So remarkable a contribution to Jewish defence deserves the grateful recognition of Anglo-Jewry. Indeed, both author and publishers are rendering a wider service to the British public generally. They bring an urgent message within the notice and reach of citizens everywhere. For anti-Semitism is here revealed as an insidious danger to the welfare of democracy and of civilisation itself.

In a foreword, Mr. Golding acknowledges his gratitude to two eminent scholars, Dr. Cecil Roth and the Rev. Dr. James Parkes, who read his book and gave him many criticisms and constructive suggestions. He also expresses his thanks to Mr. Paul H. Emden for having read the proofs. One is accordingly not surprised at the very precise and careful scholarship which so obviously informs this book. But this scrupulous regard for truth and for factual detail has fortunately not dulled the edge of Mr. Golding's literary genius. Never has his gift of presenting familiar scenes and incidents in striking and original language been seen to better advantage. His vivid and impressive writing is so charged with Jewish emotion, so alive to contemporary feeling, so instinct with moral persuasiveness, as to reach the heart of Jews and non-Jews alike.

The effectiveness of Mr. Golding's approach may be sensed from his very opening words. He writes:

> "In entitling the first chapter of this book 'The Gentile Problem,' let me state at once that in my view this would have been a more accurate title for the whole book than the one it bears . . . I mean that the Jewish Problem has been a Gentile Problem from the first decades in which it raised its baneful head, and will remain so till the Gentiles themselves have solved it."

From this beginning he traces through fourteen chapters the history of anti-Semitism down to the present day. There can be few aspects, whether in ancient, medieval, or modern times, which he does not touch upon; and not the least noteworthy is his discussion of Fascist activities in England. Whether in chronicling or in commenting, his memorable words and phrases cannot but arrest the reader's attention and sympathy. His tentative proposals towards a solution of the Jewish problem necessarily raise more debatable issues, but they are all inspired by a faith in Israel's future.

> "We have stood since our beginnings for certain values, which the world would cherish without us, but with us cherishes more bravely and continuously. We have stood for the idea of One God, for Peace throughout the Lands, for Love to All Men. The treatment of us is a touchstone of a land's chivalry. Where things are well with us, there the newer values flourish, Religious Liberty, Democracy, the Right of Free Speech. Where things go ill, these values sicken, and soon after, those older values follow. The world needs us. We cannot fail each other. We will go on."

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

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against

Religious and Racial Persecution

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

At 8.30 p.m. **Doors open 7.30 p.m.**

SPEAKERS:

His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
His Eminence THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER
The Rev. Dr. ROBERT BOND
Moderator of the Free Church Council
The Rt. Hon. SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, Bart., C.M.G., M.P.
The Rt. Hon. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P.
LADY VIOLET BONHAM-CARTER
THE CHIEF RABBI.

Chairman: The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT SANKEY, G.B.E.

ADMISSION FREE. Application for seats (numbered and reserved up to 8 o'clock), accompanied by stamped reply envelope to be made to THE ORGANISER, NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION, 112, Sentinel House, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1 (Near Holborn Tube Station).
Telephone: HOLborn 9200, Extension 112.

PROTEST MEETING Against Nazi Brutality,

at Golders Green Hippodrome, Sun., Nov. 27th at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: **Dr. JOAN FRY (Society of Friends).**

JOHN LANGDON-DAVIES, and Prominent Local Speakers.

Organised by Jewish People's Council against Fascism and Anti-Semitism and London Federation of Peace Councils.

BECONTREE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATE SYNAGOGUE
200, BECONTREE AVENUE, BECONTREE, ESSEX.

MR. FRANK RENTON
SPEAKS ON
JEWISH DEFENCE
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 3.30 p.m.
ALL WELCOME AT ABOVE ADDRESS.

BLACKSHIRTS AND THE POGROMS

Nazi Version Accepted

AUDIENCE UNIMPRESSED

[*From our Special Correspondent*]

The Blackshirt speaker at Finsbury Square on Thursday of last week had a very difficult task to convince his audience that not many hairs on the heads of many Jews in Germany had been harmed during the past few weeks. But however much he attempted to minimise those tragic events he could not get away with it. Very few questions were asked, but if he had heard, as I did, the comments made, not only by Jews, about his bumptious statements he would certainly have felt that he had not advanced the B.U.F. cause by opening his mouth that afternoon.

He denied everything, and admitted only what he could not decently conceal. In an article that the same speaker contributes to ACTION, he writes: "So far the Press of this country, always wild and exaggerated in its stories of alleged repression in Germany, has only been able to find one instance of one Jew being killed in Germany due to this new wave of anti-Semitism." If that is the Jew who was stabbed to death in Innsbruck during the pogroms, what of the other nine, details of whose deaths were given in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE last week, and of the seventy murdered at Buchenwald concentration camp, reported by Mr. Noel-Baker in Parliament on Monday?

The official B.U.F. attitude is that there were no pogroms in Germany, that all reports were "grossly exaggerated," but that if the Jews were punished then Great Britain's record in Ireland and Palestine does not give her the moral right to interfere in what they consider is an internal affair of Germany's. The B.U.F. seems to believe that two wrongs make a right, and, incidentally, by its criticism shows its strong pro-Nazi and its bitter anti-British feelings.

Officially, according to the Berlin correspondent of ACTION, what really happened was that "filled with anger at the death of Herr vom Rath, numbers of men went out and smashed the windows of Jewish shops. In most cases, nothing further occurred, but in a few instances some of the goods in the shops were also damaged. *There is no evidence to show that any Jews were attacked* [my italics]. Some (not all) of the Synagogues were set on fire, as being the places where the anti-German plots were believed to have been launched."

The Blackshirt speaker also sought to gain sympathy by his plea that no money should be spent on refugees while there were unemployed in England. He accepted the Nazi fiction that the fine of eighty million pounds represented one-tenth of the total wealth of the Jews in Germany, and concluded that each Jew in Germany was worth £2,000!

The arguments made no impression on the audience. They felt, as their comments showed, that the pogroms in Germany had presented a challenge to decency and all civilised standards of morality. That challenge had to be met or else barbarism would triumph.

J. B. PRIESTLEY CONDEMNS ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. J. B. Priestley writes in the last issue of TIME AND TIDE:

> Everything that happens to the unhappy Jewish race only throws into still higher relief the absurdity of the chief argument against that race. We were always told that what was wrong with the Jews was that they had far too much power. Their persecution has plainly shown us that this charge is nonsense. Obviously they have less power than most of us—and I am not now referring to the anti-Semitic theorists—imagined they had. The Nazis know very well that instead of being all-powerful the Jews are helpless. If they do not know this, if they believe the nonsense they write about Western Europe and America being dominated by Jews, then why, if they wish to live at peace with these Jew-dominated peoples, do they persecute the Jews? It makes no sense.
>
> It is a pity that a certain loose way of talking here in England tends towards anti-Semitic feeling. For example, during the recent crisis, I heard once more a lot of talk about "the Jews" who bought stocks of food and took leases of Welsh and Highland castles. I asked who were "these Jews," but nobody could tell me. During the War, it was always "the Jews" who were doing the profiteering or panicking during the air raids. I never met any of them, though I met plenty of real Jews in the trenches. Now that Central Europe is becoming one vast pogrom, the least we can do is to stop this silly loose talk, under cover of which we are excusing the unpatriotic or anti-social activities of members of our own race.

NAZI SYMPATHISER IN DEBATE

Overwhelming Defeat

Miss Unity Mitford, a friend of Hitler's who has spoken to Nazi audiences in Germany, was overwhelmingly defeated in a debate at South Kensington Conservatives' headquarters last week, when she opposed Vice-Admiral Usborne's motion that "while National Socialism has been advantageous to Germany it represents a danger to world peace." Lord Sandhurst presided.

The debate was held in private behind a door which was locked and chained, and at which two attendants questioned those who wished to gain admittance. Only those with tickets were allowed in. One hundred and eighty-one people were present, and only nine voted for Miss Mitford. The discussion was described afterwards by one of the officials as quite amiable. Many of Miss Mitford's remarks were received with laughter.

Another secret meeting from which the Press was banned was held at Hampstead last week, when Dr. Rahman, of the German Academic Bureau, addressed members of the local Junior Imperial League. It was explained that Dr. Rahmann has a horror of being misreported.

THE Albert Hall Council has refused permission for a meeting at which Sir Oswald Mosley was to speak.

A TRAVESTY OF THE TRUTH

New Book on the Jews

INACCURACY WITH AN AIR OF LEARNING

[From a Special Correspondent]

There has recently been published by the Boswell Publishing Company a book called "Jews and the Jews in England," written by a Mr. Cobbet.

According to the researches of the author, Jews in the Middle Ages were encouraged to become agriculturists, but refused to do so. Every effort, we are told, was made to induce them to conform to ordinary methods of trade and ways of life and to assimilate to the general life of the country in which they lived. Such a trifling fact as that the Trade Guilds only admitted Christians, such a small issue as that any Jew living in the country outside the ghetto was exposed to hourly danger of murder, are not points which interest the author. He quotes certain sentences from distinguished authorities which, if read alone, would seem to bear out his point, but which convey the opposite if read in the context and with a knowledge of the historical background. But if we are to accept the author's conclusions, we get a picture of a stubborn, evil-minded, and avaricious people, welcomed with open arms by their Christian fellow-citizens and yet refusing to consort with them.

One does not realise the depth of ignorance to which the author can sink until we read his version of English history. We learn that since the Jews were permitted to return to this country in the time of Cromwell, England has been under Jewish influence. That England was the greatest Power in the world until within the memory of most of us living to-day has no influence on Mr. Cobbet; that Jews played no rôle at all in English life, political or social, until well into the nineteenth century is equally of no importance; that England was never more corrupt than under the Georges, when Jews were conspicuous by their absence from government, cuts no ice with this scholar. All English life, he tells us, was permeated with Jewish influences, and all statesmen were puppets of the "hidden hand." Even a man of such outstanding eminence as William Pitt the Younger was, by innuendo, merely playing the game of the Jew when he "popularised" the House of Lords.

Werner Sombart, whose economic theories with reference to Jews have been riddled through and through, is quoted at great length, but as Mr. Cobbet also frequently quotes Joseph Jacobs it is extraordinary that he has not also given Jacobs' exposure of Sombart, whom he appears to imagine was a Jew.

Some idea of the wide learning and objectivity with which this book is written can be gained from the fact that the Talmud is quoted as being opposed to any Jew doing hard work. There is also a reference to the Jew, Moses Montefiore, addressing in 1840 a conference at Cracow and telling its members that until they got control of the Press, Jewish domination would be a will-o'-the-wisp.

This sort of stuff passes as a serious contribution to the Jewish problem. That is its danger. Whatever the intentions of the author, his travesty of the facts serves to swell the increasing tide of anti-Semitic publications, particularly since it is offered to the public as serious historical research.

FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

A public meeting to explain the policy of the Jewish Board of Deputies on anti-Semitism and to give an account of its anti-defamation activities is to be held on Sunday afternoon at the Rivoli Cinema, Whitechapel. Doors are to be opened at 2.15, and the meeting is to start at 2.45. Mr. Neville J. Laski, K.C., is to preside, and the speakers will be Mr. Cyril M. Picciotto, K.C., the Chairman of the London Area Council, Mr. Barnett Janner and Mr. P. Horowitz, the two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Morris Myer, and Mr. H. S. Schildkraut, General Secretary of the Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham.

At the same time on the same afternoon, Dr. Joan Fry, of the Society of Friends, is to preside at a public meeting to be held at the Hippodrome, Golders Green. The meeting is to be not only one of protest against the Nazi pogroms, but is also to consider a practical plan to aid the persecuted. Speakers are to be the Earl of Listowel, Messrs. John Langdon-Davies T. Vernon, Kenneth Thomas and Reginald Bridgeman, the prospective Liberal and Labour candidates for Hendon, J. Jacobs, the Secretary of the Jewish People's Council, and a Conservative representative. The meeting has been organised by the Jewish People's Council and the London Federation of Peace Councils.

LONDON NAZIS "SLIGHTED"

The German colony in London, which has been meeting in the Porchester Hall, Paddington, W., has refused to accept the conditions stipulated by the Borough Council Committee under which the remaining three meetings could take place.

The Council notified the hirer of the hall, Mr. P. F. Himmelmann, that the meetings could only be held if no hate songs were sung; if no uniforms were worn; and if Borough Councillors were admitted if they gave three days' notice. Mr. Himmelmann has replied that these conditions are unacceptable on the ground that they are a slight on the Nazi Party.

RABBI ADDRESSES CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS

Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman, of Liverpool, addressed, by invitation, a conference of some seventy congregational Ministers of the Manchester district at the Milton Hall, Deansgate, recently.

The Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Callow, of Charlestown, referred to Dr. Lehrman's work in the peace and social movements during his residence in Manchester, and said that, especially at this time when every true Christian felt the deepest sympathy with Continental Jewry, they were happy to ask a Jewish Rabbi to come amongst them.

Dr. Lehrman spoke on "Some Aspects of Jewish Life and Thought," and dealt particularly with the Jewish conception of man and his place in the universe. The immediate need of the moment, he said, was for Judaism, Christianity, and the other great religions to combine to save peace, liberty, and democracy.

NATIONAL BOOK FAIR AT EARL'S COURT

Celebration of "Bible Day"

One of the most notable events at the SUNDAY TIMES National Book Fair at Earl's Court was the celebration of "Bible Day." This centred attention on the "Open Bible, 1538-1938." Here were collected rare first editions and documents illustrating the history of the English Bible and its great place in national life. They commemorated the fact that in November, 1538, the "Open Bible" was by State Injunctions, ordered to be made available, in the churches, to the English people; and in November of the following year, by the King's Letters Patent, leave was given for private persons to buy Bibles, and to keep them in their own homes.

To-day, the Bible has become a "best-seller," and either the Book itself or books about it were to be found on the stalls of almost every publisher. Earlier specimens of fine printing, notably the beautiful Baskerville's Bible of 1763, could be compared with the many and varied editions available for the modern reader. A first edition of the authorised version of 1611 had the catalogue description—"Allowed by all competent authorities to be the first English classic." A specially-bound Bible on which King George VI took his Coronation oath was included.

Several speakers delivered lectures. Mr. Charles Williams said that the Bible should not be read in the form of elegant literary extracts. If studied as a whole, it gave a meaning to human life and history. The Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P., detailed passages from the Pentateuch, the Prophets, and the Psalms which conveyed a vital religious and social message for the present times. He felt sure that the Jews in their sufferings to-day were being strengthened and comforted by the words of the old Hebrew prophets.

Sir Frederic Kenyon mentioned how recent archæological discoveries had strikingly corroborated the historical truth of the Old Testament narrative. Excavations in Palestine and elsewhere had also revealed the spiritual superiority of Hebrew religious thought over that of other ancient peoples. Mr. Hugh Redwood spoke of the possible influence of the Bible on those of the younger generation to whom ecclesiastical language and theological traditions made little appeal. The value of a direct personal approach to the Bible needed stressing. He paid a tribute to the translation of James Moffatt and other modern English versions which brought home the Bible's meaning to the present generation.

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THE PALESTINE MOVEMENT— *Continued from page 19*

ARAB-JEWISH UNDERSTANDING

Policy of "Hashomer Hatzair"

PALESTINE AS BINATIONAL COUNTRY

Welcoming Round-Table Conference

Mr. Mordekhay Orenstein, who is on a visit to this country, is the International Secretary of the Hashomer Hatzair party and editor of the party's Hebrew paper. He discussed with a representative of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE immigration into Palestine and relations between Jew and Arab.

"In the view of my party," said Mr. Orenstein, "the situation of the Jews in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe makes it essential to undertake a new drive with the object of getting as many Jews as possible into Palestine, especially in the light of what was revealed at the Evian conference and of the latest outrages in Germany.

"The Evian conference," he went on, "has revealed that the various countries of immigration are closed. But there is one country which has proved to be capable of absorbing vast numbers of the tortured Jewish masses.

"Even now, after three years of terror, Palestine is economically able to do that. Of course, efforts should also be directed to getting other countries to provide at least immediate refuge for some of the Jews needing it. But we should be under no delusion that this immigration into other countries will provide a final solution of the problem. Therefore, world Jewry, especially in Great Britain and the United States, must concentrate their political efforts on the opening of the gates of Palestine."

On the subject of Jewish-Arab relations, he said that his party had been championing the idea of Jewish-Arab agreement ever since the party came into existence. They regarded Palestine as a binational country, and had never associated themselves with those who envisaged a purely Jewish State. "Our declared policy," he said, "is a Jewish-Arab Palestine based on equality, freedom, and co-operation between the two peoples.

"We are glad," he went on, "that the Executive of the Jewish Agency have said that they are ready to confer with the Arabs, and that the Agency had stressed the importance of the Mandate being carried out as a basis for Palestine policy. Of course, the Jews must go to this conference with the fullest desire for an understanding which would secure the rights of Jewish immigration and our constructive aspirations in Palestine.

"It would help enormously if the Jewish Agency were to present to the conference a definite scheme which would, on the one hand, safeguard those Jewish aspirations and, on the other hand, remove Arab fears of Jewish domination. Such a scheme would be for a Jewish-Arab State in Palestine forming part of a federation of Arab States in the Near East. That should be the basis for these talks.

"Our party," he said, "are not too confident that the conference will lead to agreement. In our view, there could be agreement if the Arab masses were represented not by those forces which are anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist but by progressive forces which are to-day terrorised and rendered inarticulate by the gangsters.

"Therefore the Jewish workers in Palestine should make supreme efforts to organise Arab workers and peasants for the purpose of uniting with them in their common efforts to obtain improvements in the standard of living and in the general economic and social conditions of the country. Such efforts are bound, sooner or later, to effect an Arab-Jewish understanding."

NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION

Demand for Transfer of Million

LINKED INTERESTS OF BRITAIN AND JEWRY

A resolution calling on the world to agree to the transference of a million Jews to Palestine was adopted at a meeting held by the New Zionist Organisation at the Kingsway Hall, W.C., on Monday evening. The resolution stated:

This mass meeting, while expressing gratitude for the spirit influencing the various ameliorative plans of Governments in the Jews' tragic situation, calls the attention of His Majesty's Government, and other interested Governments, to the urgent need for concentrating and co-ordinating all efforts towards a radical solution with a view to avoiding the dissipation of sympathies and efforts which would merely result in a redispersion of Jewry, and the consequent transfer of the same problem to areas in which it is at present either absent or quiescent. This mass meeting therefore calls upon the civilised Governments and peoples of the world to co-operate with the Jewish people for bringing about a complete, radical, and final solution of the Jewish problem by the transfer to Palestine, within the shortest possible period required for the technical arrangements, of the 500,000 Jews from Germany, and a further 500,000 Jews from the areas of danger and distress, thus opening the way to further Jewish mass immigration under Jewish administration, the ensuring of Jewish security by Jewish forces, and an early relief of British anxieties in relation to Palestine.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. Y. Jacobi, and was addressed by Messrs. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., R. Briscoe, Member of the Eire Parliament, and Vladimir Jabotinsky, President of the New Zionist Organisation.

Mr. Adams, speaking of the way the interests of Britain and Jewry were linked together, said it was precisely those countries which practised anti-Semitism most cruelly that were to-day the greatest danger to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. R. T. Briscoe, T.D., said that, as the only Jewish M.P. in Eire, all cases of the entry of Jewish refugees to the country came to his knowledge. A number of Jews from the Continent had been allowed to set up industries which benefited Ireland in her industrial revival, and provided employment for many of her people. Yet he had heard this question raised: "What will happen in twenty-five or fifty years' time? If we bring Christians into the country they will in due time absorb and become part of the people, but the Jew remains conscious of his Judaism." So the danger of anti-Semitism was suggested once again. The only solution for Jewish troubles was the speedy immigration of as large a Community of Jews as possible into Palestine. The alternative was extermination.

Sir John Haslam, M.P., who was to have been present, sent a message, in which he said:

May I add that in my view the speedy and revolutionary change in the Jewish position renders useless all the piecemeal and sporadic solutions. The problem now involves in one way or another some six million Jews. It is not a question of Germany alone. Once the other countries see that the civilised States can be impelled to help Germany get rid of her Jews, the same thing will happen in other areas of distress in Europe. Apart from this a redispersion will merely transfer anti-Semitism and create new foci of infection.

Therefore it becomes necessary to think of some large-scale and radical solution which will avoid redispersion and provide the Jews with a possibility of establishing a State of their own, so as to be in a position to absorb the Jewish masses and keep pace with the demands for refuge made by Jewish populations from various parts of the world.

Palestine is the only country to which the Jews are legally entitled to emigrate. Already Jews have invested tens of millions of pounds in Palestine and stupendous energy, in order to prepare the way for mass immigration. The most logical solution is, therefore, to utilise the existing legal and economic circumstances in Palestine for absorbing the large masses for whom there is no other haven.

Other messages came from Lord Strabolgi, M.P., Major Daniel Hopkin, M.P., Captain Strickland, M.P., and Messrs. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., and Philip Noel-Baker, M.P.

Mr. Jabotinsky said that there was one axiom about Palestine that should be impressed not only on the Jews but, especially, on the British Government. He said to that Government: "Once we have started this enterprise together then, not only for us, but for you, too, there is no way out, no way back, and no roundabout way. All the efforts, subterfuges, and devices for short cuts will be in vain." The remarkable effort embodied in the Peel Commission Report—Partition—had failed. The Iraqi scheme of six weeks ago had practically been stillborn. And now the scheme to call an Arab-Jewish conference would fail—he doubted whether it would even take place, but even if it did, it would be a dismal failure, because it could only increase the gulf fixed between the two standpoints—the standpoint of Arab nationalism and that of Jewish distress.

The time had come, he said, in conclusion, to adopt Max Nordau's plan for placing a considerable Jewish population in Palestine. To suggest that there would then be an Arab revolt was a psychological fallacy. If the Arabs were, overnight, confronted with a Jewish majority as an accomplished fact, then that would be striking at the psychological root of the Arab opposition, an opposition that had been encouraged by the very slowness of Jewish immigration.

The resolution referred to above was then put to the meeting and adopted unanimously, as was also another calling for the "convocation of a Jewish national assembly elected on the basis of free adult suffrage" which would "take practical steps for carrying into effect the Two-Year Plan of transfer of Jewish populations" referred to in the first resolution.

PROF. BRODETSKY AT MIZRACHI MEETING

"Dropping of Partition a Disaster"

"The Balfour Declaration was founded on a partnership between the Jews and the British Government, and in the twenty years that have elapsed the burden of failure has been more on the side of the British partner in the bargain than on the Jewish," said Mrs. Blanche Dugdale, the niece of Lord Balfour, on Sunday evening. She was speaking at a public meeting organised by the Mizrachi Federation and held in the Marcus Samuel Hall of the New Synagogue, Egerton Road, N. Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman, the Regional Minister for North London, presided.

Mrs. Dugdale said she thought the only importance of the Woodhead Report was that for the first time in an official British publication there appeared the suggestion that the operation of the Balfour Declaration should be restricted in its scope.

Prof. S. Brodetsky said that he looked forward to the growth of the Mizrachi Organisation in order that no Jew should have an excuse for not being in the Zionist Organisation. There had been an important modification of British policy on Palestine, he said. The Woodhead Report had made one fundamental omission—it seemed to have forgotten that the Jews in Palestine had a status conferred on them by international agreement. That was due to the terms of reference of the Commission. "Although I was never a really great enthusiast for Partition," he went on, "the dropping of it is at the present moment a disaster for the Jewish people." Now they were at last all agreed that the Mandate had to be carried out in such a way that it made the building-up of a Jewish Home possible. They were going to enter into discussions with the Government and the Arabs, and they would remind the Government of its international obligations. The Government were inviting representatives of the States around Palestine to the discussions. They regarded that as a difficulty, because the problem of Palestine was either one in which the Government, the Jews and the Palestinian Arabs alone were involved, or in which the whole world was involved.

Rabbi I. Bension made an eloquent plea for the return of the Jews to the Torah, and said they would survive as long as they did that. In Palestine, the Mizrachi schools were the only ones where Torah, Mishna, and Gemara were taught. He did not believe in minority rights for traditional Jews in Palestine.

A collection was made for Mizrachi funds, the first donation to which was one of 100 guineas.

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PALESTINE AS REFUGE

Other Places Temporary Expedients

Rabbi Meir Berlin, President of the Mizrachi Organisation, had a chat with me (writes a JEWISH CHRONICLE representative) on the present situation of Jewry in Palestine in the light of the latest events in Germany.

He said he wished that the Actions Committee could have met at some other time. As it was, owing to the perplexing and bewildering situation created by the events in Germany and their preoccupation with the Report of the Woodhead Commission, they could not rivet their minds on a particular policy to be pursued in relation to the Jewish people and the Zionist Organisation for the near future, but instead passed a series of pious and platitudinous resolutions.

Rabbi Berlin referred to the coming conference between representatives of the Jews, of Palestinian Arabs, and of the neighbouring Arab States. They were assuming, he said, that before such a conference took place there would be separate negotiations between the British Government and the Jews and Arabs.

"For us Jews," he declared, "Palestine is not a matter of politics—it is one of life and death."

They were ready to accept the British Government's invitation and, despite all the mistakes of commission and omission of which the British Administration had been guilty in the last twenty years, they felt that the Government would give them a square deal; and that they would implement the promise made in the Mandate.

While mindful of the urgency of settling tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of refugees in various parts of the globe, Rabbi Berlin was at particular pains to point out that these places of refuge could never be regarded as a permanent solution, either spiritually or politically, of the Jewish problem.

Meeting in East End

[COMMUNICATED]

At a meeting organised by the Mizrachi Federation at the Whitechapel Art Gallery on Monday, Rabbi Dr. Bension, Rabbi Reisman, and Rabbi Wolf Gold spoke. Dr. Myer Fisher presided.

Speaking of the present situation in Germany, Dr. Bension said that history would repeat itself. They would see again the graves of those who persecuted them. Jews must fight to see that they emerged from the crisis stronger and more confident in the justice of their cause. The strength to outlive these troubles came from the Torah and their faith.

Rabbi Reisman said that some people believed that religion was an abstract, not a reality, in life, that it had no place in life. They made a great mistake which could have disastrous consequences. Peoples based only on secular nationalism had perished.

Rabbi Wolf Gold said that if they annulled the Torah they could not demand Eretz Yisrael on the basis of it. The Torah was their bill; when they presented it and demanded Eretz Yisrael, they must prove that it was really valid with them. The great civilised world had fallen to a level which even the prophets dared not describe. When the world deemed Zionism a messianic movement, it did not dare to play with it as a colonial movement. But when they came to the world and said they were creating a secular home, the world began to play with the problem.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK

Messages of Approval from Communal Leaders

YOUTH FOLLOWING HABONIM'S LEAD

At a meeting of Merkaz Habonim, held on Monday evening, it was reported that the idea of a Self-Denial Week, to begin on Sunday, had met with a most enthusiastic response in every circle into which it had been introduced. There was considerable hope that it would be possible to extend this campaign so that every section of Jewish youth in this country might co-operate. The Association for Jewish Youth has already intimated its willingness to call for a similar self-denial week in all its clubs.

Messages have been received from the Chief Rabbi and Mr. Neville Laski, K.C., President of the Board of Deputies. Dr. Hertz wrote: "I heartily endorse the action of the Habonim in instituting a Self-Denial Week for their members, and earnestly hope that other youth organisations will follow their excellent example."

Mr. Laski's message was: ". . . I think it a splendid idea that Jewish youth should have a Self-Denial Week, stinting themselves of some of those little luxuries which make life so pleasant, thereby testifying not only spiritually but practically their sympathy with German Jewry in its hour of anguish. . ."

It was felt necessary to enrol the support of all Provincial Communities for the Self-Denial Week, and arrangements have been made whereby members of Merkaz are to visit all provincial centres and address special conferences which are being arranged for the early part of next week.

In each of the London Pelagim, a special youth meeting is being held on Sunday afternoon next to inaugurate the campaign for Self-Denial Week.

A lead was given on Saturday night to local Jewish youth organisations by Manchester Habonim. The Ba-Koach reported on the scheme for a "Self-Denial Campaign" in aid of the Youth Aliyah.

Habonim Hagigah Postponed

Merkaz Habonim regrets to have to announce that pressure of work in connection with the Youth Aliyah campaign and the Self-Denial Week has necessitated the postponement of the tenth anniversary Hagigah and display, which had been arranged to be held on Saturday, December 3rd, until Tuesday, December 27th, 1938. It will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, at 2.30 in the afternoon, and tickets already issued will, of course, be valid.

YOUNG ZIONISTS ROUSE EAST LONDON

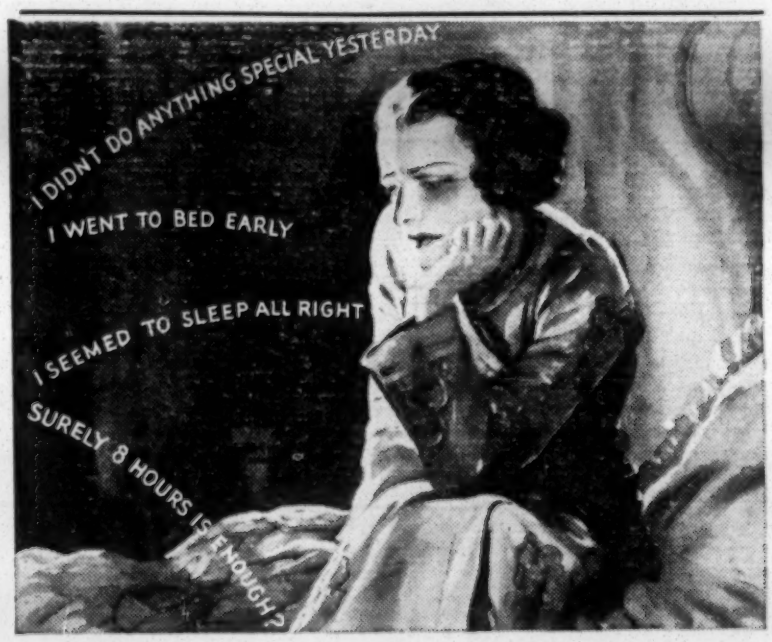
Thousands of Leaflets Distributed

Nearly 2,000 Jews in East London made contributions ranging from one penny to one pound in a house-to-house collection for funds for the Youth Aliyah, conducted by Young Zionists last Sunday. The campaign was part of an effort now being made, under the auspices of the Central Committee of Young Zionist Organisations, to collect 20,000 individual subscriptions for Youth Aliyah. During the course of last Sunday, over 30,000 leaflets calling for the opening of the gates of Palestine to receive Jewish immigrants were distributed throughout East London by Young Zionist workers.

A film show of the "Land of Promise" attracted large crowds to the Whitechapel Art Gallery in the early evening, and at a public meeting held at the Whitechapel Art Gallery later an audience of almost 1,000 passed, with acclaim, resolutions calling for an increased Jewish immigration into Palestine, for a boycott of German goods, and for the raising of funds for the relief of German Jewry. During the course of the day, some offers of accommodation for German Jewish children were received.

The campaign in East London was organised by the Central Committee of the East London Regional Council.

THE PALESTINE MOVEMENT—Continued on next page



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P.372A

PALESTINE CAN TAKE REFUGEES

Land the Only Problem

ROOM FOR 50,000 IN TWELVE MONTHS

More than sixty members of the Executive Committee of the Jewish National Fund attended a special meeting in the offices of the J.N.F. on Sunday afternoon, when nine provincial centres were represented.

In appealing for renewed efforts towards land purchase in view of the new catastrophe in Germany, Professor Wright stated that land was cheaper in Palestine than it had been for the past ten or fifteen years. "We can buy an area of 200,000 dunams—nearly half the total amount of land now in J.N.F. possession," he said. "If we buy that within the next twelve months, it will completely transform our political prospects. 10,000 families can be established on that area, which means that 50,000 people can be maintained.

"£1,200,000 is needed to effect this purchase. Once that sum seemed too big even to think of. Now our sense of proportion has altered. We know it is a very small fraction of the £83,000,000 being demanded by the German Government as a fine from the Jews. It is only a very small fraction of the losses sustained by Jewry in the past few years."

In dealing with the possibilities of mass immigration, Professor Wright stated that the only places that could be considered seriously were America and Palestine. The other offers were not genuine solutions, as the example of British Guiana proved, for millions of pounds would be required there before the territory could even be opened, and it would be years before settlement could begin. "If we are told that political and economic difficulties prevent Jews from being settled in Palestine, then the same difficulties prevent them from being settled elsewhere. At least in Palestine the Jews have political and economic rights and possibilities."

He stated that the Fund had purchased 6,000 dunams during October. The largest area was situated next to Hanita, the second tract in the Beisan district, linking up Tirat Zvi and Maoz, and the third on the northern part of the Huleh.

PALESTINE MOVEMENT ACTIVITIES

ZEBULUN—A new branch of the Palestine Seafaring Society has been formed in London. The following were elected: Mrs. Henrietta Diamond, Hon. President; Mr. Alfred Alvarez, J.P., the Rev. Michael Adler, D.S.O., Hon. Vice-Presidents; Dr. David Perk, Chairman; Dr. Lionel Wigoder, Vice-Chairman; Dr. J. Wasserzeig, Treasurer; Dr. R. J. Wigoder, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee.

Mrs. L. Rosen has been appointed Chairman of the Hull Branch of the Zebulun Palestine Seafaring Society.

THE JEWEL FUND—The South Manchester Jewish National Fund Commission made a successful canvass last week in support of the Fund. Some 200 parcels were received, some by the canvassers and others at the central depot, at Mrs. Nahum's house. A considerable amount of cash was also received.

Mr. and Mrs. Altman held a drawing-room meeting last week at 26, Chesterford Gardens, N.W, at which Rabbi Dr. L. Rabinowitz and Mr. Leopold Schen spoke in support of the Fund.

FINCHLEY—A meeting was held recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zinkin, "Carmel," Highview Gardens, N.3, to consider the formation of a J.N.F. Commission in Finchley. Mr. A. Wright delivered an address on "Palestine To-Day." Rabbi Dr. I. Porusch, who was in the chair, proposed that the meeting should constitute itself a preliminary J.N.F. Commission. This was agreed to, and Rabbi Porusch was elected President, with Mrs. Zinkin as Treasurer.

HASHACHAR—The Society held an inter-debate with the North London Young Zionist Society last week on the subject "The Future of Zionism lies in a Policy allied with Left Wing Groups." Mr. N. Goldwater occupied the Chair. For Hashachar, Mr. C. F. Hyams proposed and Miss M. Zaretsky seconded the motion, which was opposed by Messrs. Sklan and Lebor on behalf of the North London Society.

*** Owing to extreme pressure on space many societies' reports have had to be held over.

JEWISH MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Ladies' Association

[COMMUNICATED]

The annual meeting of the Jewish Maternity Hospital Ladies' Association was held at 34, Cambridge Square, W.2, on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Magnus, the President, reported that as a mark of appreciation of the work and support of the late Lord and Lady Bearsted, the Committee of Management had decided that the title of the Institution be enlarged by the addition of the words "Bearsted Memorial Hospital." The new title of the hospital would henceforth be "Bearsted Memorial Hospital (Jewish Maternity Hospital Incorporated)." She stated that the Association had raised £900 towards the naming of a bed at the proposed new hospital, and the success achieved fired them with the ambition of naming a small ward also. The Association was undertaking the provision of the clothing needed for the greatly increased number of patients which would be admitted to the new hospital. An increase of active Sewing Guild members was required.

Viscountess Bearsted, President of the Hospital, spoke of the new hospital, and said that the task being undertaken was a colossal one, but worthy of all the efforts being made, as the building would be one of the most modern and up-to-date in the country incorporating all the latest improvements. It would also prove in no uncertain fashion what the community could do for the benefit of the country. The hospital would be open to all, regardless of creed.

Mrs. Mathie, work organiser, reported that the total number of garments handed over to the hospital during the year was 718, but more than double this number would be needed for patients in the new hospital. She appealed to every member to canvass an additional working member.

Mrs. Bernard Schlesinger, retiring Treasurer, said that if the Association was to provide satisfactorily for the increased number of patients, further members and an increased number of subscribers were imperative.

Mrs. Model proposed the re-election of the members of the Committee *en bloc*, which was carried unanimously. Several additions to the membership were approved.

ART NOTES

THE LONDON GROUP

Full of Adult Vitality

This year's exhibition is one of the most interesting for many years. It is remarkable for the wide range of thought and style to which it gives expression. If these works have anything in common, it is vitality. And this year it is the vitality of the adult rather than the irresponsible adolescent. The general standard is surprisingly high, and the mind and eye, though immensely taxed by so much variety, receive continual stimulation.

From the refined abstractions of John Tunnard, or the luscious ones of Blair Hughes-Stanton, to the rich earthy beauty of Bernard Meninsky's work is a far cry. Each has its peculiar merits. "Seated Nude," by Meninsky, and "Near Malaga, Andalusian Landscape," are particularly lovely pictures, the latter glowing like a jewel in twilight.

William Roberts has two amusing and ingenious pictures, "The Lambeth Walk," and "He Knew Degas." Mr. Roberts' work is in the tradition of Rowlandson and Gilray; he is their true successor. I only wish he could give us a monthly broadsheet, a social (and political?) commentary in pictures.

For the rest I can but mention some of those paintings that I liked best. "Landscape near Marlborough," by Charles Ginner, is a beautifully co-ordinated picture; a little masterpiece. "Open Window," by Ivon Hitchens; "Moving Vans," by David Bomberg; and "Texan Girl," by Richard Carline, are all pictures one would like to hang on one's own walls.

SOUTINE AND ALISON DEBENHAM

M. Soutine is showing twelve paintings at the Storran Gallery. His gifts are rather those of the decorator or the designer for ballet, than the painter. Occasionally he shows a clever sense of character; from time to time he achieves a happy conjunction of contrasting colours, as with the reds and blues of his "Boy in Red Coat." But for the most part his colour is less rich than violent, and in general, his paintings betray the artist who has permanently injured his sensibility in straining for effect.

At the same gallery is a delightful collection of paintings by Alison Debenham. Here is a sensitive artist with an interesting and original sense of colour. The influence of Bonnard is strongly felt, both in subject matter and in attitude towards it. The simple earthy things of daily life are dear to her heart; the supper table, the child at play, the kitchen, the shop; all are inspiration for her brush. A feeling for recession and solidity is distinctly lacking, and sometimes a certain hesitation or tentativeness makes itself felt, notably in "Fish Shop, Aldeburgh." This is a lovely painting that does not quite come off owing to the artist's inability to cope with the difficulty of the central figure

These paintings are all imbued with a certain poetic beauty that is rare these days.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIMER'S LANDSCAPES

Mr. Oppenheimer is a painter of dashing and successful portraits. He is also an artist, a sensitive painter of landscapes and the moving scene; punts upon the river, 'buses by the Royal Exchange, Ascot, Venice, Amsterdam, Oslo, each place, each scene set down with vivacity and sincerity. His colour and economy of line are admirable. The influence of the French Impressionist painters is especially felt in the small but delightful pre-War oils, of which "Henley, 1908," and "Kensington Gardens" are my favourites.

His portraits are usually excellent likenesses, but less successful as pictures, except for the charming study of a child out of doors, "Norman." The sympathy of the sitter being very important to Mr. Oppenheimer, it is understandable that the very rapid oil sketches, completed before the model has time to get bored, are the best. They are fresh in colour and well designed, with all the liveliness of the sitter's personality at the brush's tip. The best here are those of "Viscountess Carlow" and the "Honourable Ewen E. S. Montagu."

K.

NEW SYNAGOGUE ACTIVITIES

Large attendances are following the course of talks on "Foundations of the Jewish Religion," delivered in the Marcus Samuel Hall by the Rev. Bernard Cherrick. Two Classes in Modern Hebrew meet at the Synagogue on Mondays. The Elementary Class (under Mr. L. Globus) and the Advanced (under Mr. M. Mansoor) are still open to receive new members. A third (Intermediate) Class will be formed if there is a sufficient number of applicants. Talks on "The Jewish Contributions to Civilisation" are being delivered by Mr. M. Domnitz. Further enrolments can still be made. At a recent meeting of the New Synagogue Fellowship, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. W. W. Simpson, of the Amhurst Park Methodist Church, on "Pity the Persecutor." The inaugural meeting of the Merkaz Ivri was held at 17, Northdeane Gardens. The Rev. B. Cherrick delivered a lecture on "Some Great 18th Century Figures and their Influence on Modern Jewish Life."

THE STORRAN GALLERY
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SOUTINE
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EXHIBITION OPENING NOVEMBER 30th
ABEL PANN Bible Scenes & Characters.
LUDWIK BLUM Paintings of Jerusalem.
THE FINE ART SOCIETY, 148, NEW BOND STREET.
Exhibition will remain open during December.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DR. C. ROTH'S OXFORD APPOINTMENT

DR. C. ROTH

The General Board of the University of Oxford has approved the appointment of Dr. Cecil Roth as Reader in Post-Biblical Jewish Studies for seven years from January, 1939.

Dr. Cecil Roth is the well-known historian, author and lecturer. He was born in London in March, 1899, and was educated at the City of London School and at Merton College, Oxford, where he gained many distinctions. In 1922 he was awarded a First Class in the Final Honours School of Modern History; in 1923 he received the degree of Bachelor of Letters; and in the following year he gained the D.Ph. and M.A. degrees. Dr. Roth is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and immediate Past President of the Jewish Historical Society of England. He has published a number of well-known books of Jewish and general interest, and is a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica and other learned works.

Mr. Arthur Lewenstein, B.A. (London), has been awarded the Andrew Marvell Jackson Prize in Law by the Council of the Hull University College, as a result of passing the final examination of the Law Society. He secured the highest place of any Hull candidate in the Honours Examinations held during the last acamedic year.

MR. A. LEWENSTEIN

Mr. Lewenstein was educated at the Hull Grammar School and Hull University College, whence he graduated, and was placed in the First Class at the Solicitors' Intermediate Examination. He is interested in communal work, being a member of the Hull Hebrew Board of Guardians and Vice-President of the Literary Section of the Hull Judeans Club. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lewenstein, his father, to whom he was articled, being President of the Hull Hebrew Communal School and Past President of the Hebrew Board of Guardians.

Daniel Meredith Bueno de Mesquita, M.A., formerly Foundation Scholar, has been elected into a Research Fellowship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Mr. de Mesquita was placed in the first class in both parts of the History Tripos. He was educated at St. Paul's School.

Mr. H. Lersky, of Palestine, lectured to the University of London Jewish Union Society recently on "Metamorphosis Through Light." Dr. B. Stoll presided. The lecturer showed in a series of brilliant photographic studies how it is possible, by means of clever lighting effects, to extract from an ordinary face all the different emotions which pass through the human mind. A discussion followed. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. J. Rabinowitz and seconded by Mr. R. Galvan. Before the meeting ended, the Chairman of the Social Service Section appealed for recruits for the London Area Council and the Jewish People's Council.

"That the Fate of the Million is the Whim of the Few," was the subject debated by the Glasgow and Edinburgh University Jewish Societies at a meeting held in the Glasgow Progressive Synagogue Chambers. The affirmative, taken by Glasgow, was put by Mr. Sam Newman, seconded by Mr. Philip Glass, and the negative was upheld by Mr. H. Furst, seconded by Miss H. Gabriel. In the discussion, the following participated: the Misses Hillman and Frankenthal, Rabbi S. H. Baron, and Messrs. N. Shulman, A. Eske, E. Snell, B. Snell, J. Bercovitch, M. Eppel, I. Moss, and J. Kerstein. Mr. H. D. Miller presided.

News Items

Jewish Institute

Rabbi B. Isaak delivered an address at the Institute last Friday evening. On Saturday evening, a coloured film on "Palestine" was shown, under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Harold Behr acted as commentator.

Jewish Free Reading Room

On Friday last, Mr. Albert M. Hyamson delivered a lecture on "The Maccabeans." This evening, at the Institute, Adler Street, E., Mr. I. Cohen will speak on "The History of Anglo-Jewry before the Expulsion." The Rev. M. Bloch will preside.

Talmud Torahs Flag Day

The sum of £190 16s. 1d. was collected on the flag day held by the Talmud Torah Trust on Sunday, October 30th, on behalf of the London Talmud Torahs, and is available for distribution. The expenses amounted to £33 0s. 10d. The help of workers and supporters is gratefully acknowledged.

Finsbury Park Synagogue Ladies' Guild

A meeting of the reorganised Ladies' Guild was held last week at 93, Lordship Road, N. (by permission of Mrs. B. Rustein), and was addressed by Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman. Sewing and Hebrew Classes have been inaugurated, and a scheme adopted for the care of three refugee children by the Guild, which has thirty-eight members.

Hampstead Garden Suburb District Synagogue

Following the Intercession Service last Sunday, a public meeting was held and was addressed by Mr. Barnett Samuel, who outlined the schemes for finding homes for refugee children. Mr. LeVay-Lawrence spoke on behalf of the B'nai B'rith. A committee of canvassers was formed, and every Jewish house in the locality will be visited. Offers of homes or assistance will be gladly received at the Synagogue, Norrice Lea.

Edmonton and Tottenham Synagogue Ladies' Guild

The Guild held a general meeting at 41, Lansdowne Road, N.17. Mrs. P. Melnick, who presided, thanked the members for their good work. A tea was provided by the ladies of the Committee. The following were elected: Mesdames P. Melnick, President; B. Narinsky, Vice-President; B. Sharkey, Treasurer; P. Schindler (80, Tynemouth Road, N.15), Hon. Secretary; and a Committee of twelve.

MOTORING NOTES

BENEFITS OF RACING EXPERIENCE

An Astonishing M.G.

Good sport in bad weather was the general opinion of those motorists who attended the S.S. Car Club's winter trial around Salisbury. About three-quarters of the entrants drove open two-seater models in very bad weather. It was pouring with rain and blowing half a gale.

Leaving Salisbury after luncheon, the lane leading to the ascent of "Here's How" Hill was a real test of colonial track character, followed by a timed hill climb at Middledown with its hairpin bend. There were also three special tests on the private ground loaned to the Club at Tollard Royal, involving forward and reverse manœuvres and a brake test.

Sporting motoring enthusiasts frequently discover things which benefit the general community of car owners. Thus it is claimed that smoother running, more power at low speeds, and better petrol consumption can be obtained by opening the sparking plug gaps from the normal twenty-five thousandths of an inch to forty or even fifty thousandths.

This, however, imposes a greater load on the ignition equipment because of the higher voltage necessary to bridge the plug gap. So motorists wishing to take advantage of this idea now exchange the existing Lucas coil on their cars for one of the Lucas "sports" coils. This will work at higher engine speeds than the ordinary coil, and where car radio is fitted will compensate for the drop in voltage brought about by chokes and suppressors. It is well worth the extra shillings one has to pay for the substitution.

In the matter of plugs, the recent record flight of 7,162 miles non-stop by Vickers Wellesly long-range bombers is of special interest to motorists. They used Shell lubricating oil and aviation petrol of 100 octane grade, also K.L.G. plugs.

All motorists will be glad that Major A. G. T. Gardner managed to beat his previous 1,100 c.c. Class G world's record recently by covering the kilometre with a flying start at a speed of 186.567 m.p.h., and the mile at 186.528 m.p.h., with a maximum speed on one run of 194.384 m.p.h.

The romance of this speed is that this actual engine was manufactured by the Wolseley Company as long ago as 1933. Since then it has been tuned up and modified, but basically it is still a normal production M.G. engine. It turns over at a maximum of nearly 8,000 revolutions per minute, developing 193.5 brake h.p. at 6,800 revs. per min. The racing body was designed by Mr. Reid Railton, and Mr. R. R. Jackson, the well-known racing engine specialist, was responsible for tuning up this power unit to produce its marvellous speed.

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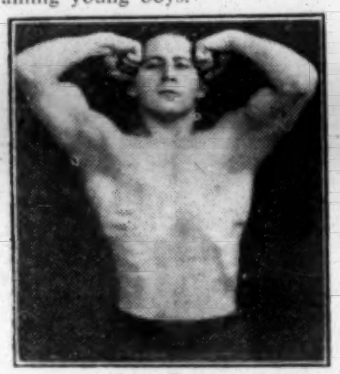
Sports and Clubs

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN LEEDS

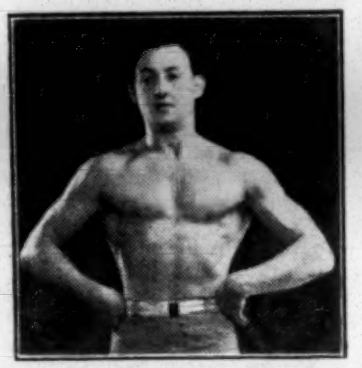
Successful Jewish Competitors

It was pleasing to see two Jewish competitors among the thirteen entrants in the Yorkshire "best-developed man" competition, which was one of the many events in the super fitness display held at the Leeds Town Hall recently (writes a correspondent).

Jack Bailey, of Leeds, was one of the Jewish competitors, and his career in the physical culture field is fascinating to read. He won the title for the "best developed man in Yorkshire" in 1935, 1936, and again in 1937, thus winning the title outright. He was an old boy of the Leeds Grammar School, where he had a distinguished career. He was captain of the boxing, gymnastics, swimming, and rugby football teams, and gained honours by playing for the Yorkshire Public Schoolboys at rugby. His best sport at the time was gymnastics, but now he has turned his attention to weightlifting, and was successful in winning the heavy-weight Northern Counties title last year. He was a finalist in the British physical excellence championship on three occasions. Mr. Bailey, who is twenty-four years of age, stands 5ft. 9ins. He is Secretary of the White Horse Weightlifting Club, Leeds, and devotes a large portion of his time to training young boys.



JACK BAILEY



LIONEL GOLDSTEIN

The other Jewish competitor was Lionel Goldstein, of Harehills Lane, Leeds. Aged twenty years, Goldstein has been interested in physical culture only for a year. Within three months of his participation in this pursuit, he entered his first contest and gained second place to Frank Parker, last year's finalist for England's "best developed man." Goldstein is also keenly interested in weightlifting. He was captain of the Cowper Street School football team, headed the list of swimmers, and gained honours in the Leeds City football team. He plays football for the Leeds Maccabi Association, and in the Maccabi swimming gala at Hull, won first prize in the 100 yards event. An all-round sportsman, Goldstein includes gymnastics in his training. He is a keen walker and fond of river swimming, and he is a member of the team which represents the weightlifting section of the Woodhouse Physical Culture Club.

FINN AND SCHAEFER OUTPOINTED

[By our Boxing Correspondent]

Dave Finn fought Arthur Danahar at the N.S.C., Earl's Court, on Monday, and although he lost, he at least showed that Danahar still has something to learn, and that he could easily be taken out of his stride by the strong, bustling type of fighter. Danahar won by a comfortable margin of points. There was really very little to enthuse over in this contest. The close student of sport, however, would have been interested in the striking differences of style.

An outstanding incident was the knock-down of Finn in the third, when he immediately rose only to fall again without receiving a blow. Again he rose, apparently attempting to prevent the indignity of having to take a count. He could, however, very well have taken advantage of a count to rest. In the next session, Danahar's left eye was cut, and Finn thereafter made this damaged optic h's target. Danahar so far forgot himself at the end of the seventh as to continue fighting after the bell had sounded, Finn had dropped his hands and was returning to his corner. Both were guilty of holding, Finn being the worse offender. He, however, had the satisfaction of having lasted the distance, a task which had been beyond the abilities of several who had previously met Danahar.

Although Paul Schaefer showed a little improvement over his recent performances, it was not sufficient to defeat Eddie Maguire who won on points. This was a hard, punishing affair, although if only half the number of devastating-looking punches had connected, it would not have gone the distance. Both were at fault in their timing, and their judgment of distance was rarely accurate.

Demsitz's Points Victory

Hirsch Demsitz, feather-weight champion of Denmark, and Billy Walker put up an excellent bout at the Devonshire Club on Sunday, Demsitz being returned a points winner. Demsitz kept up a strong attack, but Walker boxed in clever style, using his left hand with good judgment. Walker appeared to have wrenched his left ankle during the fourth round, and had a troublesome passage for a couple of sessions when Demsitz kept carrying the fight to him, and forcing him to use the ring freely. In the seventh round Walker cut the Dane's right eye slightly, and two rounds later Demsitz had his left eye cut. Demsitz had the better of some furious fighting in the final rounds and earned the decision.

At the Ring on Sunday Alf. James sustained a badly cut left eye in his bout with Ronny Rees, the referee stopping the bout at the end of the third round.

Benny Caplan, fighting for the British and Empire feather-weight titles, lost on points to Spider Kelly on Wednesday in Belfast.

Kid Berg won every one of his eight rounds when he decisively outpointed Frank Cavanna in New York on Tuesday.

Benevolent Society's Tournament

A Boxing Tournament in aid of the Bethnal Green and Shoreditch Jewish Benevolent Society is being held at the Seymour Hall, Marylebone Road, W.1, on Wednesday next. An all-action programme has been arranged, the bouts being between evenly matched boxers of outstanding merit.

Heading the bill is a ten round contest between the well-known lightweight Tommy Hyams and hard-hitting Johnny Ward. A further contest that will give enjoyment to fight fans is an eight round bout between Billy Murdock and Tommy Williams. Next in the programme is an eight round contest, bringing together Tommy John and Ginger Roberts. That attractive feather-weight, Harry (Kid) Silver, opposes Tommy McQueen, of Glasgow, over six rounds, and Pat Palmer faces Jud Hill over a similar distance.

The Society is relying solely on the sale of tickets for a financial success, as there will not be an appeal or auction.

Jack Hyams, Southern Area Cruiser Champion, and Ginger Sadd, Eastern Counties middle-weight title holder, have been secured by promoter Sydney Hulls as an added attraction for the Harringay Stadium programme on Thursday next. They meet over 8 rounds at 11st. 8lbs. The top of the bill contest is between Eddie Phillips and Len Harvey for the British and Empire heavy-weight titles. Sadd has been nominated as contender for the middle-weight title held by McAvoy, Hyams has had three unsuccessful contests for this title, and a victory for Hyams over Sadd would prove that he is still a force to be reckoned with among British middle-weights.

Dave Keller means to make every effort to return to the winning path, and on Sunday at the Devonshire Club he meets Les Johnson. Also on the bill are Harry Lazar, who meets John Ellis, and Joe Gollob and Harry Ainsworth.

BRITISH MACCABI ASSOCIATION

Maccabi Boxing Section

Mr. Simon Davis writes from Maccabi House, 73, Compayne Gardens, N.W.6: The London Maccabi Association have now founded a Boxing Section, which is affiliated to the A.B.A., and would welcome amateur Jewish boxers. This Section is starting off with a boxing display at the Club House on December 1st, at 8.30 p.m. Practice nights are Mondays and Wednesdays, 8.30 to 10.30 p.m. Mr. A. Beavis, twice amateur champion, is instructor. Other members of the Boxing Section are Mr. Harry da Costa, the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. C. Fletcher, who has won many amateur contests and competitions. I will be pleased to provide any who are interested with further particulars.

SOCCER—On Sunday last, the London Maccabi 1st eleven were away to the Crescent Football Club. Heavy rain interfered with play, but Maccabi kept up their usual high standard of play. They were the winners by 2—1, J. Cohen and G. Beckman scored for the winners. The Maccabi 2nd eleven were at home to Tottenham Jewish Club, and won the match by 5 goals to 3. The scorers for Maccabi were M. Goodman (4) and S. Cohen.

SOUTH LONDON BRANCH—The Council of the Branch held a meeting at the Borough Synagogue, Wansey Street. Mr. B. D. Laddie was appointed Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. A. Fersht and E. V. Nelken, Joint Treasurers. It was reported that South London Maccabi now had three football teams playing on Sundays, and that there would shortly be a fourth. The "B" section, consisting of boys and girls from the age of sixteen, was doing good work in gymnastics, dramatics, etc. The Chairman, the Rev. M. Bloch, said that it had been decided to widen the scope of their activities and to participate in more general communal and social endeavours. A sum of £25 has been donated to the Maccabi Aid Committee for distressed Maccabim from abroad, and it was proposed to raise an amount of money to inscribe the name of the Association in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Gallant was appointed Chairman of the Table-Tennis and Social Section, and Messrs. A. and S. Cohen, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

MANCHESTER BRANCH—The first football team of the Jewish Working Men's Club played a match against the Manchester Maccabi last Sunday. The J.W.M.C. won easily by 12-1. The club's second team defeated Dean Road F.C. by 8-2. The first team's scorers were J. Kaufman, 5, A. Salkie and A. J. Pepperman 2 each, G. Phillips, S. Sherman, and N. Freedman 1 each. The second team's scorers were D. Mandleberg 3, A. Tyer and N. Feldman 2 each, and C. Rosenfield 1.

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE

Woolwich Company's Annual Display

Captain the Lord Londesborough, R.N., presided last Sunday evening at the fifth annual display and prize distribution of the Woolwich Company of the Jewish Lads' Brigade, held at the Town Hall, Woolwich. Accompanied by the Mayor and Col. E. M. Halsted, his lordship inspected the guard of honour. The parade was under the command of Cadet-Captain L. M. Dale and 2nd-Lieut. J. Henneman. Bouquets were presented to the Mayoress and to Lady Londesborough, who distributed the prizes.

The annual report was submitted by Cadet-Capt. Dale.

Lord Londesborough congratulated the lads on their fine display, and said he was pleased to see so many of th parents present.

The Mayor said that the freedom for all religions was a characteristic of the British Empire. He was delighted with the fine display of the Jewish lads, and congratulated the Norwood Orphanage Band on its excellent music.

Colonel E. M. Halsted, Brigade Commandant, expressed the thanks of the Company to Lord and Lady Londesborough, and welcomed officers and lads of the Boys' Brigade. He concluded by paying a tribute to Capt. Dale, the N.C.O.'s and the lads.

Thanks were accorded to the Mayor and Mayoress by Major E. Jacobi.

Items in the display included squad drill, tumbling, gymnastics, first-aid, wrestling, boxing, etc. In addition to the Woolwich Company, members were present from the New Cross Company, Bearer Company and Regimental Sergeants' Company. The Norwood Orphanage Band played selections.

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TABLE TENNIS NOTES

Following an almost complete sweep made in the Lancashire open table tennis championships at Manchester a few weeks ago, Manchester Jewish youth again came to the fore at Hull, where a record open tournament was held in the City Hall. Hyman Lurie, of Manchester, won the men's singles from another Manchester youth, Benny Casofsky. Lurie's famous backhand flick was opposed to a player who has a brilliant command of forehand play. Lurie won the first set 21-18, lost the second 18-21, but won the third and fourth 21-11, 21-9. He thus gained the title which G. Barna, of Hungary, won last year when facing Lurie in the final. Lurie also won the men's doubles in partnership with a club-mate, Leslie Cohen. Again Casofsky was the defeated finalist, and his partner was that veteran campaigner, F. Cromwell. The score was 21-10, 23-21. J. Levy, of Hull, was impressive in the junior singles, and he reached the final, only to lose to the more experienced J. Powell, of Sheffield, 21-18, 21-19. One of the big surprises of the tournament, by the way, was Lurie's win over Gilbert Marshall, an English and American international, who had come up from the South for the event. He lost 21-15, 18-21, 14-21.

U.Y.I.S. RUGBY FOOTBALL AND TENNIS

The newly-formed Young Israel Rugby Club played its first match last week against Mr. William's XV on Leyland Motors Ground at Kingston. As was only to be expected of a team playing together for the first time, they were easily beaten, the score being 36 points to nil. B. Cohen and D. Cohen (Ealing) and D. de Lange (Golders Green) played best for Y.I. The team is eager for further fixtures with Jewish or non-Jewish clubs. The Secretary is Mr. Martin Callender, 110, Anson Road, N.W.2.

The following are the results of the Y.I. London Area tennis tournament: Men's singles: Gerald H. Levy (Finsbury Park) defeated Ronnie Moss (Finsbury Park); Men's doubles: Gerald H. Levy and Ronnie Moss (Finsbury Park) defeated David Marks and Joe Leslie (Ealing); Ladies' Singles: Miss Fay Bluston (Finsbury Park) defeated Miss Rena Leslie (Finchley); Ladies' doubles: Mrs. J. Tack and Miss Jean Hydelman (Ealing) defeated Miss Rena Leslie and Miss Joyce Leslie (Finchley). All the above-mentioned matches (with the exception of the men's singles) were played on Miss Leslie's court (by permission of Mrs. A. Leslie).

SWIMMING AND LIFE-SAVING

The Amateur Swimming Association, in co-operation with the Royal Life-Saving Society, has arranged a course of practical coaching in swimming and life-saving for club leaders throughout the winter. This will be held on one night a week at the Clissold Road Baths, Stoke Newington, on Tuesdays from 8 to 9; at the Seymour Place Baths, Marylebone, on Wednesdays from 7.30 to 8.30; and at the Public Baths, Latchmere Road, S.W.1, on Thursdays from 8 to 9. The total charge for the course is 5s., which includes coaching, admission to the bath, and examination fees for the A.S.A. Certificate and R.L.S.S. Medallion. Club managers or others interested should communicate with the Secretary of the Association for Jewish Youth, Camperdown House, Aldgate, E.1, from whom the necessary form of enrolment can be obtained. (The Classes are open to men and women over eighteen years of age.)

CLUBS

CO-OPERATION FOR REFUGEE FUND

Youth and German Jewry

BOARD OF DEPUTIES' LEAD REQUIRED

[*From our Correspondent*]

The need for wider Jewish youth representation on the Board of Deputies has never been more apparent than it is at present, when Anglo-Jewish youth is alive to its responsibility towards German Jewry. Without one exception, all Jewish youth organisations are keen to do something practical, but over and above the fact that money is needed for the Refugee Appeal Fund, no one has given a clear lead as to how it should be collected. There is grave danger of functions overlapping, of unnecessarily high administration expenses, of half-empty halls, clashing of dates for dances and other functions, and of everyone trying to collect money from everyone else.

If the organisation was directed by some cohesive youth body it would be possible to avert this impending muddle. One function (a dance, concert, lecture, etc.) could be held for the benefit of the Appeal almost every night of the week in each district for the next three months. In order to avoid annoying the many Jews who are prepared for some time to come to divert their pocket money towards interests and amusements which will directly profit the Appeal Fund, co-operation is surely essential.

There are plenty of halls, large and small, belonging to or being used by clubs and literary and social societies that could be obtained at a very low cost. The Old Vics have already offered theirs free of charge. In the absence of any authoritative youth body, only the Board of Deputies has the power to act. It should first effect a registration scheme for every Jewish club, literary and social society, and other youth bodies much on the lines of the charities registration plan. It should then set up a special youth sub-committee of inquiry and co-ordination.

Contact must be established between the Board and the many youth movements in England. Either that, or we shall have to resign ourselves to watching the enormous potential strength of Jewish youth run to waste, something we can ill afford at the moment.

HOW "OLD BOYS" MET EMERGENCY

An Impromptu Debate

When Mr. H. H. Elvin failed to appear at the Old Boys' Club on Monday to speak on "Peace," the Rev. M. Bloch and Mr. Ian Mikardo at once came to the rescue and gave an impromptu debate on "Whether Organised religion is a barrier to Human Progress."

Mr. Mikardo, proposing the motion, made clear from the outset that his attack was not directed against religion itself, but against the system of organised religion. The forces of organised religion he said, had invariably been in league with all forms of reaction.

The Rev. M. Bloch reminded his audience that organised religion alone had been the only body to stand up to and criticise the Nazi regime. Religion had been the only thing that had held the Jewish people together while other races and peoples had vanished. Organised religion to-day stood for liberty and not licence, he said, and Hitler was opposed to Judaism because it stood for the negation of Fascism.

The Chairman was Mr. A. Schildkraut.

After the discussion, Mr. S. Rosetté said the debate spoke well for the quality of the Old Boys' audience when, in an emergency, it could produce from its midst two such able speakers.

"Ladies' Night"

Last week, might well have been considered "Ladies Night." The speaker was Miss Harriet Cohen, C.B.E., her subject being "Women's Place in World Culture." Miss Miriam Moses, J.P., was in the Chair, and Miss Beth Tall, a regular member of the "Old Boys'" debates audience, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker. It is to be hoped that this break with tradition will be no isolated event.

HENDON CLUB GOES AHEAD

The Senior Section of the Hendon Club will henceforth be holding its meetings at its headquarters, the Hendon Synagogue Communal Hall, Raleigh Close, N.W. A winter programme has been drawn up, the standard of which exceeds anything undertaken previously by the Club. Among regular features are the following: gym., physical training, boxing, football, table tennis, chess, darts, dramatics, debates, film shows, dances, and gramophone recitals.

Social evenings will be held frequently, and small circles for the discussion of photography, law, politics, economics, French, German, and Hebrew have been formed. It is hoped that all local residents over the age of eighteen years will support the Club by becoming active members and by sending the Committee their suggestions for further activities. The Hon. Secretary is Miss Celia Harris, 80, Brentmead Place, N.W.11

There is a flourishing Intermediate Section for people between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. O. Fischbach, 38, Southbourne Crescent, Hendon, N.W.4.

NEW SOCIAL CLUB FOR KENSINGTON

A "North Kensington Social and Literary Club" has been formed in Notting Hill for Jews and Jewesses over eighteen years old. There are already forty-five members. The Club is open to people living outside the district. Messrs. B. Grazin and E. Reuben are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Miss Helen Katz, of 37, St. Luke's Road, Westbourne Park, W.11, is the Secretary.

YOUNG ISRAEL AND ANTI-DEFAMATION

This month's Young Israel Bulletin contains an appeal from the Chairman, Mr. Ivor Murray, for greater support for the fight against anti-Semitism. He writes: "In the coming year the Union will once more play a great part in the work of the anti-defamation campaign. This will mean for many of us further demands on our leisure, but I feel confident that you will not grudge time so spent. Remember that this work is vital, not only for yourself, but also for Jewry, and in these circumstances selfish considerations must be forgotten."

Symptomatic of the Union's liberal outlook is another statement in the same article: "We believe that it is necessary for us to understand the outlook of our fellows in other movements, whose aims may differ but whose ultimate ideals are the same as ours, in order that we may attack common problems with united efforts. It will greatly assist our efforts if societies will take part in more inter-functions with non-union societies."

Manchester's "bullITin"

An unusual form of duplicated magazine has been produced as the organ of the Manchester Jewish Literary and Social Society. The BULLITIN which introduces the winter session, has been designed, produced, and edited by Mr. J. Rothblatt, and he adds to his versatility by contributing sketches and writings. The bulletin is nothing if not bright, an effect that is heightened by the use of different coloured pages. Mr. Neville Laski contributes a message as President, and Mr. Ivor Harris one as Chairman, and interest is added by a brief recital of the 24 years' history of the Society, written by Mr. H. Goldenberg, one of its stalwarts.

CLUB ITEMS

THE Woolwich New "J" Club held its first "out-of-district" dance at the Jacques School of Dancing, W.1, recently. As a result of an appeal made there by Mr. A. Rosenberg, the Club's Hon. Secretary, £3 will be handed to the German and Austrian Refugee Appeal Fund. The function was financially and socially successful, and had the support of all Y.I. societies. Mr. Norman Bloom was M.C.

THE presidential address of the Finchley Jewish Literary and Social Circle was delivered recently at the Synagogue Hall, Finchley, by Dr. I. Porusch. The subject was "The Position of World Jewry To-day." A members' debate will be held shortly, followed by a recital by the Glazer Gottschalk Quartet.

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versus
Johnny WARD
Ireland. Defeated Dave Finn, Mick Carney, Billy Masters, etc.

8 (3-min.) Rnds. Light-wt. at 9st. 12
Billy MURDOCK
Whitehaven. Defeated Benny Caplan, Dick Corbett, etc
versus
Tommy WILLIAMS
Twickenham. K.O. Harry Davis. Beaten Johnny Cunningham, etc.

8 3's Light-wt. Bout
Tommy John
Edgware
versus
Ginger Roberts
Whitley Bay

6 3's Feather-weight
Harry (Kid) Silver
Clapton
versus
Tommy McQueen
Glasgow

6 3's Bantam-weight
Pat Palmer
Battersea
versus
Jud Hill
Barrow

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NO APPEAL **NO AUCTION**

HOME PAGE

Snuffling in Comfort

SELF-COSSETING FOR VICTIMS OF THE COMMON COLD

DESPITE its great achievements in so many branches of the science, medicine has not yet discovered the best means of curing, preventing, or even to any great extent alleviating the common cold. Statistics give most women headaches, even if they haven't a cold, so it is not important to state precisely the numbers of hours per week of work lost through colds, and the consequent financial expense to the nation. But the figures are certainly astronomical.

Mother Gets It First

For mother, the problem of the common cold has many aspects. In the first place, she either contracts one before anybody else in the family, in which case she endures it with the agonising fear of its infective possibilities, or else she catches it after wearing herself out dealing with the colds of the rest of the family. The housewife, alas, can never have her cold on her own.

Then it may interfere very seriously with her social engagements, and while it is not exactly the kind of illness for which the sympathy of her friends is demanded, it can nevertheless make carrying on the business of her house both arduous and uncomfortable.

Retire to Bed

Most women have arrived at a specific philosophy where a cold is concerned. They accept it as the inevitable disadvantage of lack of medical knowledge, and when they are sure that nothing can be done to ward it off, they retire to bed for a time to endure it as best they can. True, the mother of a family takes with her to her bower an unending stream of family problems, and the continued supervision (rendered more difficult by her enforced removal from active participation) of a thousand and one household cares.

Everybody's Problems

But even she tries bravely to make the best of it, and to compensate herself for its discomforts, by indulging her fancy so far as concerns the equipment of her bedroom and the embellishment of her person in garments suitable for the occasion. For, despite all the modern familiarity with theories concerning germs, no family woman ever has the good fortune to be left alone with her cold. She will receive an unending string of visitors to her sickroom, each displaying a suddenly awakened interest in her opinion (expressed with great difficulty and lack of articulateness) upon subjects as diverse as the best recipe for concocting soup, the correct solution of an algebra problem set her child for homework, and her personal forecast of the trend of the stock markets. To all of these anxious inquirers she must lend an indulgent ear, even though her eyes be streaming and her nose require constant dabbing.

So far as actual treatment of colds is concerned, almost every woman has her own pet theory and her own pet cure. Perhaps none of them can hope to receive the blessing of the medical world, but nevertheless we have made some progress hygienically since the days when colds were treated by the incarceration of the victim in an air-tight apartment, accompanied by enforced indulgence in unaccustomed quantities of rich food.

Modern women have spotted the ellipsis in the famous misdirection "feed a cold and starve a fever," and they take good care to avoid contracting the fever that would assuredly result if they complied with the first part of the saying. They eat light food sparingly. They drink prodigiously of orange-juice and water, and they see that their rest room is fresh and thoroughly well ventilated.

Above all, they go all out to fortify their minds and stimulate their resistance by wearing attractive and still entirely suitable bed garments. Pyjamas, for instance, they have cut with the neatness and precision of a classic tailor-made. Dressing-gowns are chosen in soft shades that make them indistinguishable to the masculine eye from elegant house-coats.

Thus equipped, the modern woman with a cold feels sufficiently strong to receive her guests, to answer their questions, to attempt, so far as the condition of her head will allow her, to solve their problems and to care for their needs. Her familiar admonitions (when she assumes the accustomed rôle of family ogre) acquire romantic importance when, with a rasping throat, she insists huskily that the time has come for Jane to go to bed.

Top: a Jaeger dressing gown in dusty blue, lined and faced with cyclamen satin. Pyjama suits, left, in check wool taffeta, and right, in Dalmatian blue jersey.

Jane's Obstinacy

And half an hour later, when Jane—who is, of course, "keeping her company so that she won't be bored"—has completed another map of the world, and has begun to fill in the mountains and rivers (for which a paint-box had to be fetched from downstairs, and then water, without which, naturally, nobody can really be expected to paint maps properly), she glances resignedly at the clock and begins once more to croak "Jane, dear." But Jane by this time has decided to remake her mother's bed, to rearrange her toilet table, to alter the position of the furniture—to do anything under the sun which will delay for another few moments the fatal parting for the night.

Weary Sighs

Then the woman with the cold, as she sips her hot lemon drink and sprinkles her bed with pungent medicaments to keep Jane from getting the cold, as well as to improve her own breathing facilities, sighs wearily as she prepares at long last to sleep. To-morrow, no doubt, Jane herself will be in bed, and cook will be unable to perform her duties, so, cold or no cold, she will have once more to step into the breach.

Gratitude to Come

Yes, the common cold, even though its industrial effects may be statistically disastrous, is particularly and almost pointedly directed at the mother of a family. And when at long last the medical men manage to discover its cause and its cure, no more grateful members of the community will arise and call them blessed than the mothers—who will doubtless even then retain the attractive garments of their "cold days" in bed for less uncomfortable occasions.

JEWISH COOKERY

WINTER PUDDINGS (By Request)

THE following is an excellent foundation mixture for *baked* puddings, and there are many ways in which it can be used to "ring the changes." This quantity would be ample for six people. Take two eggs and their weight in margarine, sugar, and self-raising flour (or, if preferred, plain flour sieved with half a teaspoonful of baking powder). Beat margarine and sugar till soft and creamy; add lightly-beaten eggs one at a time; then stir in sieved flour and use in any of the following ways:

Fig, date, or raisin pudding: Add three or four ounces of chopped figs, stoneless dates, or stoned raisins to the mixture; turn into a greased fireproof dish and bake in a moderate oven (No. 5) for about three-quarters of an hour; when it should be well risen and nicely browned.

Apple and ginger: Peel, core, and cut up one pound of cooking apples; add two ounces of demerara sugar, a pinch of ginger, and two tablespoonfuls of water and stew gently to a pulp. Whip with a fork and turn into a greased fireproof dish; sprinkle over one ounce of finely-chopped ginger and spread the pudding mixture on top. Bake as in previous recipe.

With jam or stewed fruit: Put a layer of any kind of stoneless jam in the bottom of the dish, or stewed apricots (dried) or prunes, removing the stones from the latter.

Castle puddings: Add the grated rind of a lemon to the mixture; half fill greased dariole moulds with the mixture and bake for twenty to thirty minutes. Turn out on to a hot dish and serve with jam sauce. For the jam sauce, mix one teaspoonful of cornflour with a little cold water. Boil three ounces of jam and half a pint of water together; pour on to the cornflour; return to the saucepan; add juice of the lemon and simmer for five minutes. Strain before serving.

Instead of serving the puddings with jam sauce, after turning on to a hot dish, coat with hot sieved apricot jam, sprinkle with desiccated coconut, and put a glaçé cherry on top of each.

Banana and Apple Pudding

Apples, 1lb.	Demerara sugar, 4 ozs.
Four bananas.	One lemon.
Bread.	Vegetable margarine.

PEEL, core, and slice apples; peel and slice bananas. Grate lemon rind and strain juice. Line a fireproof dish with apple and banana; sprinkle with sugar, lemon rind and juice, and cover with thin slices of bread spread with margarine. Repeat the layers; sprinkle top layer of bread with brown sugar; dot with margarine and bake in a moderate oven till the apple is soft—about forty-five minutes.

Caramel Bread Pudding

Stale bread.	Chopped peel, 1 oz.
Golden syrup, 3 tablespoonfuls.	Currants and sultanas, 3 ozs.
Margarine, 2 ozs.	Brown sugar.

SOAK sufficient bread to fill a medium-sized pie dish in cold water; then squeeze very dry. Put in a basin and beat up with a fork. Warm margarine and syrup; pour on to bread together with cleaned currants, sultanas, and chopped peel. Mix thoroughly; turn into a greased dish; sprinkle with brown sugar and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters to one hour.

Apple and Ratafia Meringue

Apples, 1½lb.	Water, ½-pt.
Ratafias, 2 ozs.	Whites of two eggs.
Brown sugar, 3 ozs.	Half a lemon.
Castor sugar, 2 ozs.	

BOIL together for five minutes brown sugar, water, grated rind, and juice of a lemon.

Peel, core, and quarter apples and cook gently in syrup till soft but not pulped. Add ratafias and pour into a fireproof dish. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth; fold in castor sugar and heap meringue roughly over the surface of the pudding. Dredge with castor sugar and bake in a moderate oven till set and lightly browned—about twenty minutes.

A further selection of puddings and sweets, including steamed puddings and pastries, will be given in a subsequent issue.

THE HARRODIAN CLUB

The Operatic Section of the Harrodian Club produced "Hit the Deck," for three days, at the New Scala Theatre last week. The standard of the performance was well up to that attained by previous performances by this section of the Club. The chorus work was excellent, and effective costumes and scenery were provided. Miss Evelyn Hughes as Magnolia, the coloured servant, was twice encored when she sang "Hallelujah." Mrs. George Parsons' "Buttons" showed an admirable sense of comedy, and Miss Connie Frazer as Looloo Martin was ably supported by Douglas Sherwood as Bill Smith, her Hollywood sweetheart. An enjoyable entertainment with a really professional swing, was the verdict of all who saw it.

RECEIVED

GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEE FUND—Miss Mabel Young, Bangor, 21s.; Collected at a meeting of the Wesley Guild of the Northbrook Street Methodist Church, Newbury, £2 10s.; Mr. and Mrs. Miller, 8s.; Proceeds of a collection from patients and staff at the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, £2 2s.; Collected per the Rev. J. Halpern by the children of the Ainsworth Road Junior Synagogue, £1 11s. 5d.

JEWISH DEFENCE FUND—Miss Davis, Birmingham, £2 2s.

LADY FITZGERALD JEWEL FUND, J.N.F.—Mrs. R. Levy, 25s.

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COMPANY MEETING

HAWKER SIDDELEY AIRCRAFT

ENORMOUS ORDER BOOK

ISSUE OF SHORT-TERM DEBENTURES

MR. T. O. M. SOPWITH'S REVIEW

The third ordinary general meeting of the Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Co., Ltd., was held on November 21st at the May Fair Hotel, London, W.

Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, C.B.E., F.R.Ae.S., the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: Ladies and gentlemen, you will notice that the accounts contain a consolidated statement of the assets and liabilities of the group. I do not think we should regard this as an established precedent, as under some circumstances publication might be contrary to the shareholders' interests.

The particular item in this consolidated statement to which I would direct your attention is stock and work in progress, which on July 31st last amounted to £6,397,875, which figure compares with that of £4,287,843 on the similar day last year, and the volume of work is, of course, now being increased from week to week, and should continue to be so.

Revenue for the year amounts to £821,953, from which have been deducted income tax, Directors' fees, administration, and other charges, leaving a balance of £656,982 available for payment of dividends. After payment of the preference dividends and an interim dividend on the ordinary shares, there remains a balance of £398,398, and the Directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 17½ per cent., together with a cash bonus of 10 per cent., both less tax, making a total on the ordinary shares of 32½ per cent., together with a cash bonus of 10 per cent., both less tax. That will leave a balance to be carried forward of £108,190.

TRADING CONDITIONS

The year under review has in many respects been difficult for everybody. Although results are satisfactory, we have been called upon because of the political situation to concentrate to the utmost on the production of military aircraft, and this has been a contributing factor to the loss which has been sustained by one of our subsidiary companies. The automobile section was affected by the prevalent depression, but the new models shown this year are, in our opinion, in advance of anything we have yet produced, and indications are that they will find an increasing market, particularly the new 16-h.p. and 20-h.p. types.

Our export trade, which we regard as of paramount importance, has been an appreciable asset and, although liable to restriction dependent on the requirements of the Government, is a market which we shall continue to develop wherever possible. The research departments have been extended.

GOVERNMENT TRIBUTE TO THE GROUP

During this financial year the Government decided to increase materially the strength of the Royal Air Force. All our operating companies have grown, and are still growing, so as to do their share of providing the necessary equipment. Without divulging any secrets, I would like to say that we are very proud of the way in which they have gone to work, and of the satisfactory proportion of aircraft which they have produced.

The Secretary of State for Air recently announced that orders have been given on behalf of the Government for the erection and equipment of two factories—one at Manchester and the other at Gloucester—at a cost of over two million pounds. These factories will be operated by two of your subsidiary companies, and this is the first occasion on which Government factories have been entrusted to the professional aircraft industry. It is a tribute, of which we may well be proud, to the proved productive ability of A. V. Roe and Company and the Gloster Aircraft Company that they have been selected to initiate and control these new organisations.

MEETING NATIONAL NEEDS

The programme for the immediate future is one of the utmost importance for the country. No stronger incentive than that indicated by the recent political crisis for the speeding up of our aircraft production programme need be advanced, and I feel that now is a suitable opportunity for me to express publicly your Directors' conviction that an organisation, such as has been built up by your Company, is not only at present rendering service of inestimable value to the country but—as you will hear later—we are proposing to raise further capital so that, whatever the demands of the Government may be, private enterprise will be in a position to meet these demands in the most economical, speedy, and efficient manner.

The essence of successful aircraft production is long-range planning based on a limited number of types, and to supply the numbers of aircraft required to-day will call for a greater and more sustained effort on the part of the industry.

In view, therefore, of the immediate and progressive expansion in the activities of the operating companies and the knowledge that this must continue, your Directors have given very careful consideration to the question of finance. The order book is of very considerable magnitude. You will appreciate that to clarify "very considerable magnitude" is not permissible, but the phrase is accurate. The extra manufacturing capacity, plant, and equipment are being provided by the Government, and your Company will occupy these factories on a mutually agreed rental basis by arrangement with the Air Ministry.

ISSUE OF SHORT-TERM DEBENTURES

Your Directors feel that it is imperative that the group should be adequately provided with funds to finance the actual work in progress, not only in the new factories but also the additional output in those existing. Your Directors, having very carefully considered the matter and having consulted other authorities, are to-day asking you for permission to create £5,000,000 of short-term first debenture stock, of which, if sanctioned, it is proposed to issue £3,500,000 now and the balance as and when required. The advantages of this method lie in the fact that when the need for the finance is ended the debentures will be repaid and the Company will not be left with capital which it no longer requires.

I must emphasise the fact that the money raised by these debentures will be used to finance the rapid and progressive increase in the Company's aircraft business. No question of amortisation of the debentures arises, as they will be repaid when the contracts existing and envisaged have been completed and paid for.

COMPANY'S PROSPECTS

In view of the unsettled world political situation, it is difficult and, in any case probably unwise, to attempt to make any forecast as to the future. But it does seem reasonable to anticipate for this Company a fair commercial return for the work and responsibility they are undertaking.

In conclusion, I am sure you will like me to convey to the officials and staff of the operating companies your thanks and appreciation of the work they have carried out during the past year. The special remuneration voted to them in the past will be dealt with in future by the operating companies themselves where necessary, so that no resolution is required.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Philip E. Hill seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The proposed dividends and cash bonus were approved; the retiring Director, Mr. Philip E. Hill, was re-elected; the Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Company, were reappointed.

After discussion, a resolution, extending the Directors' borrowing powers, was carried with only two dissentients.

At separate meetings of the holders of the 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares and of the holders of the 5 per cent. redeemable cumulative preference shares, resolutions authorising the creation of £5,000,000 debenture stock were unanimously approved.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, and staff concluded the proceedings.

Investments and Securities

While markets gained a little strength following the signing and publication of the Anglo-American Trade Pact, the favourable effects of this were soon again overshadowed by political considerations. It cannot be said that there has been any marked change in the political situation from that existing a week ago, and, indeed, it is the continued atmosphere of uncertainty which holds markets in check. Another adverse factor has been the continued weakness of sterling in the foreign exchange market, the effect of which has been most noticeable on gilt-edged issues. While the movement is partly seasonal, due to normal payments for imports of raw materials, it is accentuated by continued realisation of sterling balances held in London by Continental interests. The tendency remains for these balances, which have been held in London in many cases over a long period, to be transferred further away from Europe, particularly into American dollars. The Exchange Control Fund appears for the time being to be content to let the £ find its own level, only entering the market to "smooth out" sharp movements. Wall Street markets have also been affected by the political uncertainty, and recovery there has been checked for the moment. In markets as a whole the main complaint is lack of business. There is no marked weakness or liquidation, but the investing public is simply disinclined to make any move.

PROPERTY COMPANY PROGRESS

Steady progress continues to be made by Town Investments Ltd., the company owning freehold and leasehold properties in London, Westminster and the suburbs. Revenue for the year to September 29th, after interest, etc., amounted to £74,396 against £72,308 in the previous year. Out of this is reserved £4,100 against £2,000 for N.D.C. Preference dividend requires £16,750 against £14,000, new shares having been issued to shareholders last year. The final ordinary dividend is again 11 per cent., to make with the interim dividend 16 per cent. for the year, and, as was the case last year, 9 per cent. of the final dividend is to be paid in cash and the remaining 2 per cent. distributed as a capital bonus in ordinary shares. This will leave £4,586 to be added to the carry forward, making it £43,931. The report states that during the year a controlling interest in a small company, now known as Town Investments (Sussex Place), Ltd., has been acquired. The other subsidiary, Waddon Investments, Ltd., completed its first financial year on March 25th last. Results were satisfactory and a dividend of 7 per cent. has been paid. Town Investment £1 ordinary shares are quoted around 52s. 6d.

P. M. ROSSDALE, Managing Director.

HAWKER SIDDELEY

The volume of work in hand of the Hawker Siddeley Aircraft group of companies is of "very considerable magnitude," Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith told shareholders at the annual meeting. The character of the work, mainly Government orders, prevented him from giving any details, but he indicated that it is increasing week by week and should continue to do so. It is for the purpose of financing this large volume of work that the company has this week issued £3,500,000 of 4 per cent. Debenture stock, redeemable at the latest by 1946. The short-dated character of the issue was particularly emphasised at the meeting, Mr. Sopwith pointing out that when the need for the finance is ended the debentures will be repaid and the company will not be left with capital it no longer requires. No question of amortisation arises since they will be repaid as contracts, existing and envisaged, are completed and paid for. A particularly interesting point was made at the meeting by Mr. Philip Hill, who said that he had no doubt the company could have secured all the money it required from the Government. The Directors, however, want and intend it to be an independent concern.

NATIVE LABOUR

Shareholders in gold mining companies may feel some surprise when told that their dividends and even the very foundation of the gold mining industry rests on the ability of the companies to obtain an adequate supply of native labour. This fact, however, was emphasised by the chairman of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting. The average number of natives employed on the producing mines in 1937 was 285,000. They are well paid, fed, housed, and cared for. The value to South Africa of the employment of this native labour is, said the chairman, not always perhaps fully realised. The heavy income-tax on the mines produced £9,456,000, equal to £33.17 per native employed. Government share of profits was estimated at £4,200,000, equal to £14.73 per native, in all a direct revenue of £48 per native per year. Accepting calculations of the Low Grade Ore Commission regarding indirect revenue to the State, total revenue amounts to approximately £107 per native. These points were put forward following a statement that "a shortage of native labour seems to be inevitable," the intention being to show that the Government cannot afford to let the native labour supply be unduly tapped by industries producing less revenue.

MOVE IN CARRERAS

An interesting feature in comparatively quiet industrial markets recently has been the strength of the ordinary shares of Carreras, Ltd., the tobacco manufacturers. The £1 shares recently rose from around 7 15-16 to 8¼ buyers, and are still a firm market around £8. The buying has no doubt been in anticipation of the final dividend for the year to October 31, which should be announced within the next week or two. Last year the total payment was 35 per cent. On this basis the shares offer a yield of 4⅜ per cent., which is not unsatisfactory on a first-class industrial holding. In some quarters

it is suggested that an increase may be possible. It will be remembered that at the annual meeting in December last year the Chairman stated that sales in the new financial year were increasing. There have, however, been many developments affecting trade conditions since then. One fact which became evident with the appearance of some buyers in the market is the firm manner in which the company's shares are held. They are retained as a sound investment, and holders are seldom tempted to sell. As a result the demand found the market short of shares with few sellers in evidence. The dividend announcement and the subsequent report will be awaited with considerable interest.

CITY EDITOR.

Answers to correspondents held over through extreme pressure on space.

Company Items

Prices, Tailors, Ltd.—Sir Henry Price, Chairman and Managing Director, who presided at the tenth annual meeting of the Company, in the course of his speech referred to its record progress, and said he wished to refer to their rational tailoring. They had concentrated their efforts in the past year more in the direction of improving their products and giving better service. It was their aim to be able to meet the most exacting individual requirements of all classes of the community within their three standard prices of 50s., 63s., and 75s. An abridged report of the meeting is published in this column.

Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd.—Sir William Waters Butler, the President, who presided at the fifty-first annual meeting of the Company, in the course of an interesting speech (an abridged report of which appears in this issue) said they were justly proud of the high quality of their products, and it would be a very bad policy to lower the quality unless they were forced to do so—which would naturally lead to a decrease in sales. He further stated that they themselves had expended over £1,000,000 in the past seven years in connection with the improvement and modernising of licensed premises and the erection of new licensed houses in the suburbs.

Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd.—Mr. Alfred Clark, Chairman, who presided at the seventh ordinary general meeting of the Company, in the course of an elucidatory speech, gave a survey of the Company's interests. He referred to the increasing sale of television sets and the large scope for this section of their business, and pointed out, among other things, that their experience showed how their own business relied upon a satisfactory state of general trade, and how that, in turn, relied upon a public feeling of confidence in future peace and stability. An abridged report of this meeting is published in the adjoining column

MITCHELLS AND BUTLERS, LIMITED

TURNOVER MAINTAINED

The fifty-first annual general meeting of Mitchells and Butlers, Limited, was held on Thursday last in Birmingham.

Sir William Waters Butler, Bt., the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: Ladies and gentlemen, the turnover of the business last year equalled that of the previous year, notwithstanding a decline in the country's spending power, and that during the major part of the year unemployment in the Midlands increased and the cost of living was higher, but I am glad to say that both these figures now show signs of falling. There was, nevertheless, a decrease in the net profit earned of £77,102 consequent upon an unavoidable increase in the expenses.

This fall in profits is, of course, due to the much higher prices of brewing materials and coal; to increased charges for rates, taxes, and licences, depreciations, and debenture interest; and in addition to a full year's National Defence Contribution having to be met, whereas last year we had to bear only half a year's contribution. This decrease in profits might have been reduced if we had bought cheaper brewing materials of lower quality, but we would not.

While our expenditure necessitated by housing schemes and street improvements must, I fear, continue, I regret to say improvement of the accommodation provided by old licensed properties has received a severe check by a legal decision which has just been given by the King's Bench Division that Licensing Justices have no power to grant the necessary permits for alterations to be made which involve the incorporation of property not hitherto licensed, even if they consider such alterations desirable and necessary.

THE BOGUS CLUB EVIL

Last year, I said how fortunate our industry had been in that we had not been troubled with legislation adversely affecting the trade. This year, we have escaped the troubles of legislation only to suffer the troubles of litigation—not of our own seeking—which may have even more damaging effects upon our trading than the lack of protective legislation against bogus clubs which we have been promised, but which has not yet been introduced by the Government.

I refer to the promise which was made in the King's Speech in 1936 and again in 1937, that a Bill would be introduced to make better provisions for preventing the present abuses of the law relating to clubs. It is, therefore, very discouraging that any promise of legislation should have been omitted from the King's Speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament.

I am afraid you will think I have presented a most doleful story this morning, but, after all, we must not forget that we are comparing last year's trading results with those of a year of real prosperity and of high wages. The profits of the brewing trade in 1937 were the highest since 1920-21, and we should find much satisfaction in the fact that we have maintained our turnover of that year. The general opinion appears to be that there will not be the recession in industrial activity this winter which at one time was feared, and I myself feel, as does the Prime Minister, that the general trading conditions of the country are improving, and if the heavy costs we are fearing in connection with building improvements and assessments prove to be lower than at the moment it appears they may be, and brewing materials come cheaper than last year, our prospects for next year will be certainly brighter.

The report was adopted.

PRICES, TAILORS, LTD

INCREASED PROFIT

The tenth annual general meeting of Prices, Tailors, Ltd., was held on November 18th in London.

Sir Henry Price (Chairman and Managing Director) said that the trading profit amounted to £572,576, compared with £521,788 for the previous year. They had transferred by way of dividend upon their ordinary shares £200,000 to Prices Trust Co., Ltd., and after allocations to income tax, N.D.C., and other reserves, etc., it was proposed to carry forward £257,831, compared with £226,415 brought in. He was sure shareholders would agree that this was a very satisfactory result.

Their subsidiary company, Prices Tailors Properties, Ltd., which was formed in 1935 to finance the purchase of properties, had now made a further issue of capital in order to take over additional properties already acquired by their associated company. The additional ordinary shares would be taken up by Prices, Tailors, Ltd., so that they would retain the whole of the equity. As the income of the Property Company was based upon rentals paid by Prices, Tailors, Ltd., its debentures and preference shares constituted an investment of the first order.

The number of depots at 340 showed a net increase of twenty-seven. Efforts had been concentrated on improving products and giving better service so as to meet the most exacting individual requirements within the standard prices of 50s., 63s., and 75s. The business had been further consolidated and was now becoming established as a national institution with an ever-increasing goodwill. They were looking well ahead; their stocks were in a very clean and healthy condition, and, given reasonably settled conditions, they should certainly make progress as in previous years.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

At the fourth annual meeting of Prices Trust Co., Ltd., held subsequently, Sir Henry Price said that the revenue of £200,193 compared with £192,579, and the total dividend of 50 per cent., less tax., with 45 per cent., less tax, for the previous year.

COMPANY MEETINGS

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES

PROFITS AFFECTED BY THE CONDITIONS

The seventh ordinary general meeting of Electric and Musical Industries, Limited, was held on November 18th at 20, Aldermanbury, E.C.

Mr. Alfred Clark (the Chairman) said that to those who followed the trend of trade, particularly in the radio, the household appliance, and the bicycle industries, the announcement to shareholders of a decreased profit for the year must have come as no surprise. That decrease was directly traceable to a drop in sales which had been general in the three industries concerned.

At their last meeting, he was able to report to them that sales in the then new trading year were greater than for the same period of the previous year. There was a feeling of hope that, as far as the radio portion of their business was concerned, a period of sanity was at hand when they could expect that exceptional price-cutting would be a thing of the past. Very shortly after their meeting, however, figures began to arrive showing a beginning of diminishing sales. That was not, in any sense, confined to their own products, but was keenly felt throughout the industry. The result had been a disappointing trading year, with a substantial reduction in their net profits because, as shareholders knew, that was the principal branch of the Company's business.

What had happened in the radio business had, to a lesser degree, happened in both household appliances and cycles. The decrease had been general throughout the trades. Their refrigerators retained their high standard of design and construction which had already put them amongst the leaders of the market, while the smaller articles, such as the iron and the heater, continued to be popular and varied types of those were being added to their line.

RECORDS AND TELEVISION

That the gramophone record portion of the business had held its own was further evidence that the record business was still alive in spite of the competition of broadcasting, and he might mention here that that was the only important feature of their business which did not depend largely upon the hire-purchase system. They were, in order to stimulate interest in records, offering to the public a record player, at a low price, which could be plugged in to almost any all-mains radio set and which would enable records to be played with a first-class quality of reproduction.

Once more the progress made in television during the twelve months had been quite remarkable. The further grant of funds to the British Broadcasting Corporation had enabled the studios and equipment at Alexandra Palace to be enlarged appreciably. A very important amount of equipment for those extensions, as well as for the out-of-door mobile services, had been ordered from the Company.

Much had been learned during the last year about the technique of broadcasting plays by television, and there was no doubt that it had resulted in real entertainment. The new Emitron Camera had also proved its value in out-of-door broadcasting with the mobile van. At Olympia this year, the radio show had devoted its major effort to television, and the response of the public was considered highly satisfactory. They had now placed on sale improved television receivers, some of them at prices as low as 29 guineas.

The Company had been asked to take their full share in the rearmament plans for the Government. The Company's new position in the electrical field had been recognised by the placing of important orders which were now in hand. Those orders, the Directors believed, would fill in many gaps caused by the recent diminished sales in their regular products.

The Company's outlook for this year was that they were in a transitory period, but saw no reason why in the following year they might not be expected to resume their former earning power. They therefore looked forward to the future with confidence.

The report was unanimously adopted.

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, announces the receipt from Johannesburg of the following summary of the chairman's speech at the annual meeting of shareholders held on November 22nd:

Sir Robert N. Kotze, who presided, said: The permanent chairman of the company has asked me to convey to you his hearty greetings and to express his regret that he is unable to be present to-day.

Notwithstanding the unsettled conditions prevailing during the year under review, the company had a successful year and maintained its strong financial position. The net profit for the year was £720,380, which, with balance of £168,753 brought forward, made a total of £889,133 available for distribution. £100,000 was transferred to reserve, whch stands at the record figure of £3,050,000. A dividend of 3s. absorbed £592,500, leaving a balance of £196,633 to be carried forward.

Continuing, the Chairman said: Expansion, which has been the main feature of the industry since the Union left the gold standard, continued during the year under review, and more than 51¼ million tons of ore were crushed. There was a further fall in the gold recovered per ton crushed and the yield fell to 4.414 dwt. for the first half of this calendar year. The working cost per ton crushed in terms of gold was 2.75 dwt. Working costs show a tendency to increase; the average cost per ton for 1935-6-7 was 18s. 10d., and for the first 6 months of this year 19s. 2d. The cost per ton crushed expressed in terms of gold is governed, firstly, by the sterling price of gold, over which the industry has no control, and, secondly, by working costs in sterling.

The latter figure can be and is influenced by many factors, some of them which, like the sterling price of gold, are outside the control of the industry. The influence of indirect taxation is particularly unfortunate, and in this respect railway rates may be mentioned, as they are heavily weighted against the industry.

RISING COSTS

It is fully realised that the trend of working costs is a vital consideration. The main reason for the present tendency for costs to rise is apparent. The prosperity of the industry made it possible to improve the remuneration of labour by means of extra leave, holiday and medical benefit allowances, savings fund and provident fund payments, which, in the aggregate, amount to 9d. per ton crushed. Recent Miners' Phthisis Amendment Acts added a further charge of over £200,000 per annum to the industry. These items represent an addition of approximately 5 per cent. to the working costs per ton.

A shortage of native labour seems to be inevitable in spite of great efforts of the native labour organisations, efforts which have met with deserved success, for during the first half of this calendar year the average number of natives employed was greater than in 1937 by over 14,000. It is generally appreciated that the foundation of the industry is native labour; that without labour of this class it could not exist.

A table is given in the directors' report, summarising the principal details of the operations of the gold-mining companies of the Group for the year ended December 31st, 1937, and the following are the aggregate results for the six months ended June 30th, 1938: Tons milled, 6,156,000; yield (oz.), 1,230,280; yield per ton (dwt.), 3.997; working costs, £5,561,610; gross profit, including sundry revenue, £3,098,088. The diamond trade was depressed during the year under review. The annual reports of the three companies in which your company is interested all show a very satisfactory position.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Travel Notes and News

"MAURETANIA'S" MAIDEN VOYAGE

From inquiries received, it appears that there is likely to be a large number of Jewish passengers in the new Cunard White Star 34,000-ton liner "Mauretania" on her maiden voyage next year. At least one Jewish travel agency—Jaffe's Personal Travel Service—intends to arrange a large party for the round-trip. For those who like to make their arrangements well ahead, I am able, through the kindness of Cunard White Star, to give the exact dates of what should be a memorable voyage. Although the new ship will ultimately go into the London-New York service, her first voyage will be from Liverpool, as was that of her famous predecessor. This is now officially scheduled for Saturday, June 17th, 1939. I have no doubt that facilities will readily be granted to Orthodox Jews to establish pre-Sabbath domicile in the vessel on the Friday afternoon. The ship will arrive in New York at the following week-end, and will leave again on Saturday, July 1st, thus giving opportunity to the round-trippers to make a thorough tour of New York and other places within easy train-ride, as well as, of course, ample time to visit the various sections of the New York World's Fair, which is to open on April 30th next. The "Mauretania" will be back in England for the week-end of July 8th.

Though it is now only three months since the "Mauretania" was launched at Cammell Laird's, Birkenhead, great progress has already been made in the fitting-out of the largest liner ever built in an English ship-building yard. Work is now proceeding on each of the ten decks, many of the staterooms are taking shape, and it is fascinating to watch the carpenters at work and the meticulous care with which they fit the various pieces of delicate panelling in position. Although not completed, the state-rooms already give a fine impression of spaciousness. In the Cabin-Class rooms on the sun deck, hinged opening windows are to be fitted instead of sidelights. Workmen are now engaged in fitting ventilating units and electric wire cases in both Cabin and Tourist staterooms, and some rooms are so far advanced that washbasins, complete with hot and cold water taps, have been installed. One of the most spectacular places on board is the huge Cabin dining saloon on "B" deck. It stretches the full width of the ship, which is nearly ninety feet at its widest point, and when completed it will be a masterpiece of modern craftsmanship. In close proximity are the magnificent Kasher kitchens, which will be the last word in modern equipment and which will be described in detail in an early issue.

AN INTERESTING PARIS ITINERARY

I have been reading the detailed itinerary issued by Jaffe's Personal Travel Service, of 18, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.2, in connection with the week-end trip to Paris they are organising next month. The all-in fare of £4 17s. 6d. includes Third-Class travel via Folkestone-Boulogne; transfer between station and hotel and vice versa; reserved compartments on both outward and homeward journeys; hotel accommodation, meals beginning with dinner on day of arrival and ending with breakfast on day of departure; all taxes and gratuities; half-day excursion in Paris; half-day excursion to Versailles; and a visit to the Louvre (entrance fees and escort included). For a little extra payment, one can stay at a de-luxe hotel such as Claridge's.

"ARANDORA STAR'S" WINTER CRUISE

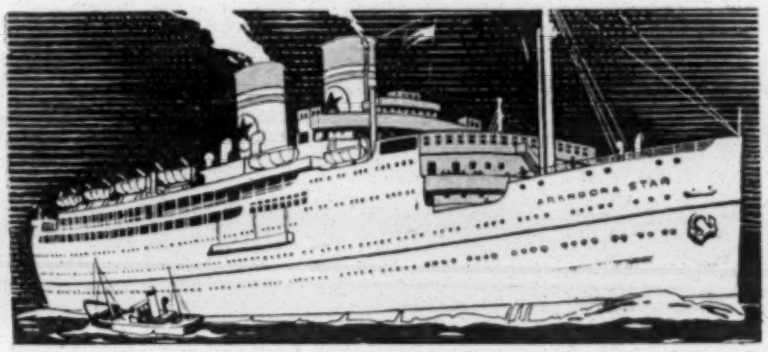
A gorgeously-illustrated book has been sent me by the Blue Star Line, of 3, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1, with the intimation that it will be sent free to all who are interested in the forthcoming winter cruise of the "Arandora Star" from Southampton on January 21st. It will be a 13,380-mile trip, at fares from 117 guineas. The voyage, which terminates at Southampton on March 16th, will include all the principal ports of cruising call in the West Indies and Spanish Main. The "Arandora" will visit the beautiful Carribean Islands, with their great charm and sunny climate and which offer a feast of scenic magnificence that has few rivals. In pursuance of the Blue Star Line policy of always maintaining a high standard of comfort and efficiency on "the world's most delightful cruising liner," many innovations and improvements have recently been effected. Every part of the "Arandora" has some special charm of its own. On my recent visit of inspection, I noticed particularly the inviting array of cosy chairs on the silent sun-decks, away from the bustle and noise of the sports-decks. Here, well sheltered from the breezes, one can bask for happy hours in perfect peace. The total length of the sun- and sports-decks is 1,491 feet, giving, it is claimed, more space per passenger than on any other cruising liner. A recent addition is the "Savoy Room," a modern cocktail bar which will be found a delightful rendezvous.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

H. FISHKIN, Newcastle.—As far as I know, there are no specifically Jewish hotels in Paris. It is usual for Orthodox Jewish travellers to put up at an ordinary hotel and take their meals at one of the Kasher restaurants under the supervision of Rabbi S. Langer. They include La Chonamith, Dr. L. Herz, Pension and Restaurant, 8bis, Rue de l'Arrivée; Gottlieb, 47, Rue Richer; Ringer, 10, Rue Buffault; Mensa, 5, Rue de Médicis; and La Nouvelle Palestine, 40, Rue d'Hauteville.

J.D., Kensington.—If you will let me know which P. and O. ship you will be travelling on, I will make your Kasher food arrangements for you. Indeed, I am glad to help any reader in this matter of Jewish dietary provision, providing, of course, such facilities are available.

"GREEN FLAG."



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Theatres, Etc.

"Six Men of Dorset"

Martyrs for Trade Unionism

The Palace Players, who are running the repertory season at the People's Palace, Mile End, are to be congratulated upon a fine production of a noble piece of educative drama.

Messrs. Miles Malleson and H. Brooks, the authors of this play about the famous Tolpuddle martyrs, have told their glorious story with simple, sincere, and, therefore, impressive dramatic effect. The grandeur which lay behind the courage and heroic faithfulness of those six Dorset agricultural labourers is allowed to stand forth all the more strikingly for its unpretentious telling. And the authors, infected with the spirit of truth which must have inspired those gallant, gentle workers, pay full tribute to those other fine men of very different social class who fought so effectively for justice and the rights of working men. There is little of the propaganda play about this work, which is why it is so impressive. It allows us to see that liberty and progress are as dependent on the spirit as on purely material factors. Only in the last scene does the play fall from dramatic grace, the authors after the strain of battle being exhausted of courage to carry them heroically along the quieter paths. But the dialogue is always excellent.

Warm praise is deserved by Gordon Brown for his impressive picture of George Loveless, leader of the Six. Daphne Heard makes a pathetic and convincing figure of Betsy Loveless, and in the trial scene, Laurence Hardy and Derek Tansley distinguish themselves.

"Traitor's Gate"

A Thoughtful and Moving Play

"Traitor's Gate," at the Duke of York's Theatre, deals with the concluding period of the life of Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII's former Chancellor.

The first three acts provide a more cheerful prologue to the great third act in which we behold the mighty spiritual struggle through which the conscience of the saintly author of "Utopia" won its way to salvation. A play like this has a profound message for men in these days which, as the author says of England at that period, are "times which open a man's soul and break his body." There is an exalting effect in watching the victory of high conscience over opportunism, which is gloriously welcome in a world where brute force and chicanery seem every hour to be swallowing up more of humanity. Gloomy though this third act may be, set in a dungeon in the Tower, the triumph of the spirit slowly but steadily lights its darkness with an effulgence that burns bright in the memory.

Basil Sydney makes a great figure of More in prison, completely effacing his former cheerful but, one suspects from the first, uneasy personality in the previous acts. There is a fine forceful picture of sour Cromwell by Jelien Mitchell; an extremely well-chosen Dr. Wilson by Michael Martin-Harvey; and an intriguing foster-daughter of the ex-Chancellor by Margaretta Scott.

"They Walk Alone"

Brilliant Acting in Clever Thriller

This play by Mr. Max. Cato, was presented at the "Q" Theatre this week. It is so obviously destined for West End production that a notice far briefer than its deserts must suffice.

Though some of the ingredients are well known, the play has undeniable novelty, with its skilfully-sketched portrait of a little servant girl who is a homicidal maniac. Most fortunately, this part is played by Beatrix Lehmann. And how she plays it! Every tiny detail which acting skill or superb intuition can suggest is there. The author leaves us in point of fact with a blank canvas where the background and basis of the girl's character is concerned. But Miss Lehmann's genius does not allow us to perceive this until long after the show. The drama is gripping, and Berthold Viertel's producing, and especially his lighting, is a joy in itself. Others in the cast include Carol Goodner, who very cleverly controls the emotional tension of her part so that it contributes valuably to the thrill; Beckett Bould, Jimmy Hanley, Renee Ray, and John Kevan.

"Weights and Measures"

Keith Winter Play at Richmond

When nature afflicts a thoroughly nice girl with unsightly adiposity, leaving her far inferior but prettier little sister to win all the beaux, it must be a pleasant and appropriate task for a playwright to set the scales of justice at better balance.

Mr. Keith Winter, in his new play which is to seen at the Richmond Theatre, does this by dispatching her for a marvellous slimming cure, from which she returns to outshine in attractiveness her less amiable sister, confound her silly mother, and sweep up all the nice boys. Out of this story, with its happy ending so that no one is really hurt, the play is made. It affords a good many opportunities for humour. Ena Burrill slims her way to loveliness with telling effect, and others who assist in the entertainment include Patrick Waddington, Ambrosine Phillpotts, A. R. Whatmore, Colin Keith-Johnston, and Eileen Peel.

De Musset at the Contemporary

The little Contemporary Theatre in Finchley Road, which works in conjunction with the Acton-Bond School of Drama, presented a delightful version of Alfred de Musset's "Don't Trifle with Love" (*On ne badone pas avec l'amour*) this week.

The translation cleverly caught the de Musset mood, the players tackled this delicate trifle with admirable tact, and the producing was ingenious and unpretentious. Rosamund John, who played Camille, has looks, charm, and an attractive voice; and Malcolm Graham's Perdican was excellent. Frederick Bennett, as the gluttonous tutor, provided facile humour; and Joyce Redman effectively presented the luckless Rosette.

G.J.

THEATRES—Continued on next page

OPERAS & BALLET

SADLER'S WELLS, Rosebery Av., E.C.1. 6d. to 7/6. Ter. 1672. Next Week: Tu., 8.30, *BALLET.* Wed., 7.30, *TANNHAUSER.* Th., 8.30, *BALLET.* Fri. next, 8.0, *THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.* Sat. (Dec. 3rd), 2.30, *MADAME BUTTERFLY.* Sat., 6.45. Last Perf. this Season of *THE MASTERSINGERS*

THEATRES

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End. ADV. 2777.
FOR TWO WEEKS. COMMENCING DECEMBER 5th.
D'Oyly Carte Opera Company
Evenings 8.0. Mats., Sats. at 2.30.

AMBASSADORS Tem. 1171. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Fridays, 2.30
"SPRING MEETING." A light comedy by M. J. Farrell & John Perry

GAIETY (Tem. 6991). Evenings at 8.15. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
LESLIE HENSON in *RUNNING RIOT*

GLOBE Ger. 1592. Evgs., 8.30 sharp. Mats., Weds. & Sats., at 2.30
EDITH EVANS, OWEN NARES in St. John Ervine's *"ROBERT'S WIFE"*

GRAND PALAIS *Yiddish Folks Theatre, Commercial Road, E.1,* Bis. 2646
Mr. Nathan Isaacovitch presents Miriam Karalowa, Aaron Polikoff, Leon Blumenson Mischa Bernstein and Full Star Cast, Fri., Sat., Sun. (Dramatic League) and Mon. (one ticket admits two) *"DEM CHAZAN'S BEN'YOCHID."* Tues., *"RIVKELE DEM RABBINS."* Wed. and Thurs., Two Beautiful Variety Performances.

HIPPODROME Ger. 3272. Evgs., 8.15. Thurs. & Sats., 2.30.
FRANCES DAY, STANLEY LUPINO, ADELE DIXON, RALPH READER in *"THE FLEET'S LIT UP"* George Black's Musical Frolic.

HIS MAJESTY'S (Whi. 6606). Evgs. 8.30. Mats., Wed, Sat., 2.30.
Lee Tracy in *"IDIOT'S DELIGHT."* Seats 1/6 to 6/6

JEWISH NATIONAL THEATRE, Adler St., E. Bis. 3126. (Mme. F. Waxman).
Sat. Eve., Sun. (Art Club), *"WHO WANTS A MOTHER?"* Mon., *"CABARET SINGERS."* Tues. (One ticket admits two) *"MY GIRL'S WEDDING."* Wed., *"BEI MIR BIST DU SCHAIN."* Thurs., *"MY GIRL'S WEDDING."*

LYRIC (Ger. 3686). Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Thurs., 2.30.
THE FLASHING STREAM by Charles Morgan

OLD VIC (WAT. 6336). 2 Weeks Only. *MAN & SUPERMAN* (Shaw).
Evgs. (except Mon.) 8.0. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. 6d. to 7/6.

PALACE (Ger. 6834). Evenings, 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2.30
Jack HULBERT & Cicely COURTNEIDGE in *"UNDER YOUR HAT."*

PALLADIUM Gerrard 7373. Twice Nightly at 6.15 and 9. Matinees WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at 2.30. George Black's latest musical:
"THESE FOOLISH THINGS"
with the original Crazy Gang
NERVO & KNOX; FLANAGAN & ALLEN; NAUGHTON & GOLD.
Cast of 80. "London's most sparkling and spectacular show."

"Q" *Kew Bdge.* (Chi. 2020). Mon. next & Evgs., 8.15 Mats., Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. J. B. Priestley's famous play, *I Have Been Here Before.* Xmas Week: Mats. Daily 2.30, *Alice in Wonderland.* Evgs., 8.15, *I Killed The Count*

QUEEN'S (Ger. 4517.) Evgs., 8.15, sharp. Mats. Weds. and Sats., 2.30.
Marie Tempest, John Gielgud in *"DEAR OCTOPUS,"* by Dodie Smith

SAVILLE (Tem. 4011). Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
Bernard Shaw's Play of the moment, *"GENEVA."* 1/6 to 10/6

SHAFTESBURY (Gerrard 6666.) *GOOD-BYE, MR. CHIPS.*
LESLIE BANKS CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
Evgs., 8.15. prompt, Mats., Wed., Sat. & Dec. 26th & 27th, at 2.30.

ST. JAMES' (Whi. 3903). Evgs., 8.30. Mats, Wed., Sat., 2.30.
Barry K. Barnes in *"GENTLEMAN UNKNOWN"* by A. A. Milne

ST. MARTIN'S (Tem. Bar 1443). Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30
London's Laughing Success.
WHEN WE ARE MARRIED
by J. B. PRIESTLEY
A Basil Dean Production

STRAND (Tem. 2660). Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Th., Sat. & Boxing Day, 2.30.
ROBERTSON HARE & ALFRED DRAYTON in *BANANA RIDGE*
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH by BEN TRAVERS

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, W.C.2. Tem. Bar 4871 & 7490.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., TUES., SATS., BOXING DAY, 2.30.
GOODNESS, HOW SAD! by Robert Morley
"ONE LONG LAUGH"—*Sunday Pictorial.*
Reserved Seats from 3/6. Unreserved, 2/6

VICTORIA PALACE Vic. 1317. 6.20 & 9.0. LUPINO LANE, TEDDIE ST. DENIS, GEORGE GRAVES, *ME AND MY GIRL.* 600th perf. Dec. 3

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, S.W.1. (Vic. 0283). 8/6 to 2/6 bookable.
Evenings at 8.40. Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday, 2.30.
LONDON MASK THEATRE presents
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S DANGEROUS CORNER
UNTIL DECEMBER, 17th ONLY
"Probably the most ingenious play ever written"—*The Times.*
Commencing Boxing Day, December 26th.
Eugene O'Neill's Great Comedy, *"MARCO MILLIONS."*

WHITEHALL (WHI. 6692.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30. *GLORIOUS MORNING*
HALF PRICES, 1/6 to 6/3, all bookable. (Extra Mat., Boxing Day)

WYNDHAM'S Tem. Bar 3028 & 3029. *QUIET WEDDING.*
ELIZABETH ALLAN, FRANK LAWTON, MARIE LÖHR.
Evgs., 8.30. Mats, Wed., Sat. and Dec. 26th, 27th, 2.30

CIRCUSES

OLYMPIA. BERTRAM MILLS CIRCUS. Dec. 22—Jan. 26. Dy. 2.30, 7.30.
BOX OFFICE OPENS MON NEXT! NOV. 28th. Shep. Bush 1240

CONCERTS, Etc.

ÆOLIAN HALL. WED. NEXT, Nov. 30, at 8.30.
Harold Holt announces Second Piano Recital by
LUBKA KOLESSA
3/-, 6/- 8/6, 12/-, at Æolian Hall, Chappell's, 50, New Bond Street, Queen's Hall, and Agents. Blüthner Piano.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End. ADV. 2777.
SUNDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 27th at 3 p.m.
The New Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra
Conductor—SERGE KRISH. Solo Pianoforte—KATHLEEN LONG.
Programme will include—Fantasia on a Theme by Tallis—VAUGHAN WILLIAMS. (CONDUCTED BY THE COMPOSER).

NON-STOP REVUES AND VARIETIES

COLISEUM, CHARING CROSS TEM. BAR 3161
Monday, November 28th, 6.25 and 9.0, Saturday, 2.30.
ELSIE & DORIS WATERS; TOMMY TRINDER; Phyllis Robins; George Lacy; Ganjou Brothers & Juanita; George Prentice; Michael Moore; Robb Wilton; Cole Brothers; John Tiller Girls.

WEEK COMMENCING NOVEMBER 28th
HOLBORN EMPIRE
6.30 9.0
"VARIETY SHOW BOAT"
with
BILLY BENNETT
TEDDY BROWN
WESTERN BROS. (KENNETH & GEORGE)
OWEN McGIVENEY
SID & MAX HARRISON
BOX OFFICE OPEN 10 to 10. HOLBORN 5367-8-9.

WILLESDEN HIPPODROME Telephone: WIL. 6438 and 6439
Twice Nightly, 6.40 & 8.50 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th
HORACE GOLDIN with his NEW SUPER ROAD SHOW.
ISSY BONN, THE CRASTONIANS, MAX & HARRY NESBITT.
Cooke, Wells & Harvey, Les Chanteurs, The Cromwells.
Every Sunday—Two Big Pictures. etc. Continuous from 5.0

KILBURN EMPIRE Mai. 8666. Nightly 6.40, 8.50. Mon., Nov. 28th.
"RED HOT AND BLUE MOMENTS" with Teddy Joyce and Band; Sid Field; Foster and Clarke; Evelyn Taylor; Lillian Trevor; etc.

PRINCE OF WALES Whi. 8681. Non-Stop 2-11.30. (2nd Edition).
"FRIVOLITES DE FRANCE," with RONALD FRANKAU. 50 Girls.
Seats from 2/6 inc. tax. DANCING IN BALLROOM FREE TO PATRONS

WINDMILL THEATRE, Piccadilly Circ. 7th year. REVUDEVILLE
112th Edition 3rd Wk. Cont. 1.30—11.15. Last perf. comm. 9.30 nightly

CINEMAS

GAUMONT STATE KILBURN

THIS FRIDAY & SATURDAY.	MONDAY, NOV. 28th. FOR 6 DAYS.
"HOLD THAT KISS" (U). Sally Blane "Private Nurse" (A). Stage: JACK HYLTON & his Boys. 10 acts! Sun: Chas. Laughton "The Old Dark House" A "Trial of Portia Merriman" (A).	Madeleine Carroll, Henry Fonda, "BLOCKADE" (A). Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew, "KIDNAPPED" (U). Stage: YOUTH ON PARADE.

ORPHEUM TEMPLE FORTUNE, GOLDERS GREEN SPE. 9741-2
This Fri. & Sat.: "SORRELL & SON" (A). "Love, Honour & Behave" (A).
Sunday, Nov. 27th: "It's Love I'm After" (A). "Adven urous Blonde" (A).
Monday, November 28th for six days
Madeleine Carroll in "BLOCKADE" with Henry Fonda (A)
Vic Oliver in "AROUND THE TOWN" (U). Stage: NORMAN LONG.

THEATRES—*Continued from previous page*

"The Heart Was Not Burned"

Three Poets at the "Gate"

I do not know whether Mr. Laver set out with the intention of proving, in this play, that it was just as well that Byron, Shelley, and Keats died when they did, but that is certainly the inference to be drawn from it.

He imagines that all three poets escape the time of their recorded deaths by drinking some sort of elixir. But so far from using their extra years for increasing the output of their genius, they merely outlive their own greatness. The undoubted fact that this is a clever play does not make it any the less an imitating one. Why write about great people if one has nothing to add by way of commentary, appreciation, criticism, or even hypothesis?

Among the four chief characters, James Mason has the most grateful part as Byron, a figure whom he made picturesque and, within limits, convincing. I do not think anyone could have made more of Shelley's part nor that of Keats less passively silly than did Peter Coke and Douglas Storm. Pamela Brown gave the right impression of hardness underlying the surface of soft, coy, weak femininity that characterised Fanny; and there was good work from Harold Scott and Maurice Denham.

D.D.

THEATRE NOTES

On Sunday, the Playwrights' Club will present "The Love of Ming-Y," by Mary Basil Hall at the Phoenix Theatre. The production is in aid of the International Peace Hospital in China. The play will be preceded by a programme of Chinese variety. Among the artists who will appear that evening are Gordon Harker, Gwen Ffrangcon Davies, Marie Ault, Alexander Sarner, and Alan Wheatley. Reginald Jarman will produce.

The Stage Society will commence their season at Wyndhams on December 4th with a play by that clever Jewish playwright, Clifford Odets. The production will be in the hands of Stella Adler, who appeared in the American production of the play. The cast includes Noel Howlett, Julian Somers, Alan Wheatley, Dorothy Dunkels, Selma Vaz Dias, and George Benson. The next two productions of the season will be "Thunder and Rain," by Tsao Yu, and "The Marriage of Blood," by Frederico Garcia Lorca.

The London International Theatre Club announce that at the Globe Theatre on Sundays, December 4th and 11th, they will stage the second production of their season "Night Arrival," by Hans Rothe, the English translation being by Marguerite Wolff. Stephen Thomas is the producer, and Robert Douglas and Margaret Vines head a cast of over forty, which includes Lawrence Hanray, Stanley Drewitt, Leslie Frith, Winifred Evans, and Molly Hamley-Clifford.

For some time past, a company known as the Taverners, under the auspices of V.P. (a Committee for Verse and Prose Recitation), have been giving performances of plays and poetry recitals in public houses. They will begin a short season at the Mercury Theatre on Wednesday, December 7th, with a repertory including Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," the Granville-Barkers' "Fortunato," A. P. Herbert's "Two Gentlemen of Soho," Ashley Duke's "The Dumb Wife of Cheapside," and several shorter plays by Sheridan, Galsworthy, and Tchehov. The bill will be changed every two or three performances, and the plays will be presented under the same conditions of scenic simplicity that the company accept on their round of licensed premises. Short recitals of poetry will be given as interludes.

The next Green Room Rag will be held at the Vaudeville Theatre on Sunday, December 4th, at 8 p.m. The Chief Rag Picker will be C. V. France.

The East End of London is to have a special pantomime this year. "Cinderella" will be staged at the People's Palace in the Mile End Road—probably the first pantomime ever seen there. It will be presented by Harry Benet.

Peter Blackmore, the twenty-eight-year-old author of "Lot's Wife," now at the Savoy Theatre, will take over the part of Michael Davidson from Torin Thatcher, who is leaving the cast on Monday next (November 28th) to take up an important film engagement at Denham.

"I Have Been Here Before" will be revived at the "Q" Theatre for one week commencing Monday next. The following week at this theatre there will be a new play called "Serenade," by Grant Wallace.

At the Comedy Theatre "Room for Two" has passed its 100th performance. There will be twice-daily performances during Xmas-time week, the following week there will be four matinees, on Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, and the week after that there will be three matinees, on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The management of the Prince of Wales' Theatre have made special arrangements for Xmas-time holiday week. Although a non-stop revue theatre, the management has arranged for "Frivolites de France," the present successful revue, to be played for four distinct performances on Boxing Day and on Tuesday, December 27th.

An entirely new type of entertainment is to be presented by William Henshall at Kilburn Empire next week. It is entitled "Red Hot and Blue Moments." Heading the company will be Teddy Joyce and his dance band. Sid Field, who has starred in many Henshall shows, is to fill the rôle of "laughter-maker-in-chief," assisted by Foster and Clarke. Others in the cast include Evelyn Taylor, Jnr., William Breach, Lilian Trevor, and Nanette, "the elastic wonder."

Horace Goldin, world-famous illusionist, will appear at the Willesden Hippodrome for the week commencing next Monday.

Mr. Basil Dean has under consideration a dramatic festival for the big cities of the North of England next spring, playing three or four weeks in some of them, and presenting, amongst other attractions, Flora Robson in a new play, and possibly Victoria Hopper in "The Boy David" (in which she is now appearing in Liverpool), and a revival of "Hassan."

THEATRICAL DIARY

To-night: The Way of the World	Tavistock Little
Katie Roche	Torch
Nov. 27 (Sun.): Lucy, Bless Her	Kingsway
The Love of Ming-Y	Phœnix
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs	Playhouse
Hamlet Wears Homespun	Duchess
Nov. 30: African Farm	New
Intervention	Stranp
Dec. 1: Twelfth Night	Phœnix
Dec. 2: Excess Baggage	Portfolio
Dec. 4 (Sun.): Paradise Lost	Wyndham's
Night Arrival	Globe
Two Roses	Aldwych
Sanctity	Piccacilly
Green Room Rag	Vaudeville

STOLL Picture Theatre, Kingsway,

Week of November 28th. Daily from 11.45 a.m. (Sunday, Doors Open 5 p.m.)

ROBERT TAYLOR with Maureen O'Sullivan in
"THE CROWD ROARS" (A)

MADELEINE CARROLL with Henry Fonda in
"BLOCKADE" (A)

WARNER THEATRE LEICESTER SQUARE

GERrard 3423

EDWARD G. ROBINSON in
"THE AMAZING DR. CLITTERHOUSE" (A)

Daily from 9.30 a.m. Sundays from 5.30 p.m.
1,500 SEATS AT 1/6 DAILY 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ACADEMY Cinema, Oxford St. Ger. 2981.
DANIELLE DARRIEUX in her latest and greatest French Triumph, "*KATIA*" (A). Princess Marthe Bibesco's world-famous love romance

BERKELEY, Berkeley St. May. 8505. PIERRE FRESNAY in "*Alerte en Mediterranee*" (A). Also MARTHA EGGERTH in "*Boheme*" (A)

CARLTON, Haymarket. (Continuous from 11.30). "*MEN WITH WINGS*" In Technicolor! with RAY MILLAND, Louise Campbell, Fred MacMurray (U). Showing at 12 o/c., 2.30, 4.30, 6.50, 9.20. (Suns. from 5.45.) 1/6 seats till 6 o/c. (Sats. 1 o/c.) then 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 6/-. Whi. 3711

CRICKLEWOOD, QUEEN'S Next Week. PETER LORRE in "*MR MOTO'S GAMBLE*" (A). JOE PENNER in "*I'M FROM THE CITY*" (U)

DALSTON Picture House. Next Wk. Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew in "*KIDNAPPED*" (U). Peter Lorre in "*MR. MOTO'S GAMBLE*" (A)

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. (Ger. 1234).
WALLACE BEERY, MICKEY ROONEY in "*STABLE MATES*" (U)

GAUMONT, HAYMARKET Whi. 6655. Sunday: Drs. 5. Wkdys.: Drs. 10.45. FRANK CAPRA'S "*YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU*" (U), with Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart, Edward Arnold. Mickey, etc.

HENDON Ambassador. Hen. 1137. Sunday: "*Once a Hero*" (U). "*Danger, Love at Work*" (U). Mon: "*KIDNAPPED*" (U). "*MR. MOTO'S GAMBLE*" (A)

KILBURN GRANGE Mai. 1654. Sun: "*Country Bumpkin*" (A). "*Big Town Girl*" (A). Monday: "*The Crowd Roars*" (A). "*Mr. Moto's Gamble*" (A).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (Whi. 5252). LESLIE HOWARD in Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy "*PYGMALION*" (A)

LIDO, Golders Green Spe. 6161. Mon., Nov. 28th for 7 days. Robert Taylor in "*THE CROWD ROARS*" (A). Jean Muir in "*JANE STEPS OUT*" (A)

LONDON PAVILION (Ger. 2982). Last 3 Days. FREDRIC MARCH, VIRGINIA BRUCE in "*THERE GOES MY HEART*" (U)

MAIDA VALE, Picture Hse. Mai 1421. Sun: Nov. 27th. "*Breakfast for Two*" (U). "*Trapped by 'G' Men*" (A). Monday, Nov. 28th. "*The Crowd Roars*" (A), Robert Taylor Maureen O'Sullivan, "*Born to be Wild*" (U), Ralph Byrd

NEASDEN, Ritz Nov. 28th. 6 days. ROBERT TAYLOR, "*THE CROWD ROARS*" (A). Also JEAN MUIR, "*JANE STEPS OUT*" (A)

NEW GALLERY, Regent Street Reg. 8080. Sun. Drs. 5. Wkdys. Drs. 11.15. Darryl F. Zanuck's mighty spectacle, "*SUEZ*" (U), with TYRONE POWER, LORETTA YOUNG, ANNABELLA. Also Disney Colour Silly Symphony etc.

ODEON, Leicester Sq. (Whi 6111) Continuous Daily from 10 a.m
"*SIXTY GLORIOUS YEARS*" (U)

ODEON, Swiss Cottage (Pri. 6333). Nov. 28th. "*Blockade*" (A), Madeleine Carroll, Henry Fonda. "*Around The Town*" (U), Vic Oliver,

PARAMOUNT (Tott. Ct. Rd.) "*GIVE ME A SAILOR*" (U). "*13 MEN AND A GUN*" (U). Stage! Sun. Next! (5.30, 8.5). DICK POWELL, PAT O BRIEN, PRISCILLA LANE in "*ROMANCE AND RHYTHM*" (U). & "*LITTLE MISS THOROUGHBRED*" (U). Stage: (Wkdys. Only). "RIDE 'EM COWBOY"!

PLAZA, Picc. Circus. JACK BENNY in "*STRANDED IN PARIS*" (A), Joan Bennett, Yacht Club Boys! Gowns by Paquin, Worth and Schaparelli, etc. And BULLDOG DRUMMOND'S LATEST! (Continuous from 10.15). 1/6 to 5/- till 5 o/c. Sats. 1 o/c. (Suns. 5.30 & 8.20). Whi. 8944

REGAL Marble Arch Pad. 8011. Katharine Hepburn, Cary Grant, "*FREE TO LIVE*" (U). Robert Paige, Jacqueline Wells, "*HIGHWAY PATROL*" (U)

REGENT, Stam. Hill. Nov. 28th. "*Kidnapped*" (U), Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew. "*Mr. Moto's Gamble*" (A), Peter Lorr, Lynn Bari

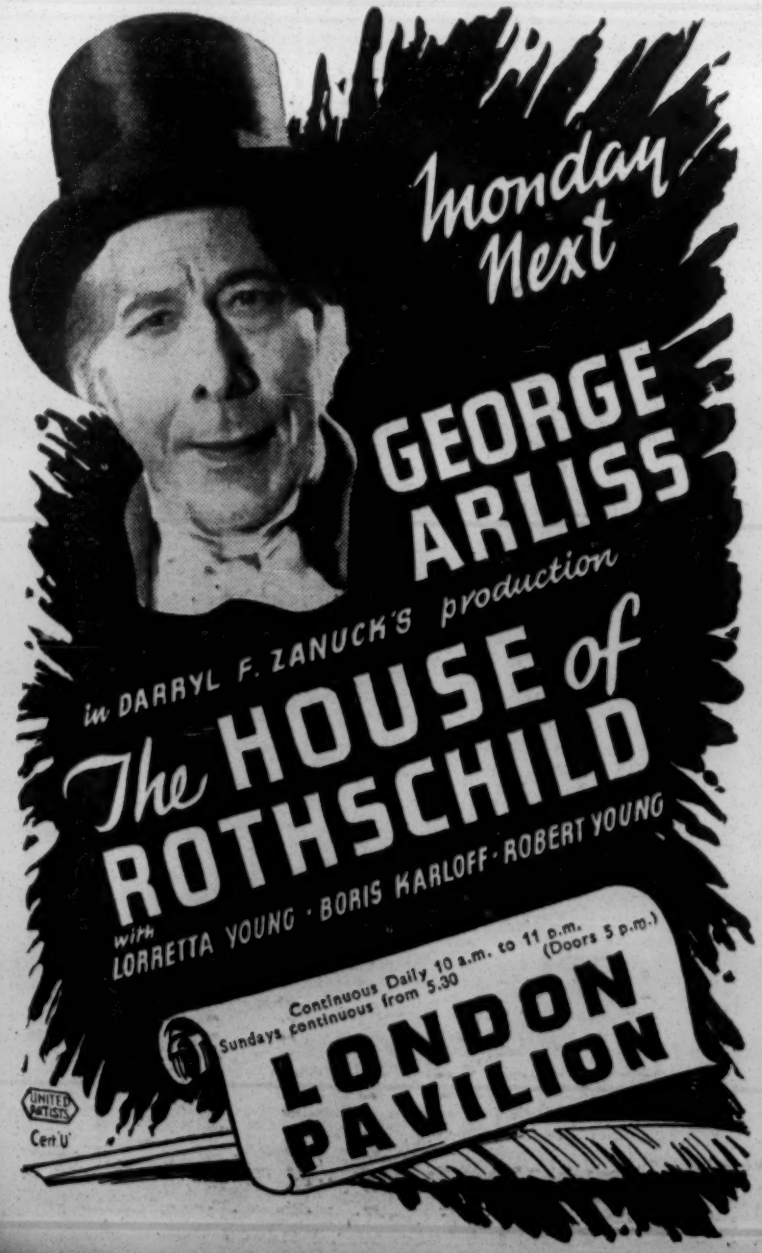
RIVOLI, Whitechapel Nov. 28th. WARNER BAXTER in "*KIDNAPPED*" (U). PETER LORRE in "*MR. MOTO'S GAMBLE*" (A)

SAVOY, Stoke Newington, N.16. Mon. Nov. 28th. Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan, "*The Crowd Roars*" (A). Diana Churchill, "*Jane Steps Out*" (A)

STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. MARIE BELL, CHARLES VANEL, "*LEGIONS D'HONNEUR*" (A). Emlyn Williams, "*Night Alone*" (A). Mickey

SUPER CINEMA, Stam. Hill, Sunday, Nov. 27th. "*Submarine D.1*" (U). "*Women in Prison*" (A). Mon: "*Blockade*" (A). "*Born to be Wild*" (U)

TROXY. Nov. 28th. Madeleine Carroll, Henry Fonda, "*BLOCKADE*" (A). Vic Oliver, "*AROUND THE TOWN*" (U). Stage: Billy Cotton And His Band


Monday Next
GEORGE ARLISS
in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production
The HOUSE of ROTHSCHILD
with LORRETTA YOUNG · BORIS KARLOFF · ROBERT YOUNG
Continuous Daily 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. (Doors 5 p.m.)
Sundays continuous from 5.30
LONDON PAVILION
UNITED ARTISTS
Cert 'U'

BLOCKADE . . .
The epic of a gallant people's fight for freedom, land and bread
BLOCKADE . . .
A story of unsurpassed heroism, love, betrayal, loyalty and passionate devotion.
BLOCKADE . . .
The agony and greatness of Spain, told in scenes of burning truth and moving sincerity.
BLOCKADE . . .
The film you must see.
Cert 'A'
UNITED ARTISTS
WEEK COMMENCING NOV. 28.—NORTH OF THE THAMES
WEEK COMMENCING DEC. 5.—SOUTH OF THE THAMES

Cinema

THE LITTLE EXHIBITOR

Carrying on in Spite of Difficulties

(By our Cinema Correspondent)

The little exhibitor is not the name of a new Walt Disney short, but a man who is essentially the mainstay of the film industry in Great Britain, and a bulwark against any possible monopoly of cinemas by the big film circuits. The going has always been hard for him, but just now he is going through a particularly bad time.

When Wurlitzer organs superseded orchestras and pianists, the little exhibitor had to install one. Hardly had he paid for this when talkies came along and he had to contract for apparatus. The manufacturers leased this to him for ten years at an outrageous price, plus a weekly service charge. On top of this came expansion of the cinema circuits and the start of two new ones. The little cinema-owner found that his medium-sized, comfortable cinema was becoming overshadowed by the lavishly appointed "super."

The circuits, with their mighty film purchasing power, acquired first option on every important picture produced, and the independent exhibitor either had to wait until the circuits had drained the cream off the "milk," or he had to attract patrons with ordinary second-feature films.

This winter the little exhibitor's problem is greatly aggravated by two things. First, Hollywood has produced fewer pictures this year, which will result in a shortage of products in a few months' time, and the drop in British production is so considerable that many exhibitors will fail to maintain their British Quota obligations, and will be liable to a fine. Secondly, the ten-year contract for talkie equipment is about to expire. The little exhibitor must either renew his contract for another five or ten years and modernise his existing apparatus, or scrap his present equipment and install the latest. In a very short time, television may be run into his theatre by cable, third dimensional films will make projection machinery apparatus obsolete, and it is conceivable that the public will discover a new form of mass entertainment.

The little exhibitor carries on, however, somehow. He cannot show two big pictures in one programme, stage shows are economically out of the question, and unchecked over-building by the circuits has robbed him of an alarming percentage of his patrons. In fact, he has to be a very astute business man to keep his head above water.

Premieres

"SUEZ"—New Gallery ("U" Certificate)

Although Tyrone Power, Loretta Young, and Annabella are in the cast of this picture, the real star is the desert and the fight against sand to build the Suez Canal. Just before the terrific standstorm, which, the synopsis tells us, cost £50,000 to film, Tyrone Power says: "It is so still, it seems as if the world is waiting for something to happen"; and so it is with the picture. Events have been moving towards a terrific climax, but, although moving, they have been allowed to move too slowly, and so the storm scenes become the biggest thing in the picture. These are wonderfully photographed and carry conviction to the point of physical discomfort, but the human drama suffers by comparison.

Loretta Young, as the Empress Eugenie, plays a secondary part to that of Annabella as the little French girl who is the inspiration to Ferdinand de Lesseps—finely played by Tyrone Power—in his dream of a canal to join the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

"FREE TO LIVE"—Regal, Marble Arch ("U" Certificate)

Unaccountably delayed for presentation since July, this is a remake of an early talkie called "Holiday," from the Philip Barry stage play of that name. It stars Katherine Hepburn and Cary Grant. The action of the entire film is confined to the spacious rooms of a big New York mansion, the residence of a banker. He has a drunken son and two attractive daughters, who differ widely in character and outlook. Into this stronghold of social snobbery comes a man who has met one of the girls on a winter sports trip to Lake Placid. He is a man of no social position, but with a fixed set of ideas for his happiness. The rest of the story relies solely on the problem of him being in love with the wrong girl until the very end, when he realises his mistake and runs off with her sister.

At the start of the picture there is no problem, but one is slowly developed, and increases instead of decreasing in complexity as the film proceeds. Consequently, one feels one is watching a super-prologue to the main idea, which is never shown. George Cukor's direction is splendid, and Katherine Hepburn and Cary Grant respond to it with fine acting. The film is good entertainment, with touches of comedy, poignant drama, and occasionally brilliant dialogue.

"LEGIONS D'HONNEUR"—Studio One ("A" Certificate)

Although this film is over-long and could have been advantageously cut, it manages to hold the attention and is good entertainment. The story uses the flash-back medium, opening with a court martial and then going back a considerable way to explain the circumstances that led up to the trial and the refusal of the accused to speak in his own defence.

Much of the action takes place in the desert outpost of the French Foreign Legion. These scenes are full of local colour and action. When, however, the eternal triangle which everyone has been anticipating for a long while eventually asserts itself, the action slows up. Characterisation comes to the front and action is well-nigh forgotten. The actual crime, which has played the major rôle in the court martial, comes almost as an anti-climax, having taken so long to "build up."

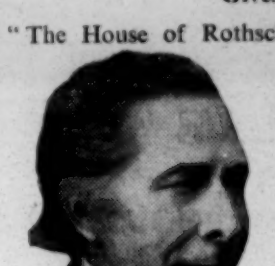
"STABLEMATES"—Empire ("U" Certificate)

We have grown so used to seeing Wallace Beery as the old soak that it would come as something of a shock to see him sober on the screen. "Stablemates" is no exception, for in this he is a gin-sodden old veterinary surgeon, redeemed by the love of a young jockey, Mickey Rooney, and a thoroughbred horse. Not the least interesting scenes are the several finely-filmed horse races, done with the usual M.-G.-M. slickness, and the whole thing totals up to an acceptable offering, with a slight tendency to what is known in the entertainment trade as "hokum."

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD" REVIVED

Gives Food For Thought

"The House of Rothschild," starring George Arliss, commences a fortnight's run at the London Pavilion on Monday. The film was first shown four years ago, but to-day, with present events in Germany foremost in our thoughts, its presentation is even more to be welcomed than before.



George Arliss as Nathan Rothschild.

The film makes clear the inhumanity of the disabilities from which Jews in eighteenth-century Frankfort suffered; disabilities, however, that now would seem blessings to their descendants. Then, at least, there was comparative security within the ghetto.

Arliss gives a sympathetic portrait of Nathan Rothschild, and the whole picture is produced in a spirit which can do nothing but increase goodwill towards the Jews.

THE LAND OF PROMISE ends its run at the London Pavilion this week, but can be seen next week at the Polytechnic, Upper Regent Street, and the Metropole, Victoria.

Films continuing premiere runs include ALERTE EN MEDITERRANEE (Berkeley); THE AMAZING DR. CLITTERHOUSE (Warner); STRANDED IN PARIS (Plaza); MEN WITH WINGS (Carlton); KATIA (Academy); YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU (Gaumont, Haymarket); SIXTY GLORIOUS YEARS (Odeon, Leicester Square); PYGMALION (Leicester Square Theatre).

LITTLE MISS THOROUGHBRED is at the Paramount, Tottenham Court Road.

Next Week's Releases

"BLOCKADE"—Odeon, Swiss Cottage; Orpheum, Golders Green, Troxy, Stepney; Stoll Picture Theatre; State, Kilburn ("A" Certificate)

The destruction of civilians, which is what modern war means, is the theme of this picture. We are shown a seaboard village in war-wracked Spain, and we see the misery and despair, the pitiful hunger, and the endless suffering of the helpless women and children. Food ships are sunk, buildings are razed by the enemy, men are shot without trial. "Where is the conscience of the world?" asks the film in its last line. Madeleine Carroll, the personification of sincerity, is perfect in this type of drama. Henry Fonda is a peasant, turned soldier, and other leading parts are played by John Halliday, Leo Carrillo, and Robert Warwick.

AROUND THE TOWN is the other picture at the Odeon, the Orpheum, and the Troxy.

"THE CROWD ROARS"—Lido, Golders Green; Ritz, Neasden; Maida Vale Picture House; Stoll Picture Theatre; Savoy, Stoke Newington; Grange, Kilburn ("A" Certificate)

This is the old, old story, but with a new and powerful punch, of a boxer's rise from obscurity to Madison Square fame. Robert Taylor is a boxer, Frank Morgan is his thoughtless father, Edward Arnold and Nat Pendleton are gambler-racketeers, and Lionel Stander is a trainer. The inevitable girl in the story is Maureen O'Sullivan. The fight scenes are extremely well staged.

JANE STEPS OUT is the other picture at the Lido, the Ritz, and the Savoy. BORN TO BE WILD is at the Maida Vale.

"MR. MOTO'S GAMBLE"—Ambassador, Hendon; Dalston Picture House; Regent, Stamford Hill; Queen's, Cricklewood; Rivoli, Whitechapel; Grange, Kilburn ("A" Certificate)

The late Charlie Chan's son, Keye Luke, assists the genial and popular Mr. Moto (Peter Lorre). Between them they get the better of as choice a collection of double-crossers as you ever wanted to hiss. There's some good comedy by Maxie Rosenbloom.

I'M FROM THE CITY is the other film at the Queen's.

"KIDNAPPED"—Ambassador, Hendon; Dalston Picture House; Regent, Stamford Hill; Rivoli, Whitechapel; State, Kilburn ("U" Certificate)

Liberties which may be justified cinematically have been taken with Stevenson's classic story, but there is no excuse for the synthetic nature of this production. Not a set looks real, and the pomposity of much of the dialogue is not helped by the curious mixture of every dialect bar that of the Scottish Highlands. Arleen Whelan is sweetly attractive, but is miscast; Warner Baxter behaves exactly as his countless "fans" would wish; and Freddie Bartholomew acts brilliantly, but is given the most unsatisfactory things to say.

LENI RIEFENSTAHL'S "HOT" RECEPTION

Germany's official film star, Leni Riefenstahl, is having a hard time in the United States. She arrived there on the "Europa" last week, having been sent by Hitler to sell the rights of the Nazi film of the Olympic Games. She has been met by a barrage of anti-Nazi propaganda, organised by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, which boasts 100,000 members.

With leaflets, newspaper articles, and broadcasts, the campaign to prevent the picture from being shown is being waged. The film is described as "out and out Nazi propaganda" and the campaign has the backing of film exhibitors throughout the States. So Leni's chances of success seem very small.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

London Cinemas Giving Shows

"Save the Children Fund Cinema Sunday" will be held next Sunday. There will be a first-class normal programme at 2 p.m., and usual prices will be charged, but all proceeds will go to support the work of the Save the Children Fund and the Ort-Oze for the relief of hungry and destitute children. This event has been made possible by the generosity of Messrs. Oscar Deutsch, Sidney Bernstein, Mark Ostrer, and John Maxwell.

The following cinemas are giving performances for the cause: the Odeon Cinemas at Acton, Balham, Deptford, East Dulwich, Marble Arch, Eltham Hill, Finchley, Hackney Road, Haverstock Hill, Islington, Kensal Rise, Kingsbury, Mile End Road, Peckham, Sudbury, South Norwood, Swiss Cottage, Woolwich, Isleworth, Kenton, Rayner's Lane, South Harrow, Uxbridge, Wealdstone, and Croydon; Bloomsbury Cinema, Theobald's Road; Kenning Hall, Lower Clapton Road; Forresters, Bethnal Green; Dominion, Hounslow; and Ambassador, Hounslow West..

THE SOCIAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

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The 20TH

ANNUAL DANCE

ON SATURDAY 3rd DECEMBER 1938

at

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NORWOOD ORPHAN AID SOCIETY

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HARRY LEADER'S EMBASSY BAND — NON-STOP

Noveltics. Spot Prizes. No Auction.
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DANCE

at

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on SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th

DANCING FROM 8 p.m.

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Secretary: H. Sainer, Esq., 29, Teignmouth Road, N.W.2

ADOLPH TUCK HALL,
Woburn House, W.C.1. A TTT FUNCTION

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1938

DANCING FROM 8 p.m. HOWARD BAKER'S
TICKETS 3/6 EMBASSY BAND

SATURDAY DEC. 10th VERY IMPORTANT

NINTH ANNUAL

GRAND BALL

Arranged by the Golders Green Commission in aid of the Jewish National Fund

GROSVENOR HOUSE

PARK LANE, London, W.1

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th

Assist in alleviating the problem of Refugee Settlement by providing land in Palestine. Palestine has offered a home and a future to 5,000 refugee children. The more land bought, the more refugees Palestine can absorb. Bring your parties to the Ball. Reserve your tables. Help in this great and urgent task.

Be certain to get your tickets early from the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. S. M. Ellis, 27, Woodlands, N.W.11, 'Phone: Speedwell 2170, or direct from Head Office, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.1

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Music

MAHLER'S "SONG OF THE EARTH"

An Important Musical Link

Without any qualms, one can pass over the performances of the Beethoven "Fidelio" Overture and the Mozart No. 23 piano concerto in A, given at the B.B.C. symphony concert at the Queen's Hall on Wednesday, and single out Gustav Mahler's "The Song of the Earth." Little known outside Austria and Germany, and now banned in these countries because he was a Jew, Mahler cannot but appeal to the world as a tragic spirit in more than one sense. It was Mahler the musician who was trapped between the disintegration of the romantic school and the alarming genesis of new musical values, and it was Mahler, the man, obsessed with his *Weltschmerz*, who endeavoured to resolve his metaphysical and psychological conflicts in his music.

"The Song of the Earth" might be used to assess Mahler as the most important link between classical-romantic traditions and the very mature atonalism of Alban Berg. It does not appear to be accidental that Mahler was the teacher of Schönberg and that Berg was the most successful pupil of Schönberg. Written in 1908, three years before Mahler died, the work has much more than a technical and musically historic significance. It conveys the composer's salute to the infinite and his anguished make-up, but offers very little healing influence to the senses. Even at its most graphical and lyrical moments—the third song, "Of Youth," and the sixth one, "The Farewell"—this memorial to Mahler's genius still carries with it intellectual conflicts. The orchestra and Sir Adrian Boult were admirable in presenting this work, and if one had expected more from the singers, Mary Jarred and Walter Widdop, it was to be remembered that the vocal parts were probably as difficult to sing as some Wagnerian rôles.

H.L.P.

SIR ADRIAN'S ALL-ROUND EXCELLENCE

Sir Adrian Boult conducted the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert at the Queen's Hall on Thursday of last week in a programme well calculated to show his all-round excellence. Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, which I had never heard played before, so completely has it dropped out of the concert repertoire, proved to be quite a tuneful and brilliant work, with the sea as background, if not always the dominating, motive throughout. Sir Adrian had as clear and solid a grasp of Elgar's "Falstaff" as could be wished, yet at times I sensed a lack of intimacy with the music, as though the roistering and swashbuckling were just a little foreign to the conductor. After the interval, Schnabel played the solo instrument in Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto as only he can play, where Beethoven is concerned. To close the evening, Edmund Rubbra had orchestrated Brahms' famous pianoforte test piece, the "Handel Variations."

RUBINSTEIN'S AIRY PLAYING

Hearing Rubinstein play Beethoven's "Les Adieux" sonata was an unusual experience at the Queen's Hall on Monday. He has such a light and fanciful touch that this comparatively light and sentimental sonata floated and sped along like thistledown. I prefer Rubinstein in Ravel, and even in Chopin, though he is best of all in Chaikovsky, or when interpreting Spanish or Spanish American music. His performance of Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso" was altogether charming, and the "Forlane" was an excellent medium for displaying his lightness and fleetness of fingering.

AN ADOLPH HALLIS CONCERT

The third season of the Adolph Hallis chamber music concerts opened on Monday of last week at the Aeolian Hall with a mixed programme beginning with Bach and ending with Brahms, but in between diverging into some queer by-ways of modern music. There was Christian Darnton's "Duo Concertante," for instance, a work for two pianos, which might equally well have been four or one, so far as enlightenment to the listener was concerned. Like so many modern works, it is esoteric to a degree that renders it impossible to appreciate the work in one or even several hearings. Adolph Hallis and Max Pirani appeared to do well by it, but made the Mozart-Busoni fantasia a much more pleasurable thing to listen to. Other works included Hindemith's "Vier Chorlieder."

BASIL CAMERON CONDUCTS B.B.C.

It is some years since I last heard Basil Cameron conduct in London, but as his work with the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday evening of last week showed, he is as forceful and dynamic as ever. The Bax Fourth Symphony was tremendous in its massive accumulation of sound. It is hardly Bax's best, not because it gets away from the style of its predecessors, but because it is too chaotic and spasmodically violent to be enjoyable. But it has moments of terrific power, and Basil Cameron knew how to extract every decibel of sound from the large orchestra. After the interval, Moiseiwitsch was obviously very happy in Rachmaninov's "Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini." It certainly is a grateful work for the solo pianist.

LUBKA KOLESSA PLAYS CHOPIN

Lubka Kolessa, a Viennese pianist with a Slavonic name, gave an all-Chopin recital at the Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening. Her version of the "Funeral March" sonata was in full accord with the traditional interpretation, and contained no surprises, but was none the less a fine piece of musicianship. He tempi in the "Funeral March" movement were excellently balanced, with a real power of majestic solemnity. A group of four mazurkas was selected from the less popular of Chopin's mazurka pieces, and in these also Lubka Kolessa had a sure instinct for what was Chopinesque. She is a very good pianist, but I think she needed an instrument of more brilliance and less sonorousness to help her against the tendency to blur outlines.

H.C.S.

ROSTAL AND OSBORN PLAY FOR REFUGEE FUND

The sonata recital given by Max Rostal (violin) and Franz Osborn (piano) at the Wigmore Hall last Monday in aid of the Austrian Refugees' Relief Fund was highly exhilarating. Perhaps a mixture of gratification and dejection gripped some as they listened to the Mozart and Schubert works which were reminiscent of integral and civilised qualities. In such circumstances, one's conscience might well have set up a question mark concerning the future: will human genius still survive and give us another Mecca of tone-poets like Vienna, where both Mozart and Schubert lived and worked?

The *Andante Cantabile* movement of the D major sonata was interpreted with remarkable feeling and insight. In the Schubert D major sonatina, the artists made all details exciting and refreshing, but their combined facility and musical sympathies were more highly accented in the Mozart works.

During the interval, Miss Stevenson, of the Austrian Refugees' Self-Aid Committee, outlined the work that had been done and the urgency for more help. It was the aim of the Committee to find homes for a thousand children. An appeal for money and guarantees for the upkeep of refugee children was made. Over £30 was collected, and a number of people offered to guarantee the upkeep of individual children. The concert was under the patronage of Mary, Countess of Howe.

MARK RAPHAEL'S FEAT

To present Schubert's "Winterreise" song cycle in its entirety, with no break except for the usual interval, at the same time approaching each song with freshness and conviction, is a feat demanding not only energy but also sincere and almost passionate interest in the work. Mr. Mark Raphael certainly showed these qualities when he sang at the Wigmore Hall last week. Yet it must be said that Mr. Raphael's capabilities as an artist are rather in excess of the natural scope of his baritone voice. But in this one can also find Mr. Raphael's success as a lieder singer. He can over-ride such limitations as a not wholly pure tone in his upper register by that happy gift of giving the exact continuity to each phrase. Miss Joan Singleton accompanied.

A "SUNDAY POP"

The London Symphony Orchestra gave a "Sunday Pop" concert at the Queen's Hall last Sunday. There was a satisfying rendering of the Schubert Unfinished Symphony, and Mr. Charles Hambourg, the conductor, had ample opportunity in this work, as in Borodin's "Prince Igor" Overture, and Mendelssohn's Scherzo from "The Midsummer Night's Dream" to display a clear beat. One could detect in him an identification of style and methods with those of Sir Henry Wood which, of course, might be quite accidental. Mr. Alexander Helmann was soloist in the Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto, and charged at technical difficulties with furious passion. He received a semi-hysterical ovation from the audience.

H.L.P.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN

At the New Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra's concert last Sunday, Elgar's three Bavarian Dances and Mozart's "Haffner" symphony were delightfully played, except perhaps for a little heaviness in the Andante movement of the Symphony. Bratza's playing of the Brahms Violin Concerto lacked the warmth and tone quality this work requires. Technically, however, he was master of the difficulties of the concerto.

T.H.H.

PAUL ROBESON TO SING FOR REFUGEES

His Proposed Tour

(From a Correspondent)

Mr. Paul Robeson spoke of his thorough disgust at the recent anti-Jewish atrocities in Germany in an interview which he gave me recently. "One man," he said, "is determined to wreck the outstanding achievements of many centuries."

PAUL ROBESON

Early in January, Paul Robeson plans to tour the country, starting at Bradford and finishing in April at Eastbourne. By the time he has reached that town, he will have made one hundred personal appearances in twenty-seven towns, and at each appearance he will include an English version of the "Kaddish" in his programme. On Sundays, he told me, he would give concerts in these towns in aid of Jewish refugees. He spoke of his numerous private appearances in aid of Jewish charities, both in London and the provinces, and of the percentage of his income which he devotes to this cause.

MISS LYON TO GIVE INTERESTING RECITAL

Miss Ethel Lyon, who has sung at Covent Garden, at Glyndebourne, and at the B.B.C., is giving a recital at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday. She will sing the *Brautlieder*, a cycle of songs by Cornelius, which has never been sung before in its entirety, and also a group of songs by Roger Quilter, which will be accompanied by the composer.

DANCE BAND NEWS

Philip Green, well known for his productions, has collected another juvenile band called "Youth on Parade," which opens next week at the Gaumont State Cinema, Kilburn.

Harry Roy has engaged another girl vocalist called Carol Dexter, who will tour with the band in addition to Wendy Claire.

The following dance band broadcasts are to be given: **Sat., Nat. and Reg.:** Jack Harris and his Band from Ciro's; **Mon., Nat. and Reg.:** Oscar Rabin and his Romany Dance Band from the Hammersmith Palais; **Reg.:** Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra; **Tues., Nat. and Reg.:** The Grosvenor House Dnce Band directed by Sydney Lipton; **Reg.:** Jack White and his Collegians; **Wed., Nat. and Reg.:** Jack Jackson and his Band; **Thurs., Nat. and Reg.:** Joe Loss and his Band from the Astoria Dance Salon.

Radio

Mr. CLAUDE L. LYONS

Mr. Claude L. Lyons has been elected a Companion of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. The honour is a rare one, and is awarded for conspicuous service to persons who for various reasons could not otherwise become associated with the Institute. His proposers were Sir Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer, B.B.C., Mr. T. Wadsworth, Chief Research Engineer, the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Professor Dr. E. W. Marchant, Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Liverpool, Mr. P. R. Coursey, Chief Engineer and Director of Dubilier Condenser Co., Ltd., and Mr. Norman Lea, Chief of the Marconi School.

MR. C. L. LYONS

Mr. Lyons has been the recipient of a number of honours during the past few years for engineering reasearch. In 1927, he was the first Englishman to be directly elected to full membership of the American Institute of Radio Engineers. In 1930, he was elected a Fellow of the Physical Society, in 1934, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and a British Member of the International Conference on Physics. He is the second son of the late Mr. Abraham Lyons, of Swansea, who was for many years a member of the Jewish Board of Deputies, and is forty-three years of age.

BRITISH AND EMPIRE

SUNDAY, November 27th

Regional: Harriet Cohen, solo pianoforte.
National: Yascha Krein and his Gypsy Orchestra; Harry Engleman's Quintet; Falkman and his Apache Band; The B.B.C. Television Orchestra, Conductor, Hyam Greenbaum, Leader, Boris Pecker.
Scottish: Ike Freedman in "Strike up the Band."

MONDAY, November 28th

National: Irene Scharrer, solo pianoforte; Isidore Schwiller and his String Sextet.
Regional: Worthing Municipal Orchestra, Leader, Harry Lipman; The Griller String Quartet, Leader, Sidney Griller.
Television "An Elephant in Arcady," by H. and E. Farjeon, with Esther Salaman.

TUESDAY, November 29th

National: Victor Olaf Sextet; William Pleeth, 'cello.

WEDNESDAY, November 30th

National: Harry Engleman's Quintet.
Regional: Sidney Crooke and his Light Quartet; The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra, Leader, Leonard Hirsch.

THURSDAY, December 1st

National: Frederick Grinke, violin.
Regional: Aldo Spiero, directing the Hotel Victoria Orchestra.

FOREIGN

TUESDAY, November 29th

6.30 p.m. Eiffel Tower: André Levy, 'cello, and V. Perlemutter, pianoforte, playing a sonata by Shostakovitch.
8.0 p.m. Paris P.T.T. Group C: Symphony Concert conducted by Manuel Rosenthal.

[By courtesy of the B.B.C. and WORLD RADIO].

Hackney Jewish Boys' Club Aid Society presents a
GALA DANCE at the Royal Hotel, Russell Sq., on Sunday, November 27th, with ALAN KANE in person and FULL BAND.
8 p.m. till 1 a.m. SPOT PRIZES. NOVELTY DANCES. Tickets 3/6
Hon. Sec., D. Harris, 3, Newcome House, Powell Road, E.5.

B.B.Z. — The High Spot of 1938!
QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.1
ELEVENTH ANNUAL BALL
Sunday, Nov. 27th. — Dancing to HARRY MUSIKANT and his Band
Evg. Dress Optional. — Spot Prizes. Licenced Bar. Tickets 3/6. 8 p.m.—12
Hon. Org.: Miss T. Sherman, 4, Dalston Lane, E.8

THE KINGSBURY LADIES' GUILD are holding a
DANCE in aid of the JEWISH REFUGEE FUND on SUNDAY, NOV. 27th at the GROSVENOR ROOMS, Walm Lane
(One minute Willesden Green Station).
Spot Prizes. BERNARD HARRIS & HIS BAND. Novelties.
Dancing 8 p.m. to 12. Help this most deserving Appeal. Tickets 3/6.
All comms. Hon. Secretary, 18, Highfield Avenue, N.W.9. Col. 7747.

WEST CENTRAL TENNIS CLUB. The 1st Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, W.C.1.
5th ANNUAL RE-UNION SUPPER DANCE, SUN., NOV. 27th.
Members are invited to bring their friends. Supper 7.30 p.m. Dancing until 1 a.m.
Members 6/6. Non-Members 7/6. Miss L. Marks, of 75, Oxford Gardens, W.10, will be pleased to give further information. 'Phone: Ladbroke 2959.

NEXT WEEK at the **HAMMERSMITH PALAIS**
ROMANY BAND. Afts. 3-6, 1/6 incl. Tea. EMBASSY BAND.
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TUESDAY: SPOT PRIZE NIGHT
WED.: DANCERS' NIGHT — 8-12, 1/6
THURSDAY: 8-12 2/-
DEMONSTRATION NIGHT
Doris Nichols and Frank Spencer
Preliminary Heat of the
BALLITO TANGO COMP.
FRIDAY: PRIVATE FUNCTION
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NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY **DANCE on Sun., Nov. 27th**
at The Henry Jaques School of Dancing, 6, Hanover St., W.1 (nr. Oxford Circus).
Dancing from 7.30 p.m. to Cliff Roger's Band. Competitions. Prizes. Tickets 2/6
Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. Bellman, 11, Regent's Park Road, N.W.1. GULliver 2060.

Old Victorians' Club present **Gala Carnival Ball** at ADOLPH TUCK HALL on SUNDAY, NOV. 27th
Personal appearance of ISSY BONN, Radio's Hebrew Comedian.
Ed. Wheeler and his Band. 7.30 p.m. till 12. Foxtrot Comp. Admission 3/-
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DANCE at the HOLLYWOOD RESTAURANT, Piccadilly, W.1.
on SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th
8 *p.m. to* 1 *a.m.* — *SID MILLWARD and his B.B.C. BAND* — *Tickets* 5/-
All communications to the Hon. Secs., Miss A. Adelman, Mrs. A. Roer, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.1

Property Notes

The use of building society facilities has become a national custom, and it is largely due to the societies that the vast bulk of the building is carried out by private enterprise in this country. Since the Armistice millions of pounds have been lent for the purchase of houses, most of them for occupation by their owners. It might be said without fear of contradiction that the country has been rapidly transformed from a community of tenants paying rent to landlords, into a community of home-owners. The financial resources of the building societies have been advancing by leaps and bounds. Every year since the war they have added to the sum of their possessions approximately £50,000,000. At the beginning of this year the total assets of the building societies had risen to more than £710,000,000. The names of no fewer than four-and-a-half million people are registered in the books of the building societies of this country as shareholders, depositors, and borrowers. Building societies have played, and continue to play, an indispensable part in solving the nation's housing problem, and there are still many possible fields of usefulness open to them that have not yet been fully explored.

Chamberlain and Willows advertise in our columns this week particulars of some very serviceable freehold and leasehold properties they have for sale in Stoke Newington; Rostrevor Avenue, Stamford Hill; and Leadale Road and Kenninghall Road, Clapton.

"Embassy House" is situated in West End Lane, a few minutes from the West Hampstead (Met.) and L.M.S. Stations. During the past month thirty of these modern labour-saving flats have been let to tenants, at prices ranging from £85 to £225 per annum. There is a show-flat on view daily and at week-ends, and a visit is specially recommended. The Managing Agents are Messrs. Stanley Moss and Pilcher, 25, Hanover Square, W.1.

Hampton and Sons are the sole agents for the sale of a luxurious modern "Willett-built" residence, situated within a few yards of Hampstead Heath and Kenwood, and adjoining the golf-course. It has seven bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, three well-fitted bathrooms, library, cloakroom, double garage, garden, and domestic offices. There is a long lease on the house, particulars of which can be had from Messrs. Hampton's Hampstead office, 39, Heath Street, N.W.3.

Lewis & Co., have on their registers for sale a freehold bargain in Cricklewood, within a few yards of buses, shops and the Met. station. The house is semi-detached, with three bedrooms, two reception rooms, bathroom, tiled kitchen, brick garage, etc. A deposit of £98 will secure this fine residence, the freehold price of which is £975. Messrs. Lewis's office is at 73, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2 ('phone: Gladstone 6337-8).

"Stamford Lodge"—This modern block of sixty-five luxurious flats is situated in Amhurst Park, N.16, a first-class residential district. Among the amenities are constant hot water, refrigerators, tiled kitchens, electric lifts, porters, etc. Those who contemplate taking up their residence at "Stamford Lodge" should make early application, as there are only a few flats available. The rents range from £95 to £140 per annum. The managing agents are Messrs. Drysdale Nurse and Co., 4, Amhurst Parade, and the owners are The Regor Estates, Ltd., Stafford House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

See pages 4 and 5 for Property Advertisements

TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, CLUBS, Etc. ■ FOR YOUR NEXT QUOTATION, TRY
DEANER PRINTERS
109, SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET, LONDON, E.1 ■ BIS. 7023

INVESTMENTS, FINANCIAL AND PARTNERSHIPS

Minimum 4 lines 8/-
Each succeeding line 2/-

CITY FIRM (Office Equipment) have opening for working partner; moderate capital.—Address, 4,082, Jewish Chronicle.

FOR extension purposes, Provincial private hotel, strictly orthodox, established 7 yrs., requires partner with capital.—Address, 3,935, Jewish Chronicle.

LEASEHOLD 10 per cent. investment. Parade of shops producing £700 p.a. net, on full repairing and insuring leases, low ground rent, over 6½ times covered. Price £7,000 or freehold £9,500 to show over 8½ per cent.—Write Box W. 3731, 69, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.1.

MARKET TOWN.—Safety zone, established position, substantially built block of shops each with flat over, let on full repairing and insuring leases to first-class multiples (including Woolworth's) and other stable trades; to show 5½ per cent.; might be divided to suit amount of capital available.—Write to Owner, Box W. 4,731, 69, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.1.

REQUIRED small capital for profitable proposition by advertiser possessing technical knowledge; would suit educated refugee. — Address, 4,081, Jewish Chronicle.

SCOTTISH textile manufacturer with capital about to negotiate for North of England mill, wishes to meet Austrian or Czech textile manufacturer with some capital, living or about to live in England with view to partnership; excellent opportunity, connection already established.—Address, 3,994, Jewish Chronicle.

YOUNG man, just returned from visit to Palestine, desirous of settling there and taking up export of certain lines with good markets; additional capital required.—Address, 4,058, Jewish Chronicle.

PROFESSIONAL

MEDICAL Practice.—Death vacancy. Canning Town. Sound nucleus, thickly populated area; established three months. Income already averaging £4 weekly. Panel 60. Price nominal to one buying fittings and treating newly decorated house. — Address, 3,961, Jewish Chronicle.

BOARDING HOUSES FOR SALE

BOARDING House for Sale; popular Lancs. seaside resort; on promenade; exceptional opportunity; best connections; would consider partnership. — Address, 4,028, Jewish Chronicle.

ROOMS TO LET

BED-SITTING room, Hampstead Garden Suburb; one min. bus; moderate terms.—Address, 3,925, Jewish Chronicle.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

Minimum 4 lines 8/-
Each succeeding line 2/-

BIRCHINGTON. The beauty spot of Thanet.—Unique seaside house fitted and furnished with every comfort and modern requirement; private grounds, promenade, and approach to beach; 8 rooms, 2 bath., billiard room overlooking sea; garage. For sale or letting.—Apply Owner, "White Cliffe," Birchington.

FURNISHED FLATS TO LET

AT 20, Roland-gdns., Old Brompton-rd., Sth. Kens., S.W.7. — MODERN FLATLETS fr. 25s., dbles. fr. 2 gns. incl.; full efficient service, el. light, h. & c. basins, P.O. phones each floor; meals optional; 3 mins. Glo'ster-rd. Stn. or 1 min. 30 bus.—Kens. 2286.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PROFESSIONAL

TEACHER of modern Hebrew and Arabic, at present headmaster of school for the Hebrew language, requires new situation as teacher. Teaches also Violin, Piano and 'Cello.—Information through D. Goldberg, 9, Shirehall-park, N.W.4.

COMMERCIAL

AUSTRIAN S only hope is apprenticeship to any trade; aged 23, hard worker. Please help!—Address, 4,073, Jewish Chronicle.

ENGINEER, of Central Europe, established in suburb of Paris, would be glad to represent British manufacturers in France.—Address, 3,845, Jewish Chronicle.

GERMAN UPHOLSTERER (Jewish refugee, Min. of Labour permit), specialist in all kinds of work; work executed at home or customers' premises; first-class references.—H. GLASER, 14, Ainsworth-road, E.9.

HELP Through Work!—Viennese Jew (37) will accept any work, healthy, reliable, 20 years' practice in the textile trade, expert in samples, window-dressing, salesman, car driver, also locksmith. Last hope!—Josef Spielmann, Weidergasse 21, Vienna, 20.

WHO will offer young woman remunerative job? Retired or past four years, now compelled to seek re engagement owing to financial stress, competent shorthand typist and bookkeeper, full set to T.B.; ex. refs.—Write, Box 6,137, Samson Clark's, 61, Mortimer-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC

ANGLO-JEWISH DOMESTIC AGENCY
(under the Direction of Mrs. A. Marmorstein and Mrs. A. S. Yahuda)
Supply all types of Servants.
307, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.
'Phone: Hamp. 0738.
Mistresses will obtain efficient maids and at the same time assist in the humanitarian task of rescuing helpless victims of persecution.

A YOUNG man, 6 feet tall, perfect health, intelligent, clever, speaking English, seeks post as footman, servant, etc.—Please answer to Richard Taussig for Oskar Brecher, Graz, Kreuzgasse, 15/I, Steiermark.

AUSTRIAN married couple, Jews, 32, formerly lawyer, English, French, German, Italian, curative massage; wife, first-class Viennese milliner, cooking, gymnastics, teacher, desire situation; permit.—Berdach, c/o Schlesinger, 5, Stammgasse, Vienna, 3.

BACHELOR, 45, desires paid companion situation; evenings and week-ends, to gentleman; no objection to invalid.—Address, 3 919, Jewish Chronicle.

CAPABLE housewife, perfect in all housework, cooking, sewing, fond of children, seeks post in Orthodox house.—E.K., Vienna 2, Haidgasse 15/Tur 8.

CAPABLE housekeeper, perfect in all kitchen and housework, sewing, nursing, gardening; certificated teacher in music; first-class references; seeks post; will do any work, go anywhere.—Address, 4,154, Jewish Chronicle.

CAPABLE couple, 29, 38; wife, perfect housework, cooking, experience with children; man, chauffeur, valet, etc.; seek post urgently.—Gustav Singer, 3, Württemberggasse, Vienna.

EXPERT tailoress (still in Germany) seeks post in household; offers urgently required.—Letters to Erich Hoop, Karrstr 4, Breda, Holland.

FIRST-CLASS housewife seeks work in small household; good Jewish cooking.—R. Hermann, Vienna, 2, Czerningasse, 7/30.

FOR good Austrian Jewish maids apply personally to Celia Shure Domestic Agency, 17a, The Promenade, Edgware. Phone: EDG. 1925.

GENTLEMAN, seeks for his parents in Vienna, situation, cooking, house, garden work; no hard work; no salary; London or country.—J. Buchwald, 33, Tytherton-road, N.19.

GERMAN couple (Orthodox), husband: general cook for Institute or private chauffeur; wife: housekeeping, sewing, etc.; wife or husband would accept separate positions. Address, 3,862, Jewish Chronicle.

GERMAN married couple (ages 43 and 34) good family; man fully experienced chauffeur; wife perfect housekeeper, good cook, Orthodox, good health, require situation in London or Provinces.—Address, 3,914, Jewish Chronicle.

GERMAN Jewess with permit seeks post as mother's help in strictly Orthodox family; speaks English; has reference.—'Phone: Hampstead 4388.

HOUSEMAID, experienced, aged 26, living in Vienna, requires post in town or country. Reply Schwarez, 108, Greencroft-gardens, London, N.W.6.

IN despair! Parents fled to Czechoslovakia and now must flee again; will anyone employ them as domestic workers; age 45.—Address, 3,841, Jewish Chronicle.

INDUSTRIOUS Viennese, middle-aged, long experience in all housework, cooking, etc., fond of children, sick-attendant, seeks post, any kind.—Schwarzwald, 8, Bleichergasse, Vienna, 9.

JEWISH lady, Austrian, 30 years, speaks German, French, English good cook, seeks situation with children or lady's companion. — Edith Hoselitz, Schwertgasse 2/3, Vienna.

JEWESS, still in Vienna, highly experienced Continental and English cooking, urgently desires post —Particulars, Bader, 26, Warwick-road, S.W.5.

JEWESS (29), with 3-year old child (still in Germany), seeks household post; offers urgently required.—Write, Erich Hoop, Karrstr 4, Breda, Holland.

LADY.—German Jewish cook (38), seeks position, excellent abilities.—Address, 3,967, Jewish Chronicle.

LAWYER couple; wife, expert housewife, first-class Viennese cook, wishes if possible post of any kind in large household together with husband.—Dr. Kunke, 13, Seidengasse, Vienna, 7.

MANAGERESS for Kasher boarding house; German Jewess; first-class cooking; good businesswoman with excellent experience wishes to take up position in England; no reasonable offer rejected. — Address, 3,883, Jewish Chronicle.

MARRIED couple, Jewish, Viennese, wife (44), excellent cook, man handyman, gardener, willing to do any work, seek position; very urgent. — Roth, Wehlistrasse 220/29, Vienna, 2.

MARRIED couple, trustworthy, with girl aged 7; wife, perfect in household, kitchen, child-nursing; man, driver, servant, porter, knowledge agriculture, seek post, any kind.—Trnka, 5, Stiegergasse, Vienna, 14.

MARRIED couple, Austrian Jews, urgently require domestic post; very reliable, conscientious, and hard-working; highest references; wife, fully-experienced cook and in all housework; fond of children; husband as valet or general handyman. — Erwin Lustig, Albertgasse, 34/12, Vienna, 8.

MIDDLE-AGED woman still in Vienna, first-class cook-housekeeper, one 10 years' testimonial, licensed kindergarten principal and qualified nurse, needlework, accustomed to hard work, seeks position.—Address, 3,992, Jewish Chronicle.

MOTHER and daughter (30), Viennese Jewesses; mother, perfect housekeeper, excellent cook (also Kasher); daughter, housemaid, sewing; seek post together or separate.—Weiss, 5, Springergasse, Vienna, 2.

REQUIRED, post as experienced cook-general for sister still in Vienna; also niece, 18 years old, to children, speaks English and French. — Address, 4,038, Jewish Chronicle.

TWO Jewish women, 48 and 53, perfect cooks, very capable in housework, beg for posts; small wages.—Guttmann, Vienna, 2, Liechtenauergasse, 9/10.

TWO experienced orthodox cooks, 25 and 27, refugees, urgently appeal for post; permits required.—Write, Weiss, 3, Elmcroft-avenue, N.W.11.

URGENT appeal! Intelligent young couple ask for housekeeper post; would do any kind of domestic service.—Caspary, c/o Holz, 40, Motzstr, Berlin, W.30.

URGENT.—Two sisters, German refugees, aged 16 and 17, permit applied for, educated and domesticated, non-orthodox, fluent English, seek situation as mother's, nursery, or domestic help, together or separate; small remuneration.—Address, 4 077, Jewish Chronicle.

VIENNESE lady, widow, well educated, refined ex. cook (Eng.), expd housekeeper, painstaking, willing, conscientious, needleworker, seeks position with single person or small family; good treatment.—Address, 3,960, Jewish Chronicle.

URGENT HELP WANTED

VIENNESE medical doctor and wife, middle-aged and healthy, seek post as caretaker or similar position; wife, excellent cook; both very adaptable.—Apply Mrs. Weiner, 30, Underwood-st., London, N.1, who can supply first-class references.

VIENNESE married couple, wife good cook, experienced in all housework, husband motor-driver, gardener, and handyman. — Write for particulars to Mrs. Strasser, "Edenderry," Brookley-hill, Stanmore, Middlesex.

YOUNG Jewess with mother, both widows, very good cooks (also kasher if required), used to all housework seek posts. Please write to Mrs. Schlimper, Vienna, II, Herminengasse, 21.

YOUNG mother, with boy aged 4, still in Germany, urgently seeks post. Experienced cook, housekeeper.—Address, 3,859, Jewish Chronicle.

YOUNG couple seek post; wife, perfect in cooking, all housework; man, horseman, knowledge of breeding, gardener, house repairs. — Lindner, Vienna, 2, Schreigasse, 16/8.

YOUNG Viennese married couple, with 2-year-old child, seek work as cook, housekeeper, dressmaker, mechanic, servant, porter; modest wage.—Herbert Reicher, 1, Robertgasse, Vienna, 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT

COMMERCIAL

CASHIER required for bakers and pastrycooks in Golders Green district. Able to keep simple records.—Address, 4,046, Jewish Chronicle.

EXPERIENCED Female Book-keeper required for bakers and pastrycooks. —Apply, in writing, giving full particulars, to Ostwind & Co., 75/79, Wentworth-street, E.1.

INTELLIGENT girl required; shorthand, typing, switchboard, some figures; commencing 35s.; good opening; state age.—Address, 3,929, Jewish Chronicle.

SHADE DESIGNER. — Lampshade manufacturer offers progressive opportunity to successful experienced designer; state age, salary and experience. —Address, 4,040, Jewish Chronicle.

LUCRATIVE employment, full or spare time, can be obtained with old-established life assurance society, whose attractive policies are extremely popular; liberal brokerage and commission paid to the right men.—Address, 3,907, Jewish Chronicle.

S. BROWN & SON (G.W.) LTD, 5-6-7, Houndsditch, E.C.3, require assistants for all departments for SUNDAY MORNINGS ONLY.—Apply, Staff Manager, 14, Duke-street, Houndsditch, E.C.3.

TAILORS.—Outdoor coat makers required for medium to better-class work; particulars of prices and shops worked for, by letter only.—Box 605, Samson Clarks, 61, Mortimer-street, W.1.

TRAVELLER.—A progressive vacancy for experienced traveller under 35 to call on stores and furnishers; car owner preferred; salary, expenses and commission; state age, details and experience. —Address, 4,041, Jewish Chronicle.

DOMESTIC

WANTED. — Cook-general, experienced, able to speak Yiddish.—Apply by letter, L. Gardner, 50, Lingwood-road, London, E.5.

WANTED general-housekeeper, trustworthy, English (age 30), used to orphanage, econ.; call 7 p.m.—J. Cohen, 37, Worsley Bridge-road, Lower Sydenham Station, facing Bairds Car Park.

WANTED. — Cook-housekeeper, thoroughly experienced; two in family; modern flat.—Apply, Stewarts, 235, Station-road, Harrow, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

WANTED, mother's help, seven in family strictly orthodox.—Address, 4,072, Jewish Chronicle.

MEDICAL, ETC.

Minimum 4 lines 8/- Each succeeding line 2/-

ELECTROLYSIS. Superfluous Hair, Moles, Veins and Blemishes, etc., permanently removed. Consultations free. Highly recommended by leading doctors. —Mde. Jay, 46a, Upper Clapton-road (Station). Amhurst 3070.

NURSE FROGGATT will reopen small Nursery Home at Grays, Essex, January 1st. Immediate vacancy for baby from birth on that date; permanency. Apply now.—"Fairhaven," Fernside-road, Poole, Dorset.

CORSETRY

made to measure in modern Viennese styles: Corsets, Brassieres and Surgical Belts. Also difficult and outsize figures fitted.

Mme. H. LIEBERG, 3, Powis Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11.
Speedwell 8673.

CIRCUMCISION

Rev. J. Davidson

Authorised Mohel.
Diploma by Beth Din and Medical Board
81, Grove Lane, Stamford Hill, N.16.
'Phone: STAmford Hill 6123.

CIRCUMCISION

Rev. M. Polakoff

(Late Tertis and Polakoff)
Authorised Mohel.
22, Alexandra Road, Hornsey, N.8.
'Phone: Bowes Park 3285.

L·N·E·R

CHEAP

HALF-DAY TRIPS

From KING'S CROSS

Sunday, 27th November, at 9†30 a.m. to York, 10/6, *Darlington 13/-, *Durham 14/-, *South Shields 14/6, *Newcastle 15/3
Each Sunday at 9†45 a.m. to Boston 6/3, Lincoln 7/3, SKEGNESS 7/9, Gainsborough 8/3, Grimsby Docks 9/-, CLEETHORPES 9/-.
Each Sunday at 10†10 a.m. to Huntingdon 4/2, Peterborough 4/9, Grantham 6/3, Retford 7/9, Doncaster 9/-.
Sunday, 4th December, at 9†30 a.m. to York 10/6, *Stockton 13/-, *Middlesbrough 13/-, *W. Hartlepool 13/6, *Sunderland 14/6.
Sunday, 4th December, at 10†5 a.m. to *Leeds 10/6.
Sunday, 11th December, at 10†5 a.m. to Mexboro' 9/6, *Goole 10/-, *Barnsley 10/-, *Hull 10/-.

From LIVERPOOL STREET

Saturday, 26th November, at 10‡3 a.m. to Norwich 6/9
Sunday, 27th November, at 10†0 a.m. to Colchester 4/2, Woodbridge 5/3, Saxmundham 5/9, Halesworth 6/3.
Sunday, 27th November, at 10†20 a.m. to Fulbourne 4/9, Newmarket 4/9, Bury St. Edmunds 5/3.
Each Sunday at 10.40 a.m. to *Cambridge 4/2, *Ely 4/9.
Sunday, 27th November, at 10†40 a.m. to *Derby Road (Ipswich) 4/9, *FELIXSTOWE 5/3.
Sunday, 4th December, at 9†50 a.m. to *Stowmarket 5/3, *Diss 5/9, *Norwich 6/9.
Sunday, 4th December, at 10†20 a.m. to Downham 5/6, King's Lynn 5/9, Wolferton 6/3, HUNSTANTON 6/9.
Sunday, 4th December, at 11†0 a.m. to Colchester 4/2, CLACTON-ON-SEA 4/9, FRINTON 4/9, WALTON-ON-NAZE 4/9.
Sunday, 11th December, at 10.40 a.m. to Colchester 4/2, *Ipswich 4/9.

From MARYLEBONE

Each Sunday at 9†50 a.m. to Nottingham 7/3, *Sheffield 9/-.
Each Sunday at 10†5 a.m. to Brackley 4/2, Rugby 5/3, Lutterworth 5/6, Leicester 5/9, Loughborough 6/9.
Sunday, 27th November, at 10†5 a.m. to Hucknall 7/9, *Kirkby-in-A. 7/9, *Sutton-in-A. 7/9, *Mansfield 8/3.
Sunday, 4th December, at 10†5 a.m. to *Ilkeston 7/3, *Derby 7/3.

†Buffet Car. *Seats reserved 6d. return. ‡Restaurant Car.

NORWICH CITY
v
FULHAM
Saturday 26th November
To NORWICH
Liverpool Street dep. 10.3 a.m.
Restaurant Car
Return fare 6/9
Return at 5.6 or 6.45 p.m.

NORTH OF ENGLAND
Special Day Excursions
Friday Nights, 2nd, 9th, & 16th December
Marylebone, dep. 10.45 p.m.
To YORK 16/3, DARLINGTON 18/9, STOCKTON 18/9, MIDDLESBROUGH 18/9 DURHAM 19/9, NEWCASTLE 21/-, SOUTH SHIELDS 20/6, TYNEMOUTH 21/-, etc.

IT'S CHEAPER AT NIGHT
Night Travel Tickets
To MIDLANDS & NORTH OF ENGLAND from King's Cross, Marylebone and Suburban stations.
Nightly at approximately single fare for return journey. Return within 17 days.
Return times and full particulars at L·N·E·R Stations or Passenger Manager, Liverpool St. Station, E.C.2.
'Phone: BIShopsgate 7600, Ext. 2391.

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES Etc.

The Kashrut of any of these Establishments is not to be implied by the appearance of their advertisements in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Brondesbury — **16, CHATSWORTH ROAD.**
Refined Private Boarding House. 'Phone: Wil. 5075
Every home comfort assured. One minute from Brondesbury Station & buses. Double and single rooms. Bedrooms fitted H. & C. water & gas fires. Moderate terms. Special terms for permanent paying guests or friends sharing room. Prop. Mrs. H. Lewis.

"Compayne Court," — **HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6.**
'Phone: MAI. 6341.
H. & C. running water; gas & electric fires all bedrooms. Unrivalled cuisine. Tennis. ALSO SEVERAL SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHROOMS. Newly decorated, nicely furnished—meals optional. Vacancies. Apply: Mrs. FIENBARQ.

Golders Green — **38 & 40, Wessex Gardens, N.W.11.**
'Phone: SPEedwell 2936.
SELECT PRIVATE HOUSE FOR PAYING GUESTS. MODERN COMFORTS. BATH, H. & C. WATER. GARAGE. BEAUTIFUL GARDENS. English and Viennese Kosher cooking. Absolute cleanliness. German spoken. Prop. Mrs. Lewenhak

Birmingham — **"THE HAGLEY,"** (Near Five Ways) EDG. 1795
75, HAGLEY ROAD, EDGBASTON
Orthodox Residential & Commercial Private Hotel. Every comfort & consideration. Ex. cuisine and service. H. and C. water and gas fires in all bedrooms. Mod. terms. Special terms for permanent paying guests or friends sharing room. Prop. Mrs. Davis.

Blackpool N.S. — **'Phones: Management 3095 Visitors 183**
"BRERETON HOTEL," 186, PROMENADE
Proprietors: MR. & MRS. M. BOWMAN
COME AND BE CHEERED AT BRERETON FOR THE WINTER MONTHS. AT REDUCED TERMS. CENTRAL HEATING. PERSONAL ATTENTION AND DIETS STUDIED. A FEW VACANCIES STILL AVAILABLE FOR XMAS-TIME HOLIDAYS.

Bournemouth — **"MEYRICK GRANGE," 50, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD**
Up-to-date Orthodox Private Hotel. H. and C. running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Free Car Park. Min. sea. Ex. cuisine. Mrs. S. Cohen (Julia). 'Phone: Bournemouth 6524.

Bournemouth — **"PINE DENE," 14, CARYSFORT ROAD,**
'Phone: Boscombe 1024. **BOSCOMBE.**
Private Orthodox Guest House. Comfortable winter home. Central heating. H. & C. water in bedrooms. Good cuisine. Free garage. Reduced terms for lengthy periods. Min. to main road. Seven mins. to Boscombe Pier. Props., Ch. S. and L. Fogelnest.

Bournemouth — **"Frogmore," 21, Christchurch Road,**
(Corner Gervis Rd.) **EAST CLIFF.**
Strictly Orthodox Boarding Establishment. Min. pier, amusements, and Synagogue. Radiators & h. & c. water in all bedrms. Comfort assured. Newly extended lounge. Garage. Personal supervision of Mr. & Mrs. S. Cohen. Mod. terms. B'mouth 1392.

Bournemouth — **"ANNERLEY COURT,"**
38, Christchurch Road. 'Phone: Bmth. 4195.
Orthodox private hotel. Enlarged & redecorated. 40 bedrooms. Cent. heating, constant hot water. Sea water & pine baths. Large dining room. Ex. cuisine. Near Synagogue, sea, etc. Book early for Dec. Holidays. Garage. Terms mod. Mr. & Mrs. W. Galan.

Bournemouth — **CAVENDISH COURT, 21, Cavendish Rd.**
'Phone: 6522.
Orthodox. Every home comfort. Spacious bedrooms fitted H. & C. water and gas fires, radiators. Sun lounge. Free Garage. Near sea, amusements and Synagogues. Special terms for prolonged stays. Personal supervision. Mr. & Mrs. L. Collins.

Bournemouth — **"MADEIRA HALL"**
3, Madeira Rd. 'Phone: Bournemouth 383.
MIRIAM LEFCOVITCH, ORTHODOX, Sun lounge & dance floor, smoking room, central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in all bedrooms. Putting green and car park in own grounds. Min. sea, pavilion, pier, Synagogue, and all amusements.

Bournemouth — **ROSEMORE HOUSE**
72, St. Michaels Road. 'Phone: B'mth. 6299
also 2, West Cliff Road. 'Phone: B'mth. 4404
Strictly Orthodox boarding establishments. H. & C. water in all bedrms. Minute sea. Mod. terms. Home comforts. Personal supervision, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Millman.

Brighton (Hove)
CUMBERLAND HOTEL
150-151, KING'S ROAD.
The ideal Hotel for an autumn and winter stay in very comfortable and luxurious surroundings at reduced terms. Special preparations are now complete for the December Holiday Season. Please book early. We can assure you a real jolly time. 'Phone: Hove 5673. ORTHODOX. Props., Mr. and Mrs. H. TESTER.

Brighton — **WISBEACH PRIVATE HOTEL, 87 & 87a, KING'S RD.**
(Facing Sea). Corner Russell St. (next dr. to "Palladium.")
Mrs. J. Marks will be pleased to accept early bookings for Xmas-Time Holidays. Terms Moderate. Every home comfort. 'Phone: Brighton 438911.

Brighton — **WEST PIER LODGE HOTEL**
3 & 4, Regency Square. 'Phone: Brighton 47811L
Strictly Orthodox. Opposite West Pier. Hot and cold running water. Gas fires. Every comfort. Moderate prices. Personal supervision, Mrs. L. Samuels.

Brighton — **FLORENCE HOTEL, 37, Regency Square.**
Brighton's Cheeriest Rendezvous. Strictly Orthodox.
Overlooking sea & W. Pier. H. & C. water, gas fires in all bedrms. Ex. cuisine. Every comfort assured. Book now for jolly Dec. Holiday Season. Carnival dinner & private dance. Mod. terms. Personally supervised by Mrs. A. Green. Brighton 392611.

(Continued on page iii of cover)

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE
(Children's Section)

Young Israel

NOVEMBER 25, 1938
KISLEV 2, 5699

EXTRACT OF MAN

BY AUNTIE

ANOTHER funny heading. It sounds like "extract of beef." Well, that is exactly the idea. Just as in an ox the real goodness and nourishment can be compressed into small compass, so with men; but we do not always manage to make the extract, and it might be a good plan if we could carry about with us some apparatus whereby we could manufacture an "essence of man," not, of course, for cannibal purposes, but so that we can for our profit find the best that is in our neighbours.

THOSE WE MEET

Some such idea was once expressed by the poet Goethe, who wrote: "We meet with the man of genius without conversing with him, with the scholar without learning from him, with the traveller without gaining information from him, the amiable man without sharing his geniality. And this, alas! happens not merely with passing acquaintances; society and families conduct themselves similarly towards their dearest members, cities towards their worthiest citizens, peoples towards their most excellent princes, and nations towards their most eminent men." In the main the great German thinker was right. On reading his words I realised how little I really know of members of my own family, of close friends, of people with whom I associate in various spheres. And I expect that this will be found, on analysis, to be the general experience.

IT'S EASY

It should not be so very difficult to make the essence to which I have referred. The reason why it is so seldom extracted is that we are so bound up with ourselves, our own affairs, our own thoughts and feelings, that we hardly give time to the reflection that others have a world of their own, too, and that if we could explore it we might find it of intense interest, just as a traveller might find unsuspected beauties and wonders in a hitherto untrodden land. If these beauties and wonders are denied us, it is because we seldom take the trouble to seek them. To get a man on his own subject is the chief part of the process, and there is no one from whom we cannot learn. "Who is wise?" asked Ben Zoma. "He who learns from all men." And the Rabbis taught that one of the principal ways in which a knowledge of Torah might be acquired was by discussion with pupils. We all of us have a sort of protecting shell around us like an egg. To crack the shell and get at the yolk, that is the task before us in making this "essence of man."

THE PEARLS

It has been said that the age of good talkers is past. This may be true to some extent. In this age of hustle and bustle there seems to be no time for the leisurely conversation that used to be one of the chief pleasures of less strenuous days. It has been my good fortune to have met many good talkers, among whom the brothers Israel and Louis Zangwill were among the best. They had full minds and so had something to talk about. "Wise, cultivated, genial conversation," said Emerson, "is the best flower of civilisation. Conversation is our account of ourselves. All we have, all we can, all we know, is brought into play, and is the reproduction, in finer form, of all our havings." It may be just as selfish not to talk about ourselves as *only* to talk about ourselves. We all have something to contribute and we must yield our own essence as well as strive to extract the essence of others. In this communion, life can be made fuller and richer. Only by opening the oyster—to vary my former metaphor—can the pearl be obtained. So come out of your shells, and strive to obtain the pearls that lie hidden in other oysters.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Young Israel" must be addressed to "AUNTIE," THE JEWISH CHRONICLE Office, 47/49, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.*

YOUNG ISRAEL LETTER BOX

AUNTIE'S CORRESPONDENCE

EZRA AZAJI, Baghdad.—I was unable to comply with your request as you omitted the name of your street.

COLIN BLACK, Leeds.—I hope you will be successful in obtaining an American correspondent.

LEONARD BLOCH, Ilford.—I was interested to hear that you have been learning the little poems that recently appeared on our page. You must be glad that your relatives are able to get away.

ROSE BLOOMSTEIN, Euston.—I am pleased that you liked the prize. I hope you will find it instructive.

REBA COHEN, Gibraltar.—I am glad you have entered for the competition, and was interested in the note attached to your entry. If there is a photograph in existence I should very much like to see it.

RENEE COHEN, Harrogate.—It is nice of you to send your birthday gift for the German Fund. I need hardly say that I share your horror at the recent outrages, which have sent a wave of disgust through the civilised world.

MYRA DAITZ, Stoke Newington.—I have been "Auntie" for over twenty-seven years, so I am getting quite used to it. I am very proud of the fact that during that period I have not missed chatting to my big family for a single week, even when I have been on holiday. I am glad to know that you obtained two correspondents through our Exchange. I fear I have not Mirrie's address. As there are other organisations doing what you suggest, it would not be desirable for us to duplicate the effort.

MRS. FIERSTONE, Cricklewood.—Many thanks. I am much interested in Estelle's progress.

BLOSSOM GREENWALD, Sunderland.—It looks as if the competition will prove very popular.

BEATRICE GUTTENBERG, Stepney.—I duly received your entry. I am wondering about the palms.

JOAN HIRSCH, Hampstead.—Many thanks for sending me particulars of the Hagigah. It looks as if it will be a very interesting and entertaining function. But I doubt if it will be possible for me to be present on that particular evening. I hope your part in the programme will be a great success.

"J. and M."—I much appreciate your gift and the sympathetic message accompanying it.

MYRA JASWON, Dublin.—Welcome to the League! I am pleased to know that you find my Chats "most interesting." You seem to have very varied interests. I congratulate you on your music successes.

SIDNEY LEVITEN, Leeds.—I am glad to enrol you and am grateful for your gift to our Special Fund. There is no lower limit. I do not as a rule accept members over twenty-one, but there are many who joined years ago and who have children of their own that are still proud to consider themselves members of the League. I am inserting your request for correspondents.

"M.H."—Your donation is much appreciated.

JEAN ROSENTHAL, Glasgow.—It is pleasant to learn that you are "delighted" with the certificate. The omission is being repaired.

PHYLLIS ROTHMER, Salford.—Many thanks for your gift to our Special Fund. Please convey congratulations to your brother on his Barmitzvah.

LOIS SINGER, Birmingham.—I quite understand that preparing for examinations takes up a lot of your time. Many thanks for your contribution.

LEONARD M. TERRY, Cricklewood.—I am pleased to hear that the certificate reached you safely. My best thanks to Ruth and yourself for your nice gift.

JULIA ZIMMERMAN, Leeds.—Welcome to the League! I am glad you find my Chats "very instructive" and liked the one about "The Discontented Lamb." I was interested in your description of the camp, and can well understand how enjoyable you found it. I hope you will succeed in obtaining some pen-chums.

The Penny

A little boy was taken by his father to a meeting at which an appeal was made for a charity. Afterwards, there was a collection and the little boy went over his pockets. Among a lot of cigarette cards and half a stick of toffee and a bit of string, he found a penny. He whispered to his sister that he was going to give his penny to the collection.

"Don't be silly," she said. "Your penny won't be noticed among all the gifts of the grown-ups."

But the boy persisted and his penny went into the bag.

A little later, the Chairman announced the result of the collection—£48 10s. 1d.

"You see," said the boy to his sister, "the gentleman mentioned my penny."

GIFTS TO FUNDS

For Sick Children

The League is endeavouring to raise the sum of £25 to provide a refrigerator for the Children's Ward at the Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Manchester. The help of all readers, young and old, is invited:

Mrs. Fierstone, on a "happy anniversary," 2s.; Sidney Leviten, 1s. 6d; and Phyllis and Bernard Rothmer, 7s. 6d.

TOTAL TO DATE: £4 7s.

GERMAN-JEWISH RELIEF FUND: Renee Cohen, 10s.

POLISH-JEWISH RELIEF FUND: Lois Singer, 2s.

HOME FOR JEWISH INCURABLES: "M.H." in birthday remembrance of the late H.J.H., 5s.

JEWISH HOME OF REST: "J. and M.," 5s.; and Leonard and Ruth Terry, in loving memory of their grandmother, 10s.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE

Correspondents are sought by the following:

Colin Black, 39, Cowper Street, Chapeltown, Leeds, 7—12-15, living in America, interested in Hebrew or commercial studies.

Myra Daitz, 56, St. Kilda's Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16—about 14, living in America, interested in sports, films, or radio.

Sidney Leviten, 29, Savile Road, Chapeltown, Leeds, 7—13-16, interested in films, autographs, or dramatic work.

Jean Rosenthal, "Rosevale," Braidholm Road, Giffnock, Glasgow—14-16, interested in films, variety, or radio.

COMPETITION

Here is a competition for Chanucah which I hope will attract a large number of entries.

SENIORS

Prizes will be awarded for (a) a design for a Menorah, or (b) an essay on "A Modern Interpretation of Chanucah."

JUNIORS

A prize will be awarded for an essay on "The Story of Chanucah."

RULES

1. Entries must be sent by members of the League; juniors under 13.
2. It is understood that each entry is the unaided work of the competitor.
3. Each entry must bear the *full name, age, and address* of the competitor.
4. Entries should be separate from a letter to Auntie but may be enclosed in the same envelope.
5. No entry can be returned unless stamps are sent for the purpose.
6. Entries must be received on or before December 16th.

Life

Every night and every morn
Some to misery are born;
Every morn and every night
Some are born to sweet delight;
Some are born to sweet delight,
Some are born to endless night.
Joy and woe are woven fine,
A clothing for the soul divine;
Under every grief and pine
Runs a joy with silken twine.
It is right it should be so;
Man was made for joy and woe;
And when this we rightly know,
Safely through the world we go.

—WILLIAM BLAKE.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands;
As useless if it goes as if it stands.

—W. COWPER.

YOUNG ISRAEL LEAGUE
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION COUPON

Full Name .....

Address .....

.....

November 25th, 1938.